ENTHUSIASM FOR NEBRASKAN RUNS RIOT IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

PLACES ROOSEVELT ON THE GRIDIRON

Chairman Clayton Makes Sensational Charges Against the President.

THUNDER IS STOLEN GOODS

Alabama Man Says Boasted Policies Are Mainly Democratic-Republican Idol Political Charlatan Untrue to Pretended Ideals.

DENVER, July 8.—A scathing arraignment of President Roosevelt as a thief of Democratic principles and policies, a sponsor for coarse machine methods in politics and a sham reformer, untrue to his pretended ideals, was the feature of the speech of Henry D. Clayton, of Alathe speech of Henry D. Clayton, of Ala-bama, made today on assuming the per-manent chairmanship of the Democratic National convention. Mr. Clayton re-ferred to Taft as the "anointed" of the President and called him the latter's po-litical puppet. He called particular at-tention to the failure of the Republicans at Chicago to adopt a publicity clause, after both Taft and Roosevelt had made spectacular plays for popularity by de-

spectacular plays for popularity by de-claring for purity in elections.

He denounced the opposition for its weak attempt to win over the labor vote by a meaningless injunction plank and denounced the Republican party for its continued fellows to give the prepulates. continued fallure to give the people legis-lation long demanded and to reform the tariff. He pledged the Democratic party to give these reforms if placed in power and closed by virtually denouncing the President as a dangerous demagogue, rid-ing rough shod over the constitution and the laws of the land while posing as an apostle of law enforcement. In part Mr. Clayton said:

Predicts Party Victory.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Democrats: Let me thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. This is a Democratic year. Democratic ideas are now popular. Doctrines always taught by our party and scoffed at by our opponents are now urged as a gospel of their own. Measures and policies of Democratic origin are now pretendedly advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. It is no longer anarchistic to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation

Republican party. It is no longer anarchistic to declare private monopoly to be indefensible or that the great transportation companies should be regulated and controlled by public law. Pormer questioning of the decision of a bare majority of the Supreme Court in the Income tax case cannot now be heard, because of the greater noise of the vehement and embroidered demunciation of judges and judicial acts that have shocked the country. A demand for the revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system. Trusts are not to be tolerated even by the Republican party.

We need not now enlarge on the list of Republican admissions and promises for election purposes only. The Republican party has made marked progress in promises to the people, and much greater progress in alding selfash interests and special privileges. That party, guided by expediency and campatin necessity, would camp his year on Democratic ground. If it is apparent recent progress is to continue it does not require a very great sweep of the imagination to see written into a Republican platform four years hence those immortal words of Thomas Jefferson, "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none."

Calls Enemy to Account.

Calls Enemy to Account.

The Republican party having had full control of the Federal Government for more than a decade must give an account of its stewardship. Its pretentious claims, largely without foundation, and largely exaggerated will not suffice. Let honest investigation reveal the mad and defective laws passed by that party; viclous policies maintained; reforms rejected, the resent panic and its consequences, promises broken; dissimulation practiced, incompetency confessed by its failure to meet urgent public needs; and exhibiting this theompetency by the appointment of junketing commissions for the alleged purpose of advising that party so long in control and of such beasted legislative wiedom what legislation is required by the country.

y the country. Against the Republican party, so damo-ratic and crafty, is a capable, determined, onest Democracy, in sympathy with all and public demands, and conidently asking in its behalf the candid public judgment. To that judgment the issue must be ommitted, and we unhesitainely submit ur cause to that fine and true sense for he right that we know distinguishes the interiorn people.

the right that we know distinguishes the American people. In this quadrennial contest Mr. Roosevelt has identified himself with Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft has identified himself with Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party has inseparably identified the two together. To praise one you must praise the other; to criticise one is to criticise his pursuing shadow. And so, I must say, if it should appear to anyone that in noting and denouncing atuses and failures on the part of the present administration any license is assumed. I urge the impossibility or separating the present occupant of the White House from his own anointed one.

Where Is Publicity Plank?

It must be admitted that the Republic can-not long survive if fraud and corruption beman has said more than the President about

message to Congress in December, 1905, where he said that:

It has been only too clearly shown that certain men at the head of these large corporations take but small note of the chical distinction between bonesty and dishonesty; they draw the line only this side of what may be sailed law-honesty; the kind of honesty necessary in order to avoid falling into the clutches of the law.

We have here the condemnation of the practice. Has he proved his ratio by his works?

Is it true or not that four years ago he see lected for his campaign manager a novice in politics whose principal qualification for the position was the power he held over the corporations of the land? Is it true or not that the official place as Secretary of Commerce and Labur gave full knowledge of these business secrets and relations of converted. business secrets and relations of corporations to this campaign manager and clothed him with power, with the assent of the Presi-dent, to punish or reward them by publishing or withholding their secrets that he had col-

Corporations Were Held Up.

acted its business and has adjourned. The question of a publicity bill was mooted there, was defeated, and it would never have seen the light of day except through the unaided efforts of one solliary member of the committee on platform and resolutions, who dragged it out only to witness its deep entombment by the body of the convention. Thus died one of "my policies," to which that convention in effusive, if dictated language, declared in its platform their "unfaltering adherence." ering adherence."

There has been and is now a public demand for eighlation regulating, not abolishing, the process of injunction and the power to punish for alleged indirect or constructive contemps. process of injunction and the power to punish for alleged indirect or constructive contempts of course. Ever since 1896 the Democratic parry has protested against hasty and illiconsidered use of injunctions and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempts. The Republican party has been avoiding this question. So the Fresident, in taking it up, and Mr. Taft in his letter to the labor unloss advocated a measure that the Democratic party, acting in behalf of the correct administration of public justice, had been demanding for 12 blic justice, had been demanding for 12

Was It Lapse of Memory?

Was it Lapse of Memory?

If the President was in earnest when he sent his message to Congress, he was to that extent Democratic. We are authorized to conclude that in framing, revising or dictating the Chicago platform he suffered from a lapse of memory or abandoned the policy he had so vigorously urged in his official espacity, for he said in a message to Congress. I also urge that action be taken along the line of recommendations I have already made concerning injunctions in labor disputes. Not imporary restraining order should be issued by any court without notice and the petition for a permanent injunction upon which such temporary restraining order has been issued should be heard by the court issuing the same within a reasonable time—say not to exceed a week or thereahouts—from the date when the order was issued. It is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction except where the contempt is committed in the presence of the court or other case of urgency.

Surely he and his party eulogists forgot that he had but a few months before advised Congress that 'it is worth considering whether it would not give greater popular confidence in the impartiality of sentences for contempt if it was required that the issue should be decided by another judge than the one issuing the injunction.

decided by another judge than the one issue

First Help From Democrats.

First Help From Democrats.

It is important to note that the act of June 29, 1856, was passed at the first session of the first Congress that met under the first Democratic administration after the Civil War and there labor received its first recognition from the Government. One Republican administration had succeeded another for 24 years and not one act was passed in the interest of labor or in neknowledgment of its right to fair and equal treatment. The Republicans enacted a tariff which enhanced the price of products that lathor had made and capital owned, and they pretended to do this with a view of securing for labor higher wages. What they gave, however, was to the capitalist and they trusted him to divide.

That the increased profits of protected employers have made them able to pay the laboring man higher wages no onle can doubt, but it remains for the saving grace of Almighty God so to touch their hearts as to make them willing to pay the higher wages. Among the contributions that went to make up the monument that this great man. Grover cleveland, builded in the respect and affection of his countrymen, few are more striking than his aimost instant recognition, as evidenced by this act of 1888, of the sane and just demands of labor on the law-making power. Under him Democracy blazed the way and now remains the unfilinching champion of every sound reform in this direction. Immunity from law we promise nobody; immunity from law ever and offertion of every sound reform in this direction.

It is the shortest of steps from the tariff to

of the trusts. The President has made great proteinse of destroying trusts. Let him tell of the result. In a message delivered to Congress he said:

The Department of Justice has for the last four years devoted more attention to the enforcement of anti-trust legislation than anything else. Much has been accomplished; particularly marked has been the moral effect of the prosecution; but it is increasingly evident that there will be a very insufficient beneficial result in the way of corporate abuse. The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another devise to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every airangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction or competition.

This is an admission of failure and one does

or competition.

This is an admission of failure and one does not need to dwell on this admission further than to say that the imprisonment of those who violated the law would not have had a more salutary effect than all that has be

other of these two forms of special privilege No private monopoly, no business approxi-mating private monopoly in methods or in magnitude, can endure without one or the other or both.

Corporations Were Held Up.

It is it true or not that, with this power held terror over the corporations, he solicited had his agents solicit campaign contributes from them? Is it true or not that such request under such circumstances was a mand upon the corporations—a demand that have they given us in this law?

It will be remembered that in 1892-3 under the properties of the country, we are brought before that curious legislative compound, the vice land-didicib bill. The Republican party boasts of its knowledge of finance. What have they given us in this law?

demand upon the corporations—a demand that they acceded to, knowing that the man who made it had the power to punish them in case they refused? Can it be doubted that in this way vant sums were raised? If so, how much of these contributions were used for legitimate expenses and how much for corruption purposes we do not know.

Notwithstanding savage ante-slection defail, we know that a subsequent investigation of certain insurance companies uncovered the fact that large amounts were contributed by these companies to the Republican campaign fund—not the money of the men who gave it, but money covertly taken without consent of stockholders or policyhelders and entered on the books in a way calculated to conceal the embessiement.

All this was done in the interest of the Republican candidate for President. The money was used, the candidate was elected and he continues to deliver jectures on deceincy and for honesty in elections, sending to the proposition of the banks by depositors, not by mote-holders, is consequence, occurred.



"WHAT! NOMINATED AGAIN? THIS IS SO SUDDEN!"

The Republican party has attempted to prevent the recurrence of depositors' panics by an emergency bank-note bill. In the provisions of which they have decreased the security that that might be charged against deposits.

to enable banks that have floated questionable enterprises to digest otherwise indigestible securities by making them the basis of a National circulating medium of exchange. The future will show whether this miserable makeshift, part House infamy and part Sential infamy are a great Republican news. makeshift, part House infamy and part Sen-ate infamy, at a great Republican news-paper has said, will answer its purpose. Whatever it may show in the way of sins of commission or omission, not only is it the fault of Republican legislation, but the evil which it pretends to cure was altogether and exclusively the fruit of Republican legisla-tion. Theirs is the responsibility for the bill, and theirs also the responsibility for the con-dition which led to be searchment of the law. dition which led to the enactment of the law

Big Stick Means Bluff. Big Stick Means Bluff.

The press has told us in what seemed to be somi-official statements from the White House that the President was so, intent upon his policies that if Congress adjourned without enacting them into law he would call an extra session. Congress did adjourn leaving unpassed most of his favored measures and the extra seasion was never called. If the play results in Republican votes it will have accomplished its purpose. If the President desired to have this legislation the Democratic was ready to join in its pussage. The Democratic seasor of the House, authorized by all his party associates, repeatedly

been desired.

If a part of the Republicans had joined the Democrats in support of measures proposed by a Republican President, the power with which some Federal judges have hastily thrown their authority into the scale against labor would have been regulated by law.

A fair trial in all cases of direct or constructive contempt of court would now be provided by law.

Where Labor Unions Lost. bor would be exempt from the prohibit of the Sherman law against combina

tion of the Sherman law against combinations.

Wood pulp and print paper would now
be on the free list and the present tax upon
intelligence to that extent abolished.

No longer would it be in the power of
one Federal judge, sitting in chambers,
hearing evidence ex parte, upon the allegation that a state law is confiscatory, to
suspend it by temporary injunction. A
Democratic measure that passed the Senate
at the last session of Congress, providing
that it should be necessary for three judges
to act together for the purpose of issuing
such an order, would now be the law.

A law requiring the publication before
election of campaign contributions would
have been enacted.

Source of Demoralization.

Source of Demoralization

Of course, many people are not surprised at any opinion the President utters; he has so many of them and has expressed them on so many conceivable and non-preconceivable occasions. Now, Secretary Root is an able lawyer and a man of trained and deliberate habits of thought. Nothing shows more plainly the demoralization wrought by the President than the fact that this trained lawyer, in the very front rank of his profession, should advocate changing the organic law of the Union by construction his profession, should advocate changing the organic law of the Union by construction to "be found"—and to "be found" by whom? By the very men who are to exercise the power. The insidious proposition of Mr. Root, following up the suggestion of his chief, is that where authority is not granted, which, in the opinion of the Executive, ought to have been granted, this authority is none the less to be exercised, and if no other basis for it can be had, it is to be based upon the construction "be found."

to be based upon the construction "be found."

In other words, if the Constitution has not conferred the power upon the Executive, then the power is to be vested in him by construction to "be found" in away not provided for by the organic law of the Union.

Representative institutions must be preserved. Our Federal Government of delegated and limited powers must be maintained in all its constitutional vigor, and each state must be preserved with all of its reserve powers and in its integrity forever. Let us confidently hope that the time will never be ripe for the change of the Constitution by executive actions and by judical interpretations. If such a time should come, then a government of law will perish from the earth and a government of caprice will be created on the ruins of one established by a written constitution.

Brighter Days Are Coming.

We know there is a brighter prospect. If the love of country and liberty is still strong in the hearts of the American pebple; if an oath to support the Constitution is now considered by them as binding; if the people are in sarrest in their protests against the rule of insolent wealth the unauthorized and baneful influence of cor-

porations and the exactions of the trusts; if the manliness of the fathers has been transmitted to the sons, the fourth of next March will mark the advent of the gladsome light of democracy and the beginning of the return to constitutional government honestly and economically administered.

To the banner we raise here we invite to repair all citizens of our common country who reverence the noble traditions of the past and who deplore the grave abstrations of the present.

past and who deplote the grave aberrations of the present.

Let us see to it that this standard shall once again float over a government resting secure on lasting foundations.

Mr. Chairman, delegates and fellow-countrymen, the time and the occasion in our National affairs impose a duty we cannot. If we would, evade. We must go out from this hall with one heart and a determination to put our loved ship of state on an even keel. That keel has been too long heating the air. We must bring it down to the deep and abiding waters of the Constitution.

TAFT BANNER IS TORN DOWN

Vandals at Lincoln Disgrace Name of Their City.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 5 .- A demonstraion has been planned to follow the nomnation of William Jennings Bryan, and Lincoln enthusiasts today anxiously awaited the rollcall in the Denver convention. The nomination was to be an-nounced by tooting whistles and ringing After the noise had subsided, the where Mr. Bryan's neighbors will notify him of the nomination. Mr. Bryan received a large number of

telegrams this morning and the Fairview mail was unusually heavy. Mr. Br began work early and assailed the h pile of letters. During the early m ing he managed to do considerable work without interference. Taft banner which had been span-

ning O street, where it was placed by the Republican committee, was destroyed last night by some person or persons as yet

unknown.

The destruction of the Taft banner aroused excitement. The Republican State Central Committee began work on a new banner, and Chairman Hayward announced that he meant to protect the

emblem by force, if necessary.

Many Democrats condemned the attack on the banner and disavowed all knowledge of the affair. A number of Republicans insisted that the hoisting of the

HOLDS ITS FINAL MEETING

Retiring Democratic National Committee's Gathering a Love Feast.

DENVER, July 9.—The retiring Demo-cratic National Committee held its final meeting this morning with almost a complete attendance, Chairman Thomas Tag-gart presiding. Committeeman M. J. Wade, of Iowa, offered a resolution ex-tending the thanks of the committee to its several officers—Chairman Taggart, Secretary Urey Woodson, Assistant Sec-retary Edwin Seaton, Treasurer W. H. O'Brien and Sergeant-at-Arms John L Martin—and "to those who have aided them in the performance of their duties." Chairman Taggart responded in appro-priate vein on behalf of himself and his fellow officers, announcing that an op-pertunity would be found today, if pos-sible for a gathering of the old and new National committees to meet in a social way.

UNIT RULE FOR NEW YORK Caucus Decides to Vote as One for

DENVER, July 2.—The New York delegation held another caucus this morning, but the only action taken with reference to the attitude of the delegation toward the nominations for President and Vice-President was the formal adoption of the "unit rule" under the operation of which the entire 75 votes of the state in the convention will be cast in one block. Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, was unanimously re-elected as member of the National Committee from New York state.

G. F. Ketchum, of Warwick, protested against the adoption of the unit rule, on the ground that it placed the entire vote of the delegation in the hands of a

The French gardening methods by which an acre of ground is made to yield \$2433 to \$2520 per annum by the forcing hot bed process has been introduced in England. Vegetables are produced all the year and are forced by a steady temperature of 90 degrees.

KERR TAKES PLACE

Pennsylvania Completes Guffey's Deposition.

EX-BOSS DECLINES TO VOTE

Head of Bryan Faction Elected National Committeeman - Strong Effort to Prevent Vote in Convention by Bryan Men.

DENVER, July 9 .- The defeat of Coloby the faction headed by James B. Kerr, of Clearfield, at a meeting held in the convention Auditorium today immediately following the adjourn-ment of the first session of the conven-tion. Colonel Guffey and his followers left the hall and refused to participate in the caucus. James Kerr was elected National committeeman, 41½ votes being cast for and none against him. D. C. Dewitt, a delegate, declined to vote, stating that he doubted the regularity of the

Guffey Does Not Tell Plans.

The caucus was held on the floor of the convention by the anti-Guffey delegates without leaving their seats, after the convention adjourned. The Guffey supporters departed quietly and the business of the meeting proceeded rapidly. The delegation also selected members of the various committees of the conven-

tilon. All balloting was by roll call. No announcement has been made by Colonel Guffey or his followers as to whether they intend to contest the valid-ity of today's action of the delegation. Some of those who voted in the meeting

today were alternates and substitutes for delegates not present. Colonel Guffey this morning would not discuss in detail last night's vote in the convention, but seemed to think that while it demonstrated a heavy current of opposition to the plans of those controll-ing the convention, Mr. Bryan might de-velop greater strength on a Presidential ballot than he did on the question last night. But the total of 387 votes inspired

Bryan Made Overtures.

It developed in this connection that a It developed in this connection that a strong effort was made to avoid the vote of last night, as the Bryan managers desired not to have an issue which would disclose the strength of the two contending elements. The Guffey men say that the report on credentials was delayed a full hour, while overtures were made to Colonel Guffey not to present the minority report, thus avoiding a division and an open vote. According to the Guffey men, distinct overtures were made to the Pennsylvania leader to secure this end, that he should remain as National committeeman from Pennsylvania. But while this would have insured his continued leadership, it is said that Colonel Guffey flatly refused to sider the proposition, as it involved the sacrifice of the Philadelphia delegates, for whom he had contended. The Guffey men are confident that these overtures, designed to avoid a vote, came as a resu of advice to the Bryan men from Lir

Enlarge Oregon City School.

OREGON CITY, Or., July 3.—(Special.)—
The Board of City School Directors has been authorized to issue bonds in a sum not to exceed \$3000 for the purpose of covering the expense of constructing an addition of four rooms to the Eastham building. Plans and specification are now being prepared by Architect White and the addition will provide room for the growth of the city juvenile population for several years.

Andrew Carnegie's gift of a plaster cast of the Diplodecus to Paris newspaper men has awakened much fun among the cari-

CONVENTION NEAR ITS GREAT CLIMAX

Nominating Speeches Made and Balloting Soon Will Begin.

GNLY AWAITS PLATFORM

Great Demonstration Greets Nomination of Bryan by Dunne-Johnson Also Cheered to Echo. Gray's Name Presented.

(Continued from First Page.)

termined? Even his political opponents not admit that he is.

I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name Nebruska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then; he is honest, brave and unyielding how.

However, is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics. He was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the Nation; and he has been honest throughout his political career.

His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others, not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgment and the conscience.

vorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the Veet was the hotbed of protection.

He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were deaying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began. He has always been the friend of labor, and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject, and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

When a Wall street panic burst upon us a few months ago, he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so ropular has this plan become that it is today a National issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign confibritions.

He believes in peace—in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars, but by applying the principles of Justice and humanity.

Though these principles have met with

in the traditions of our party; we feel again the spirit that animated democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. The voters have spoken and we assemble to give expression of their will. The volce for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be the standard-bearer of his party in this gigantic contest.

Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized today as the most representative citizen of the Nation, the peer of any living man.

living man.

Friends and foes have learned that he was shaped in that heroic mold in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast.

First nominated when 10 years younger than any other Presidential candidate ever chosen by a prominent party; living in a state 500 miles farther west than that in which any President has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed.

Speaking and writing freely on all subjects, his heart has had no secrets and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence.

Without an organization to urge his claims; without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf; without patronage to

until they have made him the Nation's chief executive.

Nebraeka's Democracy, which saw in him, when a young man, the signs of prymise, places in nomination as the standard-hearer of our party the man who in' the thrilling days of '94 and 1900 bore the hattie-scarred hanner of Democracy with fame as unsuilled and fidelity as species as the crisaders of old. Nebraska presents his name because Nebraska claims his dwelling place, and proudily enrolls him among her citizens; but his home is in the hearts of the people.

I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the Democracy of the Nation when I offer the name of America's great commoner. Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan.

8:50 P. M.—Ollie James, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on rules,

chairman of the committee on rules, reported that the committee on resolutions would not report until midnight. Bryan Demonstration Begins.

9:07 P. M .- Dunn concludes amid tremendous cheering and waving of flags. 9:10 P. M .- A banner with Bryan's portrait is placed over the platform

and a white dove is loosed and floats 2:20 P. M .- The band is playing and galleries and delegates shouting, whistling and singing. Demonstration has now lasted 14 minutes and is growing more intense. 9:40 P. M.—Chairman Clayton aban-

dons all efforts to secure order. 9:45 P. M.—Crowd singing "We Won't Go Home Till Morning. Can't Suppress Cheering.

9:39 P. M .- The cheering ceasing for a moment while the entire audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," to break out again with increased

intensity. 9:38 P. M.-Chairman Clayton rap-

ping for order, which only causes greater outburst.

5:59 P. M.—Demonstration, after 45 minutes, continues undiminished.

10 P. M.—The scene within the hall is one of bediam, the crowd and the band vieing with one another in making the most noise.

10:07 P. M.—After an hour's demonstration the crowd refuses to be controlled and the cheering continues furiously.

10:15 P. M.—In an endeavor to quiet the crowds the hall is put in almost complete darkness for a time.

10:17 P. M.—Order partially restored. Chairman Clayton hissed for rapping his gavel.

Gearin Seconds Bryan.

10:21 P. M.-Convention now in order after one hour and 12 minutes of cheering.
10:22 P. M.-Ex-Senator Gearin, of Oregon, seconding Bryan's nomination. He

gon, seconding Bryan's nomination. He said:

Ovegon seconds the nomination of William J. Bryan and, joining with her sixter states of the Pacific, pledges him the vote of her united delegation. In seconding his nomination, I am voicing the unanimous sentiment of the Democracy of the Pacific Coast. From the Slerras to the sea there is hut one man mentioned—Bryan, Bryan, everywhers.

People out on the sunset shore of the Regulic Say to you, Give us Bryan today, and we'll give you the solid electoral vote of the Pacific in November.

Our people on the Coast look to Bryan as the one striking figure in American public life, whose votce, sliver-toned and defant, and ringing ever true to the key, has been heard everywhere in advocacy of the rights of labor against the wrongs perpetrated or threatened against labor. Labor engaged in legitimate enterprise calls for his nomination because he stands, and has always stood, for principles and policies that will protect legitimate investment against those destructive forces, under the guise of a protective tariff, which have brought discontent to ishor in every industry they claim to protect and destroyed legitimate competition under the talse pretence of fustering it.

This country has lost faith in the organ-

claim to protect and destroyed begitimate competition under the false pretense of fostering it.

This country has lost faith in the organization that today calls itself the Republican party. It has become the party of shams and fads and humbugs. At present it is engaged in exploiting a sort of experimental, speculative, political philosophy which promises everything, accomplishes nothing, and demands credit for the things it does not do.

This country faces today a contest as old as the Nation itself. On the one hand we have Republicanism with its frend of thought toward centralization of power and ultimate imperialism; on the other hand we have Democracy inholding now, as always the rights of the individual and the power of the people reserved under the Constitution to the states and to the people themselves; and while it is true that this conflict has always been with us, it is none the less true that at no time in our career as a Nation have the aposties of centralized government, backed by the power of cantralized wealth, made such brazen demands as have been insisted upon in the last decade of our political history.

It is against this danger that the Democratic party warms the country. It is against this danger that the Democratic party warms the country. It is against this danger that the Democratic party warms the country. It is against the political heresies that we protest, and we carry the protest to the soberminded fudgment and patriotic hearts of the American people.

10:20 P. M.—Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, seconding Bryan's nomination

10:30 P. M .- Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, seconding Bryan's nomination in a lengthy speech. He sald:
10:40 P. M.—Audience grows impatient and interrupts the speaker.
10:40 P. M.—Motion adopted limiting

and interrupts the speaker.

10:40 P. M.—Motion adopted limiting speeches to five minutes.

Jerry Sullivan, of lows, said:

The hour has arrived when Democracy will speak with reference to the policies it believes best for the American people. Democracy means so much that its followers have hope of ultimate success. The principles of Democracy are eiernal and everlasting. The application of such to everyday life requires the truest patriotism and the most fervent devotion. There never was a time in the life of the Democratic party when it was as much of a necessity as at this hour.

In the name of Democracy a centralized government is declared the best for a free people. In its name the three departments of a republican form of government are being crystallized into one. In its name. "I am" is being substituted for "we are" in its name a standing army and a great navy is more potent for good than the plaudits of a noble peasantry. In its name prosperity is most assured if the taking power is increased. In its name, the first represents force, the dollar love of country in its name civil service is strangled that favorite sons may be the recipients of executive favor. In its name the beneficiaries of special privilege are paramount to those who sustain the integrity of the Nation. In its name a political drganization proclaims a polity that omits the essentials of a reptruth, he has never lost faith in its final victory.

Through years of unparallelel political warfare, his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellowmen has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few public men in all history have been competical to witherand, is ample proof of his superb courage.

His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles rather than by election to high office.

We have met to plan the campatign and to commission the commander under whom the masses will enlist. We are not here in response to the voice of expediency, neither political hosses nor corporate massers sent use here. We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organization which is the special defender of the rights of the common people.

We are here representing all that is best in the traditions of our party; we feel again the apirti that animated democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

The voters have spoken and we assemble

ridual liberty and constitutional rights. It believes labor and capital are partners with equal rights and equal privileges.

The Democratic party stands for the equality of all the people. In the contest of 1908, the battle-ground is aiready marked out. For more than half a century the scene of action has been in the eastern portion of our country. Today that field has changed. The Middle West will be the territory in which the contest will take place. There will be fought an Austerlitz or Waterloo.

To this contest we challenge the party of special privilege and contralized power to mortal combat.

The commanders are about to be chosen. Upon one side stands he who represents the classes and has eliminated from the catalogue of progression the term "square deal" One who stands for might as against equality and promotes the creature at the expense of the creator; who is the representative of organized weaith to the detriment of National welfare; who stands for a centralized government as against the rights of the state; who struck at labor to destroy, not to protect. Against such a commander as this the Democratic party offers at its candidate a man who stands for a centralized government as against the world his name and Democracy are synonymous. Iowa, the imperial state of the Middle West, whose electoral vote today hangs in the balance, unities with her sister state of Nebraska in presenting for your consideration as one fit to hold the highest office within the gift of the American people, that pecress teader of Democracy, William J. Bryan. Name him that the world may know a republican form of government still lives. know a republican form of government still lives.

J. Bryan. Name him that the world may know a republican form of government still lives.

John H. Atwood said:

Do you remember the tale of "Alice in Wonderland" and how the Cheshire cat. with its traditional grin, faded before her eyes, how its tail disappeared and then the hind legs, the body, the neck, cars and all, leaving nothing behind before the wondering child's vision save and except the grin alone?

Such is the Republican party. Gone is its tail, and its cleave, and its bedy, and its head, and naught is left behind save, and save only, the grin resultant from the labinic expansion and dental display that marks the "de-lighted! smille of the one man left in that organization, the dictator who rules with a steam roller. No Cheshire can massemblage of free men, not an assemblage of free men, not an assemblage of the dictater who rules of conscience, and not the commands of power; dury, and not the "big stick," compels us. As some slavish peasants bend the knee to Genaler's Capital, so at the bidding of their master bowed the Republican helots before the ponderous proportions of their ready-made candidate. We are for one man as they are for one man, but our man it our man from compulsion. Our cheers are from the near up; their cheers are from the mark have for an ideally honest man—that is the affection that all men must have for an ideally honest man—that is the adjective that of all the multitude listed by the lexicographers heet describes Bryan—an honest man, one whose honesty has not been impurated even by his most virulent enemies. The people are weary of sharp fellows and clever tricksters, official rogues and Senatorial short-change men. What they cry aloud for is an honest, a God-fearing man. Ability is good but honesty is greater; the wise head is well, but the pure heart in greater; and great as the adoption of his docernies by his needs claim him to be, the