

CLARK ARRIVES AT SCENE TOO LATE

Postponement Rushed in Hope of Keeping Him From Speaking in Hall.

MISSOURIAN'S CAMP SPLIT

Majority of Friends Deem His Appearing at Convention Inadvisable, Although Justified by Bryan's Attack.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Speaker Clark came tonight to Baltimore in response to the urgent request from Senator Dubois, his campaign manager, and George Williams of Massachusetts, who reported that the Missouriian's candidacy had suffered by reason of an "attack on his honor" made by William Jennings Bryan. The convention, apparently hopelessly deadlocked, had adjourned until Monday before the Speaker's arrival.

Back of Mr. Clark's coming was a rumor of disruption in his political campaign. Senator Stone, ex-Governor Francis and the main body of the Missouriian's delegation were said to be strenuously opposed to the Speaker making any appeal to the convention in his behalf. They objected to the activity of Messrs. Dubois and Williams, and they believed the convention would misinterpret Mr. Clark's appearance on the platform.

Adjournment Follows News. It was no surprise, therefore, when Governor Francis, of the Clark forces, seconded the motion of Representative Palmer, of the Wilson camp, that an adjournment over Sunday should be taken. Mr. Clark's train left Washington at 10:45 and the adjournment was taken 15 minutes after the news reached the convention floor.

There is a great deal of bitterness against Mr. Bryan among the Clark adherents. They feel that the Nebraska had no right to attempt to place a Morgan-Belmont-Bryan brand on the Speaker just because the New York delegation gave its support to him. They have attempted to offset the effect upon the progressives made by Mr. Bryan's statement that he would withhold his vote from the Missouriian so long as New York's vote went to him. At the same time they argued that he could not wipe out the injury without attacking Mr. Bryan in the forum where Mr. Bryan's assault was delivered.

Appearance Thought Inadvisable. The majority of the Missouriian delegates felt that while Mr. Clark would be justified in facing Mr. Bryan and defending himself before the convention, his opponents would charge that his appearance was for the purpose of personally seeking vindication in the form of votes.

Mr. Williams and ex-Senator Dubois were said to have ignored the advice of their associates and to have told Mr. Clark that his only chance of redress lay in an immediate confrontation of Mr. Bryan and the convention. They urged him to take the first train, believing it would get him here before the adjournment of the session. The chances are that Mr. Clark would have reached the convention hall in time to make a dramatic entrance had not the plans of Messrs. Williams and Dubois become known. It was the plan to adjourn shortly after midnight and the Clark forces, another ballot after the 25th, had entered upon a counter Wilson demonstration. As soon as the Wilson leaders heard that Senator Dubois had gone to the station to meet the Speaker they called in their following and the elaborate demonstration quickly subsided.

Difficulty May Be Adjusted. The adjournment over Sunday will give the Clark forces time to adjust their difficulties. These are not serious and it is believed Mr. Clark will be able to heal them.

It could not be learned tonight whether Mr. Clark would attempt to see Mr. Bryan. Some members of the Missouriian delegation believe he would be content to make a statement to the convention, through some friend, or that he will ask that a letter be read setting forth such statements as he desires to present. There is no way he could address the convention except by invitation, but it is not likely this would be withheld, if he desires to speak Monday.

Mr. Clark arrived in Baltimore at 12:45 and went directly to the Emerson Hotel. There he went into conference with his manager, Senator Dubois, of Idaho, and William R. Hearst, of New York.

"I came here to Baltimore to confer with my friends on Sunday, capturing which I will probably have something to say after the conference," said Mr. Clark. "That is all I have to say now."

Speaker Issues Statement. After his conference with Mr. Hearst, Senator Stone, David R. Francis and others, Speaker Clark issued the following statement:

"Today in the national convention an outrageous aspersion was cast upon me and through me upon the Democratic party by one who, of all men, ought to be the last to besmudge or betray his friends or his party. So far as I am personally concerned, it is enough to say that the charge which reflects upon my personal or party integrity is utterly and absolutely false. I might afford to forget myself, but I am by the choice of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives, the ranking Democratic official in public life in this country, false or corrupt without reflecting upon my party in the most serious way.

"Any man who would enter into an alliance with any selfish interest or privileged class of this country to gain the nomination for the Presidency is unworthy of the Presidency and of the Speakership of the House. If I have not entered into such an alliance, then the Democrat, however distinguished, who wantonly charges me with this act is a traitor to the Democratic party and to his professed friendship to me.

Please Not for Nomination. "I am not here to plead for a nomination or attempt to influence any man's political action. Let every man proceed in this convention according to the expressed will of his constituents. I ask no undue consideration from any man, be he friend or foe, but I demand exact justice from every Democrat, either in this convention or throughout the Nation. With William J. Bryan and his charge made in the convention today, the issue is proof or retraction. I shall expect him to meet this issue."

No further statement was issued, and at 12:45 A. M. Mr. Bryan had retired for the night, leaving word that he was not to be disturbed.

PRE-EMINENT FIGURE IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

CLARK UNLIKELY TO RECOVER LOSSES

New York's Support Regarded as Insincere and Unlikely to Stay to End.

WILSON HAS FAR TO GO

Nomination of Either Leader Seems Improbable—Several Hundred Delegates Absent From Every Rollcall.

HOW CANDIDATES STOOD ON TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT, THE LAST ONE TAKEN.

Table with columns for STATES, Clark, Wilson, Underwood, and Total. Lists 48 states and their respective vote counts for each candidate.

BY HARRY J. BROWN. BALTIMORE, June 29.—(Special.)—After ten solid hours of balloting, in a hall oppressively hot, the Democratic National Convention adjourned tonight, apparently no nearer a selection of a candidate for President than it was 24 hours ago. This has been a sad day for Champ Clark. The slow and steady loss of votes has served to emphasize what was plainly apparent when adjournment was taken last night, that in all reasonable probability he cannot be nominated. Woodrow Wilson, on the other hand, who has been making steady gains throughout today, as Clark's following disintegrated, is far from his goal, and before he can be nominated must add 265 votes to his maximum strength, developed on the last rollcall tonight. There appears to be no reasonable probability that he can get them.

New York's Vote Insincere.

Clark developed his maximum strength on the tenth ballot last night, when he received 556 votes. His highest vote today was on the 13th ballot, when he had 554. From that on he lost support with each succeeding ballot, until at the close of tonight's session he had only 463 1/2 votes, 23 more than he started with. When it is reckoned, however, that 90 New York votes are included in Clark's apparent strength, it is seen that he today is materially weaker than at any time since the balloting began. For New York's vote is the only contingent vote and are not expected to stay with Clark when the critical stage is reached.

Eliminating New York, Clark would still have enough votes to hold up the convention indefinitely, if he could hold together those delegates who have stood with him throughout today's balloting. His managers assert that he can control these delegates indefinitely, but this is extremely doubtful. Clark at best could only dictate by indefinitely prolonging the convention, and this is a course which would exhaust the delegates, exhausted and disgusted, are approaching the condition where they will be willing to compromise on any reasonable candidate to bring the convention to an end.

Leaders Intensely Opposed.

When adjournment was taken tonight it seemed out of the question that either Clark or Wilson could be nominated, because of intense opposition to each. Bryan has arrayed himself against Clark and while his explanation for this is that his instructions were reasonable in a way, it was perfectly apparent that he had merely been wanting for some excuse to come out clearly against the Speaker. His statement was taken more as a denunciation of Clark than an endorsement of Wilson, and Bryan would be one of the leaders to welcome a compromise, provided a compromise can be had on some candidate acceptable to him. His first choice of course is well understood, but Bryan will accept some other candidate than himself if the other leaders are able to reach an agreement upon some Democrat recognized as progressive.

GEORGIA LEANS TO WILSON

State Senate Urges Switch if No Chance for Underwood Remains. ATLANTA, Ga., June 29.—Georgia's delegation to the Baltimore Democratic convention was called upon to cast its vote for Woodrow Wilson for President and Oscar Underwood for Vice-President when they "find that Underwood cannot be nominated for the Presidency" in a resolution introduced in the State Senate.

The resolution must lie on the table for one day, under the Senate rules.

long way from having the necessary two-thirds. Conference Sunday may result in the formulation of a programme, which would enable the convention on an early ballot Monday to nominate a candidate for President. If this can be done, the remainder of the programme, including the selection of a Vice-President, will be rushed to a speedy end. Already numbers of delegates are leaving Baltimore, and others will depart tomorrow when arrangements can be made to vote their delegations under the unit rule. Financial reasons and Baltimore's oppressive weather have combined to force premature departures. At no time today was there a full attendance of delegates and a vote by individual delegates would have disclosed the absence of several hundred on every rollcall.

BREAK IN OREGON RANKS

(Continued From First Page.) and has been able to control the delegation for two days. How long he can hold them together against their personal desires remains to be developed. When the 21st ballot was taken, J. W. Black, of Everett, grew restless and demanded a poll of the delegation with the expectation that a majority would vote to abandon Clark and vote for Bryan, Kern or Wilson. But the poll disclosed the fact that the Clark forces dominated, 17 delegates voting to stand by their instructions, four voting for Kern, five for Wilson and two being absent. A majority having voted for Clark, the unit rule demanded that the 14 votes of the state again be cast for Clark.

Each Delegate Has Half a Vote. Each Washington delegate has half a vote. On the poll the delegation divided as follows: For Clark: Wallace, Shram, Zittel, Jerome Drumheller, Turner, Green, D. M. Drumheller, Shaser, Merritt, Huter, Munday, May Arkwright Hutton, Maloney, Davis, Hatfield, Rita. For Kern: Shorett, Lyter, Troy, Fitzhenry. For Wilson—Black, Langhorne, Bird, Wheeler and Fletcher. Absent and not voting: Horner and Raunth.

One of the most interesting disclosures made by this poll was the vote of May Arkwright Hutton, of Spokane, for Clark. During the past week Mrs. Hutton has been interviewed by all the Baltimore papers and many outside papers, and every time has predicted the nomination of Bryan and has expressed her personal preference for him, but today, when she had an opportunity to vote for Bryan, she passed it up. Yesterday Mrs. Hutton was a luncheon guest of Mrs. Pitzer, delegate from Colorado, and a sister of Champ Clark, and the fact that Mrs. Hutton this afternoon voted for Clark is taken to mean that she allowed herself to be persuaded by the only other suffragette delegate in this convention.

Idaho Breaks From Clark.

Idaho stood solidly by Clark, in accordance with its instructions, until the 16th ballot. Then an attempt was made to desert Clark and go to Bryan. Several delegates were absent at the time, and those remaining were evenly divided, so it was agreed to cast that vote for Clark. When the next ballot was taken, however, Idaho was able to divide and cast two and a half votes for Kern and two for Wilson. Idaho delegates have half votes each, and on this ballot those voting for Kern were Rich, Whiffen, Hutton, Lowry and Miller, while Hitt, Heitfeld, Smith and Hawley voted for Clark. On the 19th ballot the Idaho delegation got into the real limelight by casting six votes for Bryan and two for Clark.

This was the largest vote Bryan had received on any ballot up to that time and when the chairman of the Idaho delegation announced six votes for Bryan, there was a brief period of turmoil in the hall. After that, Idaho scattered its votes, giving Wilson on the next ballot the six it had given Bryan and then on the next ensuing ballot all eight Idaho votes were cast for Wilson. On the last ballot Idaho gave one-half vote for Clark and 1 1/2 votes for Wilson.

BRYAN HURLS DEFIANCE

(Continued From First Page.) to speak, is not willing to participate in the nomination of any man who is willing to violate the resolution adopted by this convention and to accept the high honor of the Presidential nomination at the hands of Mr. Murphy. (Great applause.)

Spirit of Instructions Observed.

"We were instructed for Mr. Clark, the Democratic voters who instructed us did so with the distinct understanding that Mr. Clark stood for progressive Democracy. (Applause.) Mr. Clark's representatives appealed for support on no other ground. They contended that Mr. Clark was more progressive than Mr. Wilson and indignantly denied that there was any cooperation between Mr. Clark and the reactionary element of the party. Upon no other condition could Mr. Clark have received a plurality of the Democratic vote of Nebraska.

"The 13 delegates for whom I speak stand ready to carry out the instructions given in the spirit in which they were given and upon the condition under which they were given. (Great applause.) But some of these delegates will not participate in the nomination of any man—I cannot say for how many I speak for I have not had a chance to take a poll—but some of these delegates will not participate in the nomination of any man who is willing to violate the spirit of the New York delegation.

"Speaking for myself and for any of the delegation who may decide to join me, I withhold my vote from Mr. Clark as long as New York's vote is recorded for him. (Great applause and hisses.) And the position that I take in regard to Mr. Clark, I will take in regard to any other candidate whose name is now or may be before the convention.

Candidate Must Be Free.

"I shall not be a party to the nomination of any man, no man who has been elected by the Democratic party of the country he may come, who will not, when elected, be absolutely free to carry out the anti-Morgan-Bryan-Belmont resolution and make his administration reflect the wishes and the hopes of those who believe in a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. (Great applause.) "If we nominate a candidate who is under no obligation to those interests which speak through Mr. Murphy, I shall offer a resolution authorizing and directing the Presidential candidate to select a campaign committee to manage the campaign, in order that he may not be compelled to suffer the humiliation and act under the embarrassment that I have, in having men participate in the management of his campaign who had no sympathy with the party's aims and in whose Democracy the general public has no confidence.

"Now, having explained the position taken by myself and those in the delegation who view the subject from the same standpoint, I now announce my vote." Mr. Bryan then voted for Governor Wilson.



RECESS IS TAKEN

Democrats After 26 Ballots Adjourn Until Monday.

LONG FIGHT IS POSSIBLE

Delegates at Beginning of New Week Unlikely to Be in Haste—Sunday to Be Day of Important Conferences.

(Continued From First Page.) The great bulk of the Massachusetts delegation deserted Clark and started a Foss boom. It created little excitement.

Having failed to nominate by the week-end, it is expected the delegates will not hurry on a decision on Monday, and the fight may be prolonged for several days. The Clark people are still confident that enough of their delegates will remain steadfast to constitute the necessary one-third to prevent a nomination.

Many of the delegates were hopeful that an early decision might be reached, but the two leading candidates were tonight so far short of the 225 1-3 votes

DETAILED OF BALLOTING FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION SINCE VOTING BEGAN.

Table with columns for BALLOT, Clark, Wilson, Underwood, and Total. Shows vote counts for each candidate across multiple ballots.

Clark Forces Worried.

The Wilson forces were enthusiastic tonight and asserted they ultimately would win. The Clark people plainly were worried by the defections in their ranks.

Kansas was the first important state to desert Clark as a whole for Wilson.

The sentiment in that delegation had favored Wilson from the beginning, but the Wilson contingent was not able to get a two-thirds vote until today. Then, under state convention instructions, the entire 10 Kansas votes went to the Wilson coalition.

After the 21st ballot the Clark people, in something of a panic, sought to

have a recess.

The Wilson people, encouraged by their steady gains, fought the motion and defeated it on a rollcall.

Bryan Is Storm Center.

The afternoon session was marked by another dramatic outburst from Mr. Bryan. Claiming the privilege of explaining why he and more than a dozen other delegates from Nebraska were going to switch their votes from Clark to Wilson, the former candidate held the floor for nearly an hour and was the center of a storm which swept the hall in changing waves of protest and approbation. He declared that so long as Champ Clark continued to accept the support of Charles F. Murphy

and Tammany Hall, he would not vote for him.

In changing to Wilson, Mr. Bryan said he reserved the right to switch again if New York, or any other state delegation "controlled by the interests," should go to the standard of the New Jersey Governor.

Nebraska Target of Questions.

From the floor a score of delegates hurled questions at the Nebraskan and groaned or cheered as he attempted to make himself heard in answer. Southern delegates demanded to know if Mr. Bryan would support the ultimate nominee of the convention in the event his nominating vote included the 90 from the State of New York. Mr. Bryan said he was content to make his protest in advance of any decision by the convention. He "expected" to support the nominee. A lawyer, he shouted, was permitted "to defend a criminal," after the crime was committed, but would not be permitted to defend "the criminal" if he had abetted the crime.

Some of the delegates believed Mr. Bryan was making a final bid for the nomination. If it was intended as such it appeared to fail, for there seemed to be a crystallization of the forces against him and their strength seemed to indicate that a Bryan stampede, so often predicted, was out of the question.

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