BRYAN'S GREAT ADDRESS SURPRISE OF THE NIGHT

Eloquent Nebraskan Attacks Policy of President and Concludes by Seconding Cockrell's Nomination.

St. Louis, July 9.—When the state of Nebraska was called upon this morning to second the nomination for candidate for president, Mr. Bryan, chairman of the state delegation, as he arose was received with vociferous cheering. When finally the applause had subsided sufficiently to allow his being heard, he said:

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Two nights without sleep and a cold make it difficult for me to make myself heard. I trust that it will be easier in a moment but as I desire to speak to the delegates rather than to the visitors, I hope that they at least can hear.

Eight years ago a democratic convention placed in my hands the standard of the party and gave me the commission as its candidate. Four years later that commission was renewed. I owe tonight to this democratic convention to return the commission and to say to you that you may dispute whether I fought a good fight; you may dispute whether I finished my course but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith. (Great cheers.)

As your candidate I did all I could to bring success to the party. As a private citizen today I am more interested in democratic success than I ever was when I was a candidate. (Cheers.) The reasons that made the election of a democrat desirable were stronger in 1900 than in 1896 and the reasons that make the election of the democratic candidate desirable are stronger in 1904 than they were in 1900.

The gentleman who presented New York's candidate dwelt upon the danger of militarism and he did not overstate the dangers. Let me quote the most remarkable passage that ever occurred or that was ever found in the speech of nomination of any candidate for president. Governor Black of New York in presenting the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the republican convention used these words:

"The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. You may talk of orderly tribunals and learned referees. You may sing the gentle praise of the quiet life. You may strike from your books the last note of every martial anthem, and yet out in the smoke and thunder will be also the tramp of horses and the silent, rigid, upturned faces. Men may prophesy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever on this earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men. Events are numberless and mighty, and no man can tell which wire runs around the world. The nation is living today in the quiet of contentment and repose but may still be on a deadly circuit and tomorrow writhing in the toils of war. This is the time when great figures must be kept to the front. If the pressure is great, the material to resist it must be of granite and iron."

This is an eulogy of war. This is a declaration that the time hoped for, prayed for, of perpetual peace, will never come. This is eulogizing the doctrine of brute force and giving denial to the hopes of the race. And this president, a candidate for re-election, is presented as the embodiment of that ideal, the granite and iron, to represent the new idea of militarism. Do you say you want to defeat the military idea. Friends of the south, are you trying to defeat the military idea. Let me tell you that not one of you, north, east or south, more fears the triumph of that idea than I do. If this is the doctrine that our nation is to stand to, it is retrogressing, not progressing; it is the lowering of the ideals of the nation; it is turning backward to the age of force. More than that, it is a challenge to the Christian civilization of the world and nothing less.

Twenty-seven hundred years ago a prophet foretold the coming of One who was to be called the "Prince of Peace." Two thousand years ago He came upon earth and the song that was sung at His birth was "Peace on earth, good will toward men." (Loud cheering and great applause.)

For 2,000 years this doctrine of peace has been growing. It has been taking hold upon the hearts of men.

For this doctrine of peace millions have given their lives among savage tribes and among foreign nations. This doctrine of peace, the foundation of Christian civilization has been the growing hope of the world and now the ex-governor of the greatest state of the nation presents for the office of president of the great republic a man who is granite and iron and who represents not the doctrine of peace, but the doctrine that the destinies of nations are still settled by their wars. (Loud applause.) Will you of New York present a graver indictment against President Roosevelt than that? Will you of the south present a graver indictment against President Roosevelt than that? I do not ask what is the character of the man. He may have every virtue. He may be exemplary in every way. But if the president shares the idea of the man who nominated him; if the president believes with his sponsor at Chicago that wars must settle the destinies of nations; that peace is but a dream; that women may pray for it; that men may prophesy about it; that all these talks of orderly tribunals and all this are but empty sounds; if he believes these things he is a dangerous man for our country and the world. (Prolonged applause, cheering and applause.) I believe he ought to be defeated. I believe he can be defeated and if the democratic party does what it ought to do I believe he will be defeated. How can you defeat him? I tried to defeat the republican party as your candidate. I failed, you say. Yes, I did; but I received a million more votes than any democrat had ever received before and yet I failed. Why did I fail? Because there were some who had affiliated with the democratic party who thought my election dangerous to the country and they left and helped to elect my opponent. That is why I failed. I have no words of criticism for them. (Applause.) But, my friends, if I failed with six million and a half to defeat the republican party, can those who defeated me succeed in defeating the republican party? If under the leadership of those who were loyal in 1896 (applause) we failed, shall we succeed under the leadership of those who were not loyal in 1896? (Applause.)

If we are going to have some other god besides this war god that is presented us by Governor Black, what kind of a god is it to be? Must we choose between a god of war and a god of gold? Is there no choice between them?

Nebraska is not here asking for the nomination of any man. We now have a platform on which we can all stand. (Loud applause and cheering.) Now give us a ticket behind which all of us can stand.

Mr. Bryan here declared the willingness of Nebraska to support Mr. Hearst, Mr. Wall of Wisconsin or ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, and then he paid a glowing tribute to Senator Cockrell. He resumed his argument as follows:

My friends, I believe that the great issue in this country today is plutocracy versus democracy. You have said that I had just one idea, the silver idea. Well, a while back they said I had only one, but then it was the tariff idea. There is an issue greater than the silver issue, the tariff issue, the trust issue. It is the issue between plutocracy and democracy. Whether this is to be a government of the people, by the people, administered in behalf of the people. It is either this or it is to be a rule of the moneyed element of the country for their own interest alone. The issue has been growing. I want you as democrats here assembled to help us meet this question. The people must understand that we are to have equal rights to all and special privileges to none. (Applause.)

I came to get as good a platform as I could. I have helped to get a good platform. (Applause.) I came to get as good a candidate as I can get, and I hope that he will be one who can draw the factions together; who can give to us, who believe in aggressive positive democratic reforms something to hope for and those who have differed from us on the main question, that he can give them something to hope for, and I close with an appeal that I make from my heart to the hearts of those who hear me. Give us a pilot who will guide the democratic ship away from the scylla of militarism without wrecking her upon the charybdis of commercialism." (Demonstration.)

The speaker almost reeled with exhaustion as he neared the close of his address, and at times stopped and panted for breath. Coming down to the issues of the convention, he approved the nomination of Hearst, declared that Olney and Wall would be acceptable, and then threw a thunderbolt into the convention by the words:

"I come to second the nomination of Senator Cockrell of Missouri."

For an instant the convention held its breath in electrified surprise. Then a frantic cry of joy came from the dozens of Missourians on the floor and from the hundreds of dozens in the balcony, and cheer after cheer swept across the convention hall.

The applause soon subsided, however, and Mr. Bryan went on to praise the Missouri senator in the highest terms to the ever recurring chorus of Missouri's approval.

"I knew before I came here," he said, "that the majority was against me on the financial plank. I did not come because I was delighted to be in a minority, but because I owed a duty to the six million men who voted for me in two campaigns and considered it my duty to secure as much for them as I could."

His address occupied 47 minutes and at its finish even his well-tested physical strength was far gone. He left the stand amid a group of enthusiastic delegates who pressed his hands, clapped him on the back and cheered him at every step. Even after he reached his seat the crowd jammed the aisle around him, cheered repeatedly and refused to move, even for the sergeant-at-arms.

After the demonstration had remained at its height for several minutes, Delegate James Kerr of Pennsylvania demanded the regular order.

The chair was rapping for order and the clerks were shouting to the delegates to be seated.

The galleries seized the opportunity to stand up and the small flags were again brought into use, the drumming of the flagstaffs which had concluded the Cockrell demonstration being resumed. In the midst of the applause the clerk seized the megaphone and repeatedly called the state of Wyoming. The confusion was so great, however, that no response could be heard and the presiding officer's gavel was again brought vigorously into use. Amid hisses to restore order, the nomination of Hearst was seconded by Wyoming.

Alaska yielded her place to Utah and ex-Senator F. J. Cannon of that state took the platform to second the nomination of Judge Parker. Arizona seconded the Hearst nomination, the District of Columbia and Indian Territory of Parker and Hawaii the Hearst nomination.

Porto Rico wound up the roll call, passing its privilege to second. The roll call took up exactly eight hours and when it was concluded there were loud cries of "vote." It was had at once.

"Alabama 23 votes," cried the clerk and Parker scored the first blood with "22 votes for Parker."

Arkansas went for Parker and California split in three parts by giving some to Parker, some to Hearst and to McClellan. Delaware cast six votes for Gray and Florida gave a like number to Parker and four to Hearst.

Georgia came into the Parker column with 26 votes. Illinois gave 54 votes to Hearst and threw his backers into delight by the accession to his strength. Iowa gave its total vote to Hearst and a request for a poll of the delegation was smoothed over and the vote went for the California candidate. Kansas scattered along with votes for Parker, Hearst, Cockrell and Miles. Massachusetts cast 33 for Olney and Minnesota went into five pieces among Hearst, Parker, Olney, Cockrell and Charles A. Towne. Nebraska voted for nearly everybody that had been put in nomination and a roar of laughter went through the convention as the result in that delegation was announced. By the time New York voted Parker had 367 to 147 for Hearst. Ohio went solidly for Parker and a poll of the delegation was asked for. The result showed Parker 24, Hearst 6, McClellan 9, Cockrell 2, Olney 1; Tom L. Johnson voting for Cockrell. Delegate Edward Clark of Ohio asked for information as to whether the vote should be cast as a unit, creating many technical points in that delegation. The chairman ruled that the vote must be cast as a unit and Ohio went into the Parker column for the full number of votes.

Rhode Island, which was supposed to be solidly for Hearst, gave two to Parker.

When Virginia was called it went solidly for Parker, leaving him just 40 votes yet to be secured for a nomination. He failed to get them on the call, receiving 658 against 200 for Hearst. Idaho swung into the Parker column with two votes, giving him 660, seven short of the number necessary to nominate. Nevada then came over with two votes, giving him 662. Delaware announced a change in the vote, but the confusion was so great that it could not be heard. West Virginia changed all its votes to Parker with the exception of one, which was given to Hearst.

Then the changes came so rapidly that it was impossible to keep track of them.

Governor Dockery of Missouri was recognized and made a motion to declare the nomination of Parker unanimous. An enormous flag hung in the center of the ceiling, arranged to be swung loose when the nomination was made, was dropped according to program but stuck after falling about 15 feet. Again the march of the states was started, but when the procession reached the New York delegation the marchers broken lines, curging around D. B. Hill. They shook his hand, they slapped him on the back and a vain attempt was made to force him to stand in his chair but he refused and overcome by his feelings at the nomination, the tears streamed down his face

Governor Dockery's motion could not be put by the chair on account of the wild confusion His words created much enthusiasm. Small flags had been distributed among the delegates and these, together with everything available, were in the air. As soon as he could be heard, Chairman Bailey recognized Mayor Collins of Boston, who had proceeded to the platform to second the motion of Governor Dockery to make the nomination unanimous.

The demand for the previous question was made in a universal shout and when it was put by Chairman Bailey it was affirmed instantly with another shout.

Delegate Sheehan of New York moved that the convention take a recess until 2 p. m. This motion was put and carried in the same confusion but with the same unanimity. It was then 5:10 a. m.

Women Officials in the West.

Colorado, Utah and Wyoming have many women officeholders, three recent elections giving the office of city treasurer to women, two receiving the city clerkship and one town eleced a woman clerk and recorder. Both Idaho and tendents of public instruction, the one in the latter state now serving her third term. The national superintendent of Indian schools is a Wyoming woman.

The finest wine ever drank by mortal man was given Pope Leo during his last days. It was 250 years old and worth $2,000,000 a bottle, $247,000 a glass or $200 a drop.

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