

WILSON CHOSEN AT BALTIMORE

Governor Marshall of Indiana is Selected as His Running Mate.

Baltimore.—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, Tuesday was nominated for the presidency by the democratic national convention on the forty-sixth ballot. The vote was: Clark, 84; Wilson, 990; Harmon, 12; absent, 2.

When the convention assembled Tuesday evening to complete its work by nominating a candidate for vice-president and adopt a platform the sentiment of the convention was strongly in favor of giving the speaker the vice-presidency if he would accept. Speaker Clark, however, sent word from Washington, declining the nomination, stating that he preferred to remain in his present position.

Governor Burke, of North Dakota, Governor Marshall of Indiana, Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, and a number of others were placed in nomination.

It was apparent that the real fight for the vice-presidency rested between Governor Burke and Governor Marshall, of Indiana. The states seconding the nominations of the two governors were about equally divided. When the District of Columbia was reached, one of the delegates proposed William J. Bryan as a vice-presidential candidate.

A roar swept the hall as the name was mentioned. Bryan declined the honor and urged the selection of either Senator Chamberlain or Governor Burke.

The first ballot on the vice-presidential nomination gave Marshall 389, Burke 305 2-3, Chamberlain 157. The remainder of the vote was scattered among native sons.

As the second ballot progressed Marshall gained steadily. Many of the so-called Wilson states shifted to support him. The result of the ballot was announced: Marshall, 645½; Burke, 387½; Chamberlain, 12½.

On the third ballot the North Dakota delegation withdrew the name of Governor Burke and moved that the nomination of Marshall be made unanimous.

The convention witnessed many exciting incidents, and developed a deadlock that was unequalled by any national convention since the republican gathering at Chicago in 1880, when General Grant was a candidate for a third term, and 306 delegates clung to his banner to the thirty-sixth and final ballot when Garfield was nominated.

A remarkable feature of the convention was the dominance of Bryan. Defeated for temporary chairman by Judge Alton B. Parker, who was put forward by the conservative element, he refused to concede, and maintained a belligerent attitude throughout the convention, and several times hurled a thunderbolt which set the delegates and spectators on edge. The spectacle was unique in American politics. In no national convention in recent years has one man by sheer force of his personality been able to upset the plans of the leaders, overturn long established precedent and force an intensely hostile opposition to adopt his views without a strenuous fight.

Bryan repudiated the Murphy-Taft-Sullivan attempt to mollify him, and refused election as chairman of the resolutions committee.

Bryan won another victory when he forced the adoption of a resolution to defer adoption of the platform until after the nominations were made.

Beat South Dakota Wilson Delegates.

The first real test of strength between the Wilson and Clark forces came in a vote on the South Dakota convention, by a vote of 619½ to 437½ seating the 10 South Dakota Wilson delegates, thus upsetting the action of the majority of the credentials committee and sustaining its minority report.

Morgan and Ryan Attacked by Bryan.

A fight by William Jennings Bryan

"to rid the democratic party of the Ryan-Belmont-Morgan interests" delayed the beginning of nominating speeches at the night session Thursday from 8 o'clock until nearly 11.

A resolution introduced by him, which was passed by a two-thirds majority, declared the convention opposed to the nomination of any candidate under obligation to J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any "privilege-seeking class."

The convention was thrown into a flare by the proposition, which was originally introduced called for the withdrawal of Ryan and Belmont.

This part of the resolution was resented as invading the rights of sovereign states, and when its full import became known boos and catcalls, jeers and hisses were mingled with hand-clapping, cheers and stamping of feet in the galleries and on the floor.

Nominations are Made.

Oscar A. Underwood, of Alabama; Champ Clark, of Missouri; Woodrow Wilson of New York, and Simeon Baldwin, of Connecticut, were placed in nomination. Both the Underwood and Clark nominations called out prolonged demonstrations among their enthusiastic followers.

The result of the first ballot was: Sulzer of New York 2, Clark 440½, Wilson 324, Underwood 117½, Harmon 148, Marshall 31, Baldwin 22, Bryan 1. Absent 2. Necessary for choice, 728.

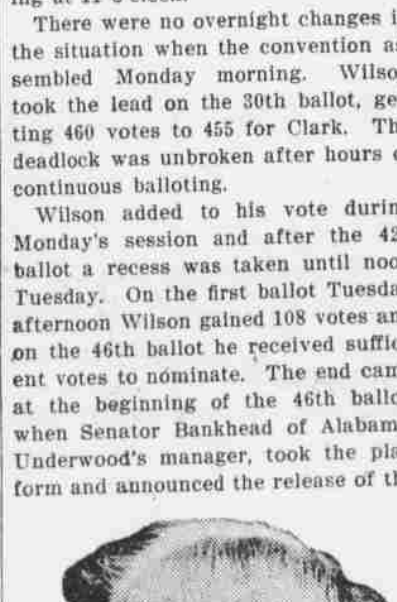
Bryan Switches to Wilson.

Saturday afternoon's session was marked by a dramatic outburst by 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, 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.

After 26 ballots had been taken with Governor Wilson gaining on each ballot and Speaker Clark constantly losing ground the convention at 11:05 o'clock adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

There were no overnight changes in the situation when the convention assembled Monday morning. Wilson took the lead on the 30th ballot, getting 460 votes to 455 for Clark. The deadlock was unbroken after hours of continuous balloting.

Wilson added to his vote during Monday's session and after the 42d ballot a recess was taken until noon Tuesday. On the first ballot Tuesday afternoon Wilson gained 108 votes and on the 46th ballot he received sufficient votes to nominate. The end came at the beginning of the 46th ballot, when Senator Bankhead of Alabama, Underwood's manager, took the platform and announced the release of the



WOODROW WILSON.
Governor of New Jersey, Nominated for President at Baltimore.



THOMAS R. MARSHALL.
Governor of Indiana, Nominated for Vice President at Baltimore.

Underwood delegates to vote for whom they saw fit. Alabama, which had started every other call with 24 votes for Underwood, changed to Wilson, and state after state followed suit, and the stampede did not end until 990 of the 1088 votes in the convention had been cast for the nominee. Senator Stone, of Missouri, Clark's manager, moved that the nomination be made unanimous. The convention then adjourned until 9 p. m.

WILSON RECEIVES NEWS

Governor Feels Responsibility So Keenly that Honor is Secondary.

Sea Girt, N. J.—When Governor Wilson received word that the Democratic convention had nominated him for president, he was laughing and chatting with his wife and daughters.

"The honor is as great as can come to any man by the nomination of a party," the nominee said, "especially in the circumstances, and I hope I appreciate it at its true value; but just at this moment I feel the tremendous responsibility it involves even more than I feel the honor. I hope with all my heart the party will never have reason to regret it."

Bryan is Pleased.

Baltimore.—William J. Bryan, in a statement said that the nomination of Woodrow Wilson on a progressive platform meant an overwhelming victory for the Democratic ticket next fall.

CLARK DENIES
BRYAN'S CHARGES

Speaker Issues Statement in Answer to Attack Made by Commoner.

Baltimore.—Speaker Clark came Saturday night to Baltimore in response to the urgent request from Senator Dubois, his campaign manager, who reported that the Missourian's candidacy had suffered by reason of an "attack on his honor" made by William Jennings Bryan. The convention had adjourned until Monday before the speaker's arrival.

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

"Today in the national convention and 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. I cannot be 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.

"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 that issue.

CHAMP CLARK."

COMMONER WINS VICTORY

Withdraws Clause Asking for Withdrawal of Two Financiers.

Baltimore.—William Jennings Bryan won the most remarkable victory of his career when he forced through the passage by a two-thirds majority of a radically progressive resolution putting the democratic convention on record as opposing the nomination for president of any candidate allied in any way with J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other member of the "privilege seeking class."

His was a move unheard of in the history of politics and it proved beyond doubt Bryan's hold on the democratic party. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, that in this crisis in our party's career and in our country's history, this convention sends greetings to the people of the United States and assures them that the party of Jefferson and Jackson is still the champion of popular government and equality before the law. As proof of our fidelity to the people we hereby declare ourselves opposed to the nomination of any candidate for president who is the representative of or under any obligations to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other member of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class."

Bryan's resolution as originally introduced called for the withdrawal of Ryan and Belmont as delegates from Virginia and New York respectively, but the Commoner withdrew this proposition after it had been attacked as invading the rights of sovereign states.

Nebraskan Says "Man is Platform."

Baltimore.—Bryan declined to accept the chairmanship of the resolutions committee unanimously tendered him. Senator John W. Kern was elected after Bryan twice refused the honor.

"We don't want and must not have a perpetual debate between the candidate and the platform," said Bryan in advocacy of his motion postponing action on the platform until after the nomination of the presidential candidate, "and the only way to prevent such a result is to name your man first. Indeed, in these days, the man is the platform."

Congressman La Follette Wont Bolt.

Baltimore.—Representative La Follette, of Washington, who came to Baltimore to witness the democratic convention, declared on his arrival that he is not here to aid the Roosevelt third party movement. On the contrary he said he will not bolt the republican party and will not join Roosevelt's new party if one later is formed.

OREGON DELEGATES
SOLID FOR WILSON

Washington Votes For Clark to End, Despite Radical Leanings.

Baltimore.—After Holman and Godfrey, the wanderers in the Oregon delegation, returned to the fold Monday morning they remained with the dyed-in-the-wool Wilson delegates to the end, and on every roll call on Monday and Tuesday Oregon cast ten votes for Woodrow Wilson.

Washington's 28 delegates, with half a vote apiece, under instructions for Clark, voted for him on every roll call save the 46th, when Wilson's nomination had been assured and nothing was to be gained by holding out longer for Clark.

In Tuesday's poll it was found that delegates Shram, Seattle; Neterer, Bellingham; Munday, Vancouver, and Ritz, Walla Walla, had started for home, leaving proxies to be voted for them, but an objection was raised to these proxies being used and all the proxies were ruled out by Chairman James whenever a protest was registered.

In opposing James' ruling, and the demand that all proxies be allowed to stand and be allowed to vote, Senator Turner said that Washington had no alternates and could not vote its full strength unless proxies could vote. To which Chairman James replied: "If the democratic party of your state was so foolish as to send no alternates it must pay the penalty in loss of votes."

This ruling did not affect the total vote of the state cast under the unit rule. It affected only the poll of delegates to determine how the unit vote should be cast.

Idaho's delegation was shrewd. When it saw Champ Clark losing ground it "stood from under" and most of the delegation went to Wilson. The vote fluctuated. Sometimes one and again as many as five delegates with half a vote each, stayed by Clark, but usually not more than three remained loyal.

Tuesday morning Idaho cast its solid vote for Wilson and continued to do so until the end. It did this in defiance of its instructions for Clark and in defiance of ex-Senator Dubois, Clark's manager.

BRYAN DESERTS CLARK

Explaining Vote He Refuses to Support Any Candidate of New Yorkers

Baltimore.—The scene when Bryan repudiated Clark was one of the most dramatic ever witnessed in a national convention.

Declaring he wanted to explain his vote, he proceeded to declare that he and the men he represented, would support no creature of Tammany Hall and no presidential candidate who owed his nomination to New York's 90 votes, directed by Murphy. Bryan switched from Clark to Wilson. The action was taken amidst pandemonium like of which has seldom been surpassed in a national convention.

Standing on the platform, flushed and angry, Bryan threw directly into the face of Murphy, as he sat at the head of the New York delegation, the



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
Who Attended the Baltimore Convention as Delegate From Nebraska.

charge that he represented the great interests of the country and not the mass of the democratic voters of New York state.

The entire incident was marked by bitter invectives, rival cheering and jeering and by a display of animosity toward Bryan by the major part of the delegations which was absolutely unprecedented in his entire career.

However, Bryan gained his point. From the very moment that he finished his speech and announced the change of the majority of the instructed delegates from Nebraska from Clark to Wilson, the Clark boom began to droop.

WOODROW WILSON.
Born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856.
Graduated from Princeton in 1879.
Taught in Bryn Mawr college three years, before accepting a place on the faculty of Princeton.
Married Miss Helen Louise Axson of Atlanta, Ga., in 1885.
Opened a law office in Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1882.
First book, "Congressional Government, a Study of Government by Committee," published 1885.
Became president of Princeton August 1, 1902.
Elected governor of New Jersey in 1910.
Nominated for president of the United States by the national democratic convention July 2, 1912.

RESULT OF 46TH BALLOT

Alabama—Wilson 24.
Arizona—Wilson 6.
Arkansas—Wilson 18.
California—Clark 24; Wilson 2.
Colorado—Wilson 12.
Connecticut—Wilson 14.
Delaware—Wilson 6.
Florida—Clark 5, Wilson 7.
Georgia—Wilson 28.
Idaho—Wilson 8.
Illinois—Wilson 58.
Indiana—Wilson 30.
Iowa—Wilson 26.
Kansas—Wilson 20.
Kentucky—Wilson 26.
Louisiana—Wilson 18, Clark 2.
Maine—Wilson 12.
Maryland—Wilson 16.
Massachusetts—Wilson 36.
Michigan—Wilson 30.
Minnesota—Wilson 24.
Mississippi—Wilson 20.
Missouri—Clark 36.
Montana—Wilson 8.
New Hampshire—Wilson 8.
Nebraska—Wilson 16.
New Jersey—Clark 4, Wilson 24.
New Mexico—Wilson 8.
New York—Wilson 90.
North Carolina—Wilson 24.
North Dakota—Wilson 10.
Ohio—Clark 1, Wilson 33, Harmon 12, absent 2.
Oklahoma—Wilson 20.
Oregon—Wilson 10.
Pennsylvania—Wilson 76.
Rhode Island—Wilson 10.
South Carolina—Wilson 18.
South Dakota—Wilson 10.
Tennessee—Wilson 24.
Texas—Wilson 40.
Utah—Wilson 8.
Vermont—Wilson 8.
Virginia—Wilson 24.
Washington—Wilson 14.
West Virginia—Wilson 16.
Wisconsin—Wilson 26.
Nevada—Wilson 6.
Wyoming—Wilson 6.
Alaska—Wilson 6.
District of Columbia—Clark 6.
Hawaii—Wilson 6.
Porto Rico—Wilson 6.
Totals: Clark 84, Wilson 990, Harmon 12, absent 2.

MANY WOMEN ATTEND

Wives of Leading Democrats and Their Friends Present.

Baltimore.—A large and interesting feminine contingent was on hand for the opening of the convention and the social side of the gathering presented brilliant features in greater number than has any similar political event, due to the close proximity of the social centers of the country.

In the west galleries of the armory, at the right of the speaker's stand, were the wives and daughters of the national committeemen, the families of the possible candidates and the social lights from various parts of the country.

Here Mrs. Norman E. Mack, wife of the chairman of the democratic national committee, had seats for herself and her two daughters. Here were also seated Mrs. Thomas Taggart, wife of the committeeman of Indiana; Mrs. Roger C. Sullivan and her daughter and daughter-in-law of Chicago. Mrs. Champ Clark and her daughter, Genevieve; Mrs. William J. Bryan and her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Hargreaves, and many others.

KING NAMES CHAMBERLAIN

Senator Nominated for Vice-Presidency by Portland Delegate.

Baltimore.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was placed in nomination for the vice presidency by W. R. King, of Portland, in accordance with the Oregon primaries. King was limited to five minutes by decree of the convention, but in that time pointed out the desirability of having a far-western man on the ticket with Wilson.

Clark Blames Bryan.

Washington.—Defeated after a hard battle, but satisfied with the fortunes of war, Speaker Clark returned to the capital from the convention city and repaired to his office to thunder his repudiation of the vice-presidency over the telephone as often as it was suggested to him. He issued a statement pledging his support to Governor Wilson and voicing his contempt for the tactics of William J. Bryan, whom he credits with his defeat.

PLATFORM ADOPTED
AT BALTIMORE

Important Planks Are Devoted to Tariff Reform and Anti-Trust Law.

The platform of the democratic party with the exception of a few unimportant planks is as follows:

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of democratic presidents.

Tariff Reform.

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government, honestly and economically administered.

The high republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wage. The farmer sells largely in the free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries.

We denounce the republican stand on the subject, and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions, and not by the tariff.

Downward Revision.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high, and in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with the trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemicals schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by the tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest and, having been faithless to its pledges of 1908, it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until impost duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and those criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti Trust Law.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal, as well as the civil law, against trusts and trust officials and demand enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price and control by any corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil company and with the tobacco trust, and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust laws against those corporations after the court declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law. We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction, depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it is deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States.

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three coordinate branches of the federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of each of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserve sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

We insist on the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both