WELTERS HOT WAVE TILL UNABATED

... July 7.—A breathless, ...ight the sun shone this ...h promise of even greater ...han Wednesday. As ear... ...ack the streets were bliss... ...and not a breath of air ...

As always, the great... ...is in the crowded tene... ...ts. Hundreds of pros... ...e occurred in the past ...d 21 deaths in the great... ...eported. Thousands are ...d at their homes by pri... ...ans.

...ly 7.—The hot wave be... ...ys ago continued today ... great suffering.

...ia, July 7.—Eight ... many prostrations are ...e soon yesterday to 10 ...morning.

GREAT CONVENTION HALL

...d From Page One.)

...entre aisle, holding on ...banner of red, white and ...ing the painted portrait ...Above the picture was ...n Volunteers," and be... ...Nebraska." It created ...am. California follow... ...ndid banner which bore ...of Bryan, the delegates ...leaf fans and small ...

... 12,000 people in the ... convention was called ...

...ied to Order.

...t 12 o'clock Chairman ...ht the gavel down and ...vention to order. After ...ggart made a brief ad... ... the convention was the ...ical gathernig ever as... ...e United States, paying ...ribute to Denver.

...Taggart's remarks the ...d the official call and ...W. Keane, of Wyoming, ...d to deliver the prayer. ...ected by the national ...aid Chairman Taggart, ... temporary officers of ... and the clerk will read ...

... names were announc...

...orary Officers.

...re the temporary offi... ...nvention:

...Chairman, Theodore A. ...

...retary, Urey Woodson, ...

...neral secretary, Edwin ...gton, D. C.

...cretaries, Charles S. ...ta, Ga.; K. C. Rich... ...t, Neb.; C. A. Nash, ...dward Cahill, Spring... ...l Reid, Rawlins, Wyo.; ... Indianapolis, Ind.

...rks, William McEnery, ...ll.; T. F. Smith, New ...illiam E. R. Byrne, ... Va.; C. J. Gavin, Den... ...es P. Horrocks, Little ...seph L. Reilly, Indian...

...arms, John J. Martin, ...

...ant sergeant-at-arms, ...diana.

...eeper, Eugene W. Sul...

... Ruby LaFoon, Madi... ... V. Allert, Langdon, ...Merphy, Leavenworth, ...s H. Lovelace, St. ... B. Collier, Memphis, ... Ernst, Decatur, Ind. ...to secretary, W. V. ...nville, Ky.

...to chairman, Ernest ...n, Ind.

...lan, N. D. Crutch...

...grapher, H. W. Blum... ...on, D. C.

...nesday (opening day), ...es J. Keane, archbish... ...g: Wednesday, Rev. ...Denver, Colo.; Thurs... ...muel Kerch, Seattle, ... Rev. P. T. Ramsey, ...

...ad was adopted unan...

...hairman Bell was then ...platform, and was lib... ...d as he advanced to ...e, which was cheered ...ervals. He closed at ...t cheering.

...states as then called ...of the committee on ...nization, on rules and ...

... of Nebraska, offered ... services for the late ...d.

...rancis, of Missouri, ...esolution, as did Col... ...ldeman, of Louisville.

There were loud calls for Parker, who went to the platform to offer a series of resolutions, which he read.

Parker seconded Dunn's resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote.

At 2:31 p. m. the convention adjourned till tomorrow noon.

NELSON AND GANS TO MEET AGAIN

San Francisco, July 6.—Battling Nelson and Joe Gans will meet in the prize ring for a third battle for the lightweight championship of the world, probably at Tex Rickard's Goldfield arena, either on Labor Day or September 9. Gans wants another fight, Nelson is willing and Rickard is so anxious he has announced that he will guarantee a purse of $30,000.

PRESIDENT WIRES GOOD WISHES TO ATLANTIC FLEET

Oyster Bay, July 7.—President Roosevelt has sent to Rear Admiral Sperry, commanding the battleship fleet at San Francisco, a telegram expressing his good will to the officers and men on the eve of their departure for the trip around the world.

San Francisco, July 7.—Because of an outbreak of scarlet fever on the Nebraska she will not sail with the fleet this afternoon, but will be sent to the quarantine station at Angel Island, in San Francisco bay, for fumigation. There are eight cases on board. After fumigation she will join the fleet at Honolulu.

PITTSBURG MILLS FULL TIME AGAIN

Pittsburg, July 7.—Nearly 50,000 men in the Pittsburg district who have been more or less idle for months past returned to work today. Before the week is over, it is predicted the Pittsburg district will have practically returned to the prosperous condition which was interrupted by the financial cloud last October.

The United States steel corporation, instead of operating its Homestead, Edgar Thompson and Duquesne plants on half time, will go on full time, for the first time since the flurry.

BISHOP POTTER SEEMS SURE OF RECOVERY

Cooperstown, July 7.—There has been a great change for the better in Bishop Potter's condition. It is thought his recovery is sure.

SEVENTY-TWO DEAD AND MANY HURT

Chicago, July 6.—The Tribune today says:

Seventy-two dead and 2736 injured are the second day totals of the accidents attending the celebration of the Fourth of July in the United States. This breaks all records of deaths since 1899.

The number of deaths for this year reported up to 3 o'clock this morning is 13 more than at the same time last year. In 1905 59 were dead at the same hour. The number of injuries, however, is only two-thirds of the average for the last five years. This is regarded as an indication that the agitation for a sane fourth is having its effect.

This year the fire loss is $535,435, which is above the average for the last ten years.

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...inth Street. Phone Main 645

CHAIRMAN BELL'S KEYNOTE ADDRESS

(Continued From Page One.)

not, place some restrictions on incorporated greed.

"We are now confronted with the inquiry: What assurance has the republican party given that it will use the forces at its command to restore the people to their rights? In its Chicago platform it did not make even a decent pretense of championing the people's cause and the proceedings of that convention are glaringly insincere. It was noted that two elements were present at that gathering, one with sufficient votes to adopt a platform and nominate its candidate for president and the other powerful enough to unwrite that platform and tie the hands of its nominee. The distinguishing feature of the Chicago platform is its oft-repeated promise to do a lot of things that the republican party has heretofore failed to do. That party went to Chicago fresh from the halls of congress, where an overwhelming republican majority in both branches enabled it to propose and adopt any legislation it chose. Does the republican party believe that it can be absolved from its dereliction of duty by an empty promise to do in the future what it has wilfully failed to do in the past? Some one has suggested that this convention should publish an indictment against the republican party. We can probably expedite the proceeding by entering the plea of guilty that is contained in the Chicago platform, simply changing the words "We will" to the words "We did not" to conform to the admitted facts. We then have the following republican confession of guilt:

"We did not revise the tariff,"

"We did not amend the anti-trust laws to secure greater effectiveness in the prosecution of criminal monopolies."

"We did not add a single line to the interstate commerce law giving the federal government supervision of the issuance of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers."

"We did not enact a currency measure that would mitigate the evils of a financial panic, such as has recently prostrated the country under a republican administration."

"We did not limit the opportunities for abusing the writ of injunction."

"We did not establish postal savings banks."

"We did not establish a bureau of mines and mining."

"We did not admit into the Union the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states."

The last congress was in session during a financial crisis when innumerable banking institutions, preferring a holiday to a funeral, closed their doors and filled the minds of millions of depositors with anxiety and fear. The sentiment in favor of postal savings banks, which had been steadily growing in this country, became almost universal during the recent panic. So insistent became the voice of the people that the president sent a special message to congress urging the establishment of postal savings banks where the earnings of our people might be safely deposited under the direct control and responsibility of the federal government and where no peculating bank cashier or gambling board of directors could eat up the savings of years.

* * * * *

"The expenses of our government, even when most economically administered, will always require substantial tariff rates, for the customs duties will always be our chief source of revenue. The amount and distribution of these rates must always be determined along equitable lines, keeping in view the greatest happiness to the greater number and particularly withholding the shelter of the tariff from those who use it, not for legitimate self-protection, but for the criminal purpose of extorting the last dollar from the American consumer.

"The corrupt use of large sums of money in political campaigns is largely responsible for the subversion of the people's will at the polls. The masses are awakening to the realization of the great power of gold in contests that ought to be determined according to character of nominees and the soundness and morality of political issues; and there is a general demand for publicity in the collection and use of campaign funds so that our citizens may know whether a political party has purchased its way into office or has won its victories by honest means.

"In the Chicago convention a minority report of the committee on resolutions containing a declaration in favor of campaign publicity was overwhelmingly defeated upon a roll call of the convention and the republican party placed itself squarely upon record in favor of concealing the names of the contributors and the amounts of their subscription by a vote of 50 to 1 in the committee and a vote of more than 10 to 2 confessed their guilt, thus admitting the charge so frequently made by our party that the republican successes in the past has largely depended upon the vast sums collected from the great monopolies and corruptly used in its campaigns. Will the voters of this country seriously consider whether the refusal of the republican party to disclose the sources and amounts of its election is not a confession of the debasing and corrupt use of money in its campaign?

"It is eminently proper that this convention should define the democratic attitude toward the regulation of transportation companies and call the attention of the country to the indisputable fact that it was only after years of democratic effort that an amendment was made to the interstate commerce law authorizing the commission to establish reasonable rates whenever it appeared that an existing schedule was unjust or unreasonable. The national platforms of the republican party remained silent upon this great question for years and the fact that the necessary change was advocated by a republican president who succeeded through the aid of the democrats in both branches of congress in placing the amendment upon our statute books, does not affect the credit to which our party is entitled, for having worked persistently for such an enactment. Further amendment to our laws giving the federal government supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds is demanded.

"The fixing of transportation charges and the control of issuances or railroad securities are inseparately connected with the actual valuation of railroads. The democratic party believes that the first thing to do is to secure a physical valuation of the roads: that is, a valuation of the solid rather than the liquid assets of railroad companies. While on the other hand the republican party on a roll call in the convention, by an overwhelming vote, took an unequivocal stand in favor of a system of water rates without giving the people the benefit of a meter.

"The distribution of tariffs and rates must always be established with special reference to expenditures of the government, keeping in view the greatest good to the greatest number, particularly prohibiting the conversion of the tariff into an accomplice of monopoly in the robbery of American consumers. The Democratic idea is that the collection of sufficient revenue to meet the necessities of government must be the basis for tariff regulations, and that the philosophy of excluding competition by tax on the American consumer which requires him to pay greater prices at home than are demanded abroad is pernicious abuse of the taxing power and a manifest injustice to our own people."

* * * * *

"The affirmative position of the democratic party upon these great questions will be made clear during the impending campaign, and, disdaining all subterfuges, it will speak in a language that cannot be misunderstood. Its voice will ring with a genuine love for humanity and the charge of insincerity will never be brought to its doors. Let our party declaration in this convention present the strong contrast between that which we here propose and that declrade at Chicago. Let a man take the temperature of the Chicago platform and discover if he can any sign of human worth; not a single sentiment is there to redeem it from the materialism permeating it through and through.

"On the bosom of the Pacific will be enacted the mighty commercial struggles of the future, and the interests of American commerce will demand that an adequate naval strength be maintained in the waters of the Pacific to protect our expanding commerce.

This magnificent western country of ours has not only proved attractive to our people and the other white nations of the earth, but it has likewise proved alluring to the brown and yellow races of the East. Some protection has been afforded by the exclusion of Chinese labor but the evil is but half met if the immigration of Japanese, Koreans, Hindus and other Asiatic people be not also excluded from our shores. Not only the white toilers in America but all our people, without respect to class or residence, are vitally interested in this menace to our social and industrial life from Asiatic quarters, and if this is to remain a white man's country steps should be taken to prevent the Asiatic immigration of whatever character.

"This convention is meeting at a time when the angel of peace is hovering over the entire world and the nations of the earth each day are strengthening those ties of friendship and common interest that will render war less frequent and permit mankind to turn their hands to the peaceable pursuits of life rather than to the discussion of one another.

"The democratic party realizes the part that America must inevitably play in the affairs of the world and that we cannot escape participation in the settlement of every world problem that arises; but America's weight and influence must ever be on the side of peace, on the side of justice, on the side of the oppressed and if the will of the people shall submit to our hands the sceptre of power, it will be used for the realization of the high American ideals that raise our own people to loftier and better, and through precepts and example contribute to the well-being and happiness of all mankind."

WAR BREAKS OUT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Washington, July 7.—A revolutionary movement against the government of Honduras has begun. The town of Gracias, about twenty miles from the Salvadorean border, has been taken by a force, presumably from Salvador.

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JAMES LAWRENCE.

"DON'T give up the ship!"

Every American who has attended a public school or read the merest skeleton of American history is aware that those heroic words were uttered by Captain James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake, as he was carried below to die after receiving a mortal wound in his engagement with the British frigate Shannon.

Renewed interest in the Chesapeake-Shannon fight was aroused not long ago when the captured battleflag of the American frigate was pulled out of oblivion by the auctioneer's arm and sold to William Waldorf Astor, who presented the old flag to the British Royal United Service museum.

Early in the year 1813 Master Commandant James Lawrence of the sloop Hornet had engaged and sunk the sloop Peacock of the enemy. Lawrence was in his thirty-second year, with a record of sixteen years in the navy and only six weeks' leave of absence. He was brave and able and intensely patriotic. After his return from the Hornet victory he was promoted to a captaincy and was assigned to command the frigate Chesapeake, then lying in Boston harbor for repairs. Lawrence disliked this assignment and wrote several letters to the secretary of the navy protesting against it, for the Chesapeake was considered an unlucky craft as well as a dishonored one.

Captain Philip B. V. Broke, a most gallant British officer, had commanded the Shannon for nearly seven years. Most of his officers and men had been aboard with him through the greater part of that period. He had brought his ship to a tiptop condition for effective service and had drilled his seamen and gunners so that they were as fine and fit as any men who ever trod deck timbers. On the other hand, Captain Lawrence scarcely knew one of his own seamen by sight. A number of them were foreigners, and others were American riffraff of humanity.

Captain Broke had been blockading Boston harbor with the Shannon and other vessels. In May, 1813, he determined to bring about a single ship combat with the Americans and prove to his country that British sailors still knew how to fight. The Shannon herself gave challenge to combat by standing in the offing across the bay when the sun rose bright and glorious on the morning of the 1st day of June. Bostonians witnessing Lawrence's hasty preparations hustled themselves into private boats to sail out and watch the sea fight. The Chesapeake set sail at noon and stood down the bay, followed at a cautious distance by the pleasure craft. Some of Lawrence's sailors celebrated the occasion of the sailing by getting drunk. Despite mutiny on the part of a portion of his crew the heroic Lawrence drove his ship ahead under full sail straight for the waiting and eager enemy.

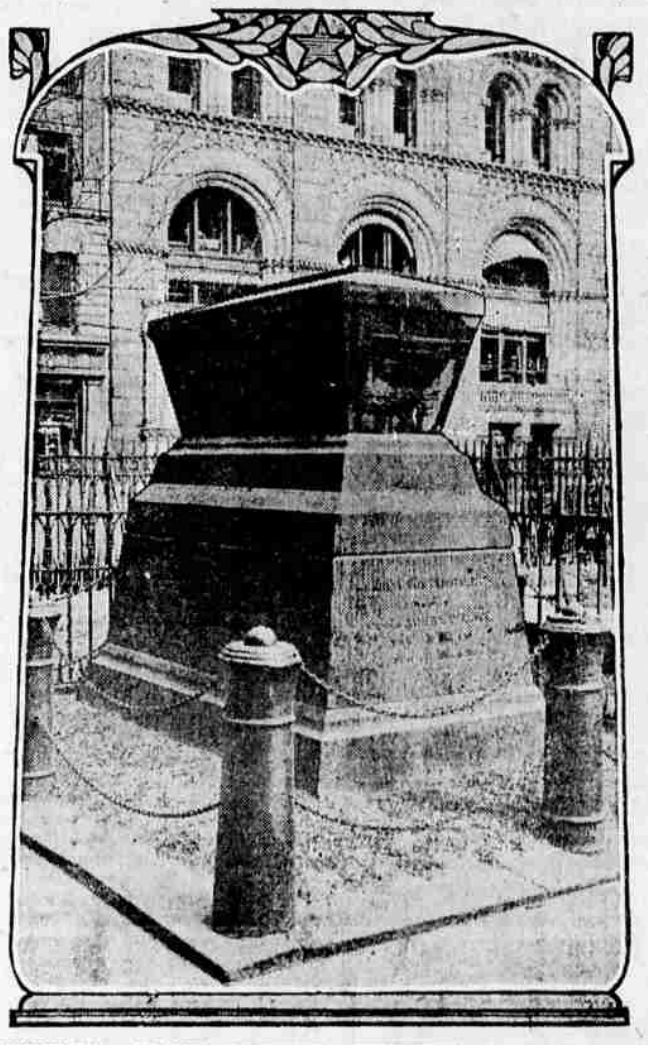
Shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening the two ships came together about eighteen miles out at sea. "As the bow of the Chesapeake began to double on the Shannon's quarter," in the words of a naval historian, "the latter opened fire." The Shannon's broadside did terrific execution on the Chesapeake. Captain Lawrence fell, severely wounded in one leg, but propped himself up and remained in command. After securing a more favorable position the Chesapeake returned the broadside compliment. Lawrence soon received a mortal wound and was carried below, protesting.

"Keep the guns going! Fight her till she strikes or sinks!" he cried. Being informed that the enemy had boarded him on the spar deck, Captain Lawrence cried: "Then the officers of the deck haven't toed the mark! The Shannon was whipped when I left the deck."

A little later he called out those immortal words, "Don't give up the ship!"

Naval fights in those days were brief and bloody. The firing between the Shannon and the Chesapeake lasted just eleven minutes, and four minutes later the British had boarded the American vessel and taken possession. A fifteen minute fight made imperishable history!

Captain Broke, after boarding the Chesapeake, was struck down by a saber and almost killed. He never fully recovered, though he lived until 1841. The Shannon lost twenty-four men killed and fifty-nine wounded, while the Chesapeake's loss was forty-seven killed and ninety-nine wounded. Fourteen of the Chesapeake's wounded succumbed a little later.



LAWRENCE'S GRAVE, TRINITY CHURCHYARD, NEW YORK.

Captain Lawrence's remark concerning the officers of the deck would not have been made had he known that all the officers were killed or wounded. When the British boarded the Chesapeake the only officer left on deck was Third Lieutenant Augustus C. Ludlow, a youth scarcely twenty-one years of age, who was serving as executive officer and who took command when Lawrence fell. Ludlow was twice wounded by grape and musket balls and was in a fainting condition when the enemy boarded. He died from his wounds.

THE CHESAPEAKE'S FLAG.

The Shannon took her dismantled captive into Halifax harbor, and the bodies of Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow were buried in that city. Later permanent interment was made in Trinity churchyard, New York, very close to Broadway, so that today the inscriptions on the tombs of Lawrence and Ludlow may be read by the millions passing along the street.

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