

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION**  
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votes to nominate him without New York for in that case the party would not be under obligation to Mr. Murphy for his nomination; but if Mr. Murphy furnishes the votes necessary to carry the candidate across the line, the candidate who accepts the nomination under these circumstances put himself under obligations to Mr. Murphy and to the influences which he speaks through and controls. I contend that a candidate so obligated would not appeal to the confidences of the public and would not, if successful at the election, be free to serve the public with singleness of purpose.

"There is not an aspirant for the nomination who would have dared to go out before the people of any state and say, 'I have the promise of Charles F. Murphy that he will deliver to me ninety votes, which under the unit rule, are in his control, as soon as I have enough more to give me the necessary two-thirds.'"

"I believe therefore, that all progressives are justified in refusing support to any candidate who desires the New York support and is justified in withdrawing, if after giving it, New York should seek to add enough votes to give the candidate the nomination.

"We have any number of available men from whom to make the selection; a number of them are participating in this convention and some are candidates before it. If either Mr. Clark or Mr. Wilson will announce his willingness to rely entirely upon the progressive vote and his determination not to accept the nomination if given under conditions which would obligate him to Mr. Murphy, there is no reason why the convention should not agree upon

**DUBIOUS**

**About What Her Husband Would Say.**

A Michigan woman tried Postum because coffee disagreed with her and her husband. Tea is just as harmful as coffee because it contains caffeine—the same drug found in coffee. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder, and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"I had stomach trouble, was weak and fretful so I could not attend to my housework—both of us using coffee all the time and not realizing it was harmful.

"One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it home rather dubious what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us, and now my husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was usually half sick. I told her I'd make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavour and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

one of these. If the feeling that has been aroused between the two leading candidates is such that the progressive forces can not agree, it ought to be able to agree upon some third person, who not having been a candidate is not handicapped by animosities engendered or by an adverse verdict at the democratic conventions and primaries. I will not discuss the relative merits of the candidates now before the convention who can be counted as progressive and I take it for granted that there is now no possibility of the nomination of the two candidates, Governor Harmon and Mr. Underwood, who were the choice of the reactionaries. I do not mean to be understood that I am saying all who favor them are reactionaries, but where he and Governor Harmon had strength outside of their localities, this support is to be explained, as a rule, by the reactionary tendencies of the supporters.

"We have several persons taking part in this convention who have not been placed in nomination who are entirely worthy of consideration. Senator Kern of Indiana has already received the support of nearly six millions and a half of the democrats for the vice presidency and since that time he has not only been elected to the United States senate, but has distinguished himself among his associates by the prominent part he has taken. He is the leader of the fight against Senator Lorimer. If there can be no agreement upon one of these now being balloted for, it ought to be easy to compromise on a man like Senator Kern.

"Congressman James, our permanent chairman is a prominent democrat of the house of representatives and a progressive who has been in the forefront of the fight since 1896.

"Senator O'Gorman, New York's member of the committee on resolutions, is a man who has given his state a distinction of which she has been sadly in need. He has combined a high order of intelligence and courage with a sympathetic devotion to the rights and interests of the common people.

"In addition to this we have Senator Culberson of Texas, a man whose public record would commend him to the progressives of all parties; and there is Senator Rayner of Maryland, after hearing his strong plea before the resolutions committee in favor of a progressive platform. These are but a few of the names that might be suggested. Surely with such a wealth of presidential timber, we should have no difficulty in nominating a winning ticket.

"Just a word in regard to the vice presidency. This office should not be regarded lightly nor should the selection be made carelessly. No man is fit to be the vice presidential nominee who is not equally worthy to be the nominee for president. The vice president should be selected to be available for the presidency and he should be in harmony with the presidential candidate on all public questions which determine the bias and tendencies of the man.

"In submitting the above views I recognize that I speak merely as an individual, but I am not less interested than the candidates themselves in the nomination of a winning ticket and in the prosecution of a successful campaign at a momentous hour, and we shall disappoint those who sent us here if we fail to measure up to the occasion."

**SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS**

The national convention convened for the sixth day Monday, July 1st, at 12:00 noon and began to ballot. Speaker Clark returned to Baltimore and was a guest at the home of Mayor Preston. It was announced that the house of representatives had

unanimously passed a resolution expressing their confidence in the honor, integrity and patriotism of Mr. Clark.

The convention proceeded in balloting and up to the hour of midnight Monday had taken 42 ballots. That ballot stood, Wilson, 494; Clark, 430; Underwood, 104; Harmon, 27; Foss, 28; Bryan, 1½; Kern, 1; Gaynor, 1; James, 1; J. Hamilton Lewis, 1.

The day was full of excitement and there were many personal altercations. Governor Wilson's vote was increased when Indiana changed its vote from Marshall to Wilson. Following is an Associated Press report:

The Illinois delegation of fifty-eight, headed by Roger C. Sullivan, reached the hall late, having been in formal caucus since 10 o'clock. Illinois stood unanimously and firmly for Clark throughout the twenty-six ballots. Following the seventh ballot there had been continual rumors of a break in Illinois, and today this was revived when the delegation "passed" when first called on the twenty-seventh.

"We are prepared to stay until the snow flies," said ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, a champion of Clark from the District of Columbia. "We may not have enough delegates to nominate now, but we have enough to prevent the nomination of any one else. Whatever happens we can hold more than 365 necessary to prevent a nomination, and, after the treatment accorded Mr. Clark in refusing him the honor after he had received the majority, we will fight to the end."

There was no band today, its contract having expired, and the bandstand was occupied by a group of Baltimore belles. A few minutes after 11 o'clock Chairman James called the convention to order and Rev. Carrol Coll, of the First Methodist Episcopal church offered prayer.

A cheer swept the convention hall as William J. Bryan stepped up the aisle and took his seat with the Nebraska delegation. He was smiling and held conversation with several delegates. Chairman James quieted the crowd.

Theodore Bell of California was then recognized. He made a motion that a committee be appointed to secure the validation of return trip rates of railroad tickets held by the delegates. The motion was adopted and a committee was appointed. The twenty-seventh roll call was then begun.

On the first six states called Clark gained four votes over the twenty-sixth ballot. Illinois asked to be passed on this ballot and Marshall's thirty in Indiana remained intact. In Massachusetts Wilson gained five votes and the Wilson supporters cheered.

When Missouri was called the entire delegation arose and yelled defiantly: "Thirty-six votes for Clark." In Nebraska Clark gained a vote.

When New York was called a poll of the delegation, the first since the voting began, was demanded. Abraham I. Elkins, of the Eleventh New York district was the first New Yorker to vote.

When the name of John B. Stanch-

field was called he took the platform to explain his vote.

"I come from a state whose electoral vote is vital to success," said Stanchfield. "It represents ten million people."

Stanchfield then started to recite the history of New York democracy.

"Is there any limit to the gentleman's time?" demanded a Michigan delegate.

"New York has a right to be heard on the floor of this convention," replied Stanchfield. "The integrity of every delegate from New York has been insulted," Mr. Stanchfield said, "which included many men of high standing. It is the most representative delegation that ever came to a convention from New York. If these be the 'puppets of wax' that Mr. Bryan refers to, we say that money-grabbing, office-seeking, publicity-hunting marplot of Nebraska—"

Stanchfield could not conclude the sentence. It was drowned in a burst of cheering. When the speaker delivered this speech, Mr. Bryan watched him closely and occasionally smiled.

"No man can go forth from this convention stigmatized and branded with the mark of Bryanism upon him and come within half a million votes of success.

"When Mr. Bryan makes the statement that the delegates from New York are under the influence of Morgan, Ryan and Belmont, the 'pluto-crats' of this convention, he omits one name outside of the three named, the richest and most powerful plutocrat on the floor is the gentleman from Nebraska himself.

"If the New York delegation is to be prevented from participating, then any man who, for pay, has been writing from the floor of the republican convention in favor of Mr. Bryan's partner and ally, Theodore Roosevelt, ought also to be excluded.

"Colonel Bryan never intended to support the candidate of this convention unless that candidate was Mr. Bryan himself," said Stanchfield.

"We have heard for months that Mr. Bryan has been combatting Underwood here and Wilson there, Clark here and Harmon there, working all the time in his own selfish interest, to produce a deadlock in Baltimore."

In conclusion Stanchfield threw the convention into disorder in the declaration:

"I cast my vote for Woodrow Wilson."

As the poll proceeded it became apparent that Clark would again get New York's ninety votes under the unit rule. It was generally believed that the vote had been challenged and the poll demanded for the sole purpose of enabling Stanchfield to deliver his attack on Bryan. Of these four delegates-at-large, John A. Dix, Aion B. Parker and Charles F. Murphy voted for Clark. Senator O'Gorman voted for Wilson.

The district delegates who voted for Wilson were Abraham I. Elkus, New York City; William G. McAdoo, New York City; John B. Stanchfield, Thomas Conway, Plattsburg; Thomas

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