

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT



WILSON AND MARSHALL ARE CHOSEN BY THE DEMOCRATS

New Jersey Governor Wins Out in Long Battle in Convention—Chosen on Forty-Sixth Ballot—Indiana Man Is Picked for Vice-President After Second Ballot.

FOR PRESIDENT
WOODROW WILSON OF NEW JERSEY
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
THOMAS R. MARSHALL OF INDIANA

Baltimore, Md., July 3.—Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, broke the long deadlock in the Democratic convention Tuesday afternoon when a stampede which started earlier in the day culminated in his nomination on the forty-sixth ballot as the candidate of the party for president of the United States.

Gov. Thomas A. Marshall of Indiana was chosen as the candidate for vice-president. After two ballots had been taken his nomination was made unanimous.

Wilson's nomination was made unanimous on motion of Senator Stone of Missouri.

It was the crowning feature of the most memorable convention in the political history of the country.

Platform Is Adopted.

The platform as prepared by the committee on resolutions was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Chairman James then announced that nominations for vice-president were in order and directed the roll of the states to be called.

The following names were presented to the convention: Gov. John Burke of North Dakota, Senator George B. Chamberlain of Oregon, Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, Elmore W. Hurst of Illinois, Martin J. Wade of Iowa, Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore.

Two ballots were taken. Governor Marshall led in the first and his lead increased to such an extent in the second roll call that before a third ballot could be taken Governor Burke withdrew and the nomination of Governor Marshall was made unanimous.

The first ballot for vice-president resulted: Marshall 289, Preston 58, Chamberlain 157, Hurst 77, Burke 205 2-3, Sulzer 3, Wade 26, Osborne 8, absent 46 1-3.

The second ballot: Marshall 645 1/2, Burke 287 1/2, Chamberlain 12 1/2.

Move Wilson's Way.

Things began to move Wilson's way on the first ballot of the day, the forty-third roll call of the convention, when Illinois swung its 58 votes to the New Jersey man and started the flood that swept the governor on to victory.

Seeing that the long-hoped-for break was coming, the names of other prominent candidates were quickly withdrawn and all obstacles in the path of victory for Wilson were removed. W. B. Bankhead spoke for Underwood. He said that at the request of Mr. Underwood he withdrew his name from further consideration, leaving his delegates free to vote for whom they chose. This statement was greeted by a wild cheer from the Wilson men.

How Ryan Gained His Seat.

Neat Trick Turned to Make Trust Magnate Delegate to Democratic Convention.

Here is how Thomas Fortune Ryan got into the Democratic national convention as a delegate from Virginia. The story of how he did it never has been told before.

The fight for delegates in the Tenth district was between the machine and the anti-machine forces, the latter led

When Senator Bankhead finished Senator Stone of Missouri went to the platform and asked for unanimous consent to be allowed to make a statement.

"Speaking for Speaker Clark," said Senator Stone, "I will release—if release be necessary—any delegation instructed for him. I would not have a single delegation stay with him for a single roll call under any sense of obligation to him.

"I need not tell this convention or the friends of Champ Clark that he will stand by the nominee of this convention loyally to the end."

Marks End of Fight.

When Senator Stone finished Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston mounted the platform. He withdrew the name of Governor Foss of Massachusetts and announced that the Massachusetts delegation would vote for Wilson.

Uproar greeted this announcement, for the nomination of Wilson had become a practical certainty.

Representative Fitzgerald, who had just finished a conference with Charles F. Murphy, took the stage. This marked the end of the opposition to Wilson as an organized body.

"We want to leave this hall a united Democracy, with victory in November assured."

In conclusion he said: "I move that the roll call be dispensed with and that the convention proceed by acclamation to nominate that distinguished Democrat of New Jersey, Gov. Woodrow Wilson."

Reed Objects to Acclamation.

Senator Reed of Missouri interposed objection to New York's request for unanimous consent to make Wilson's nomination by acclamation and the forty-sixth ballot was ordered. State after state fell into line for Wilson, assuring his nomination by an overwhelming majority.

Missouri received a tribute when it cast its thirty-six votes for Clark and went down with its cause. Nevada stood firm with its six for Clark.

New Jersey, Wilson's home state, was heartily hissed when it divided its twenty-eight votes, giving Clark four.

The result of the forty-sixth ballot was: Wilson, 990; Clark, 84. Ohio gave Harmon twelve votes on this ballot.

Anticipation of a sudden finish to the battle of twelve sessions brought the crowd early to the convention hall. Only a scattering of empty seats in the topmost part of the gallery were unoccupied when Chairman Ollie James rapped for order. It was a weary and quiet crowd. Only the hum of conversation disturbed the quiet of the big hall. Even enthusiasm to

by Henry St. George Tucker. The machine was for Clark. The forces under Tucker were fighting to elect progressive delegates who would vote for Woodrow Wilson. The machine won. The Flood forces in the district convention claimed a majority of sixteen. The Tucker men admitted that the convention was against them by a majority of at least six.

At this stage of the proceedings it was possible for the Flood men to nominate and elect two Clark delegates. Instead of doing this to the

cheer for the notables as they entered had gone.

A scattering of nervous hand clapping filtered across the hall when Illinois was called. In the center aisles at the front of the delegation stood Roger C. Sullivan, chairman of the delegation. Silence so deep that the immense crowd seemed to have stopped breathing fell over the hall.

He announced that under the unit rule Illinois gave its 58 votes for Wilson.

The applause started again. It was far more feble than the outburst which such a gain to the Wilson ranks would have evoked last week. The weary delegates had lost enthusiasm.

A scattering of feeble "ahs" was all that greeted the steady rise of the Wilson vote through the ballot. Iowa followed with a gain of 1 1/2 to the Wilson vote. It fell on a sea of silence.

Louisiana added two more to the Wilson total.

Stampede Appears Near.

New York received respectful attention. It was the same monotonous "New York casts ninety votes for Clark." The crowd laughed. North Carolina added two to the band wagon passengers. Then came Virginia. It cast its solid twenty-four votes for Wilson. A gain of fourteen and one-half was the result. The crowd broke loose. It seemed the stampede was on. Delegates jumped to their chairs, waving hats, handkerchiefs or whatever came handy. The galleries applauded decorously. In a minute it was all over.

West Virginia, a couple of minutes later, plumped her entire 16 for Wilson. It meant a loss of that many from the Clark column. It was accepted cheerfully. Wisconsin added one, Alaska did as well.

The total was announced: Wilson, 602; Clark, 306; Harmon, 25; Underwood, 97.

Wilson Gains on Next.

Before the applause had died out the forty-fourth ballot had started.

Arizona added one more to the Wilson total. Colorado jumped it nine higher and was rewarded with loud cheers.

Illinois stood solid and before the hand clapping of approbation had died Indiana cast its solid thirty, a gain of two for Wilson. Iowa followed by increasing its vote for him by three and one-half. Louisiana added one more. Maryland added one and one-half for Wilson.

New York again gave its ninety votes to Clark.

Ohio switched one vote from Harmon to Wilson without comment. Pennsylvania went solid with its seventy-six for Wilson, a gain of two more.

Tennessee added one, but nobody noticed it sufficiently to applaud. Utah gave him its entire eight, making a gain of one and one-half votes.

Wisconsin gave its entire twenty-six, a gain of four for Wilson.

When Mississippi was called, the last on the list, the convention held its breath. Twice the clerk shouted for it. The state gave its twenty votes to Underwood, as usual.

The forty-fourth ballot: Wilson, 629; Clark, 306; Harmon, 27; Underwood, 99.

Forty-Fifth Ballot Started.

The forty-fifth ballot started immediately.

Wilson made no gains up to New Mexico, which state was polled, voting four for Wilson and four for Clark, and under the unit rule Clark held his eight votes.

New York stood fast for Clark and lessened the possibility of a nomination on this ballot.

When Ohio was reached Wilson gained two, taking them from Harmon. Tennessee took another from Clark and gave it to Wilson. Alaska added one, giving its entire six to Wilson.

The ballot resulted: Wilson, 633; Clark, 306; Harmon, 25; Underwood, 97.

Wilson's victory seemed assured and the other candidates were withdrawn.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN BRIEF

Reaffirms allegiance to Democratic principles as formulated by Jefferson.

Declares for a tariff for revenue only.

Immediate downward revision, especially upon the necessities of life.

Vigorous enforcement of criminal features of the anti-trust law.

Additional legislation to crush private monopoly.

Income tax and direct election of United States senators.

Prohibition of campaign contributions by corporations.

Publicity of campaign contributions.

Presidential preference primaries.

Single term for president.

Efficient supervision of public service corporations.

Revision of the banking laws.

Legislation to prevent devastation of lower Mississippi valley by floods and for improvement of channel.

Denounces—Taft's vetoes of tariff bills. Republicans for failure to redeem tariff revision promises. Administration on charge of extravagance.

Aldrich commission's financial bill.

Present method of depositing government funds.

Felicitates present congress on its record.

Recommends investigation of agricultural credit societies in Europe with view of establishing system of rural credits in United States.

drawn just as the forty-sixth ballot was being started.

Memorable Convention.

The Democratic convention of 1912 will go down in history as being the most remarkable held by the party in the last fifty years. It was more fruitful of sensation and excitement than any political gathering ever held within the memory of the oldest delegate. It took seven days and thirteen sessions of the hardest and most strenuous fighting to pick the standard bearer who is to lead the party in the coming campaign. Forty-six times was the roll of states called before a decision was reached.

The first ballot was taken early Friday morning after an all night session devoted to oratory on the part of the champions of the different candidates, in which they set forth the reasons why their particular man was the man of all men to lead the party's battle for votes in November.

Starting the Balloting.

The first ballot resulted: Clark, 440 1/2; Wilson, 324; Harmon, 148; Underwood, 117; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 22; Bryan, 1.

At the session Friday afternoon four ballots were taken, the net result of which showed slight gains for both Clark and Wilson.

Friday night seven ballots were taken. Clark started out with 445. His strength fluctuated during the night, but he wound up with an increase of four votes. His highest vote of the convention was reached on the tenth ballot when he got 556 votes. Wilson started with 354 and that was his figures at closing time.

Eight ballots were taken Saturday afternoon with Clark's strength gradually dwindling and Wilson's gaining.

The six ballots of Saturday evening ended with Clark's vote down to 463 1/2 and Wilson's up to 407 1/2.

Eight ballots were taken Monday afternoon. Wilson's gains increasing steadily, while his chief opponent continued to drop.

Monday night brought the total of ballots up to 42, with the deadlock still tight. The forty-second ballot gave Wilson 494 and Champ Clark

430. The ratio of increase and decrease in each case being gradual.

Full of Excitement.

In the matter of noise-making and tumultuous demonstrations the convention equaled, if it did not actually surpass, any political convention in history.

William Jennings Bryan was the storm center of most of the exciting incidents. The first of these was when he made his bitter fight against the election of Judge Parker as temporary chairman and lost out.

Thursday night Colonel Bryan threw a bomb into the convention and started the biggest uproar that had broken loose up to that time when he introduced a resolution declaring Morgan, Belmont and Ryan enemies of the party, and placing the convention squarely on record against the nomination of any person who was in any way connected with these men or their interests or in any way under their influence.

Bryan made a remarkably fervid speech, denouncing the predatory interests and Morgan, Belmont and Ryan in particular.

The resolution was carried by a vote of 899 to 180.

Bryan at It Again.

Saturday Bryan again threw the convention into disorder, when, in changing his vote from Clark to Wilson, he made an attack on Murphy of New York and again roasted the so-called "Ryan-Morgan-Belmont crowd."

He declared emphatically that he would support no candidate who owed his nomination to the vote of the New York delegation.

John B. Stanchfield, a New York delegate, got the floor Monday and made a sensational attack on Bryan, whom he denounced as a political marplot who was attempting to deadlock the convention in the hope of getting the nomination himself.

Monday night the Missouri delegation precipitated a riot when they flouted in Bryan's face a banner inscribed with a quotation from a speech made by the Nebraskan in 1910 in which he spoke in laudatory terms of Champ Clark. Lived with rage Bryan mounted the platform to make reply, but was ruled out of order by the chairman.

SUMMARY OF ROLL CALLS

Ballot	Clark	Wilson	Harmon	Wood
1	440 1/2	324	148	117
2	454 1/2	331 3/4	141	111 1/2
3	441	345	140 1/2	114 1/2
4	443	349 1/2	136 1/2	112
5	443	351	141 1/2	119 1/2
6	445	354	135	121
7	449 1/2	352 1/2	129 1/2	123 1/2
8	452	351 1/2	130	123
9	452	351 1/2	127	123 1/2
10	456	350 1/2	131	117 1/2
11	454	354 1/2	129	118 1/2
12	459	354	129	123
13	454 1/2	356	129	115 1/2
14	453	361	129	111
15	452	362 1/2	129	110 1/2
16	451	362 1/2	129	112 1/2
17	454	362 1/2	129	112 1/2
18	453	361	129	125
19	452	358	129	130
20	452	358 1/2	129	121 1/2
21	450	395 1/2	129	118 1/2
22	450 1/2	396 1/2	115	115
23	479 1/2	399	115 1/2	115 1/2
24	496	402 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
25	469	405	129	108
26	463 1/2	407 1/2	129	112 1/2
27	469	406 1/2	129	112
28	468 1/2	437 1/2	129	112 1/2
29	468 1/2	436	129	112
30	465	460	129	121 1/2
31	446 1/2	473 1/2	117	116 1/2
32	446 1/2	477 1/2	114	119 1/2
33	447 1/2	477 1/2	129	103 1/2
34	447 1/2	479 1/2	129	102 1/2
35	432 1/2	494 1/2	129	101 1/2
36	424 1/2	496 1/2	129	98 1/2
37	432 1/2	496 1/2	129	100 1/2
38	425	498 1/2	129	106
39	422	501 1/2	129	106
40	423	501 1/2	129	106
41	424	499 1/2	129	106
42	430	494	129	104
43	439	602	28	98 1/2
44	430	629	99	27
45	430	633	25	97
46	84	990	12	115

MRS. TAFT AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION



ONE of the novel features of the Democratic convention was the presence of Mrs. Taft during one session. In our illustration she is seen in the center, with Mrs. Norman E. Mack on the left and Mrs. Hugh Wallace, wife of a delegate from the state of Washington and a daughter of the late Chief Justice Fuller, on the right.

amangement of the progressives they proposed that all fighting in the convention should cease. A conference of the leaders on both sides was held and the Flood men proposed to Tucker and his followers that they should name a delegate, and that the two selected in this manner should be elected unanimously by the entire convention. In this conference the Flood men were careful to refrain from mentioning who their man would be.

The proposition was accepted by the progressives.

The Tucker men named one of their own number, who has voted throughout the Baltimore convention for every progressive proposition and will vote for Wilson. The leaders on the other side, the machine men, announced their selection as "Mr. Ryan."

The convention was not even informed as to whom the "Mr. Ryan" meant. The delegates, as a matter of fact, suspected that they were voting for Thomas S. Ryan, son of the Wall Street manipulator.

How "Billy" Skidmore Sees It.

At the door of one of the committee rooms was William L. Skidmore, sometimes known as "Billy," chief of things for the national committee. A genial soul of the sort that invites mob violence on a hot day approached with greetings: "Hot enough for you?" he asked.

"Bob," responded Mr. Skidmore, kindly restraining himself, "after this weather the hereafter holds no terrors for me."

WILSON CALM AT NEWS OF VICTORY

New Jersey Governor Grins When Word of Breaking of Deadlock Is Received.

IN BATHTUB AT THE TIME

Declares Delegates Were Voting for a Principle, Not a Man—Appreciates Honor and Hopes Party Will Not Regret It.

Seagirt, N. J.—Governor Wilson, the Democratic nominee for president, was the calmest man in this summer capital when the news of his selection was received. The executive mansion was a storm center of political enthusiasm, but the executive himself was as tranquil as a summer day.

When the news of the breaking of the long deadlock was received over the wire from the Baltimore convention hall the governor permitted himself an expansive grin of delight and shook hands all around. Then he settled down to work, but soon the inrush of his friends put a stop to that and an impromptu reception followed.

Illinois Flop Gives Delight.

If the governor managed to conceal his pleasure over his victory in the convention, his family did not; indeed, they did not try, and his three daughters danced about the house in a whirl of happiness.

The first important news from the convention hall, the switch of Illinois to the Wilson ranks, was carried to the executive mansion by three breathless reporters shouting: "Governor, governor, Illinois has gone to you!"

At the moment the governor was in the bath tub and the only immediate reply was the sound of vigorous splashing. A moment later through the door came the assurance that Mr. Wilson was "perfectly delighted."

Says Principle, Not Man, Wins.

After the governor had finished his bath he came out to the newspaper tent on the lawn.

"It has occurred to me," he said, addressing the reporters, "that you may have wondered why I have not shown more emotion during the convention proceedings, that some of you must have thought I felt so cocksure of the result that I took the details as a matter of fact."

"Nothing could be further from the truth. My emotion is so deep that it could not effervesce; and I felt more solemn as the nomination drew closer. I feel that the delegates at Baltimore in voting for me voted not for a man, but a principle. I feel that they believed I represent them and not myself. Under a responsibility so grave I could not find it in my heart to kick up my heels in elation."

At this moment the governor's secretary announced the forty-third ballot.

"Six hundred and two votes for you, governor," he said.

"It looks like business," the governor answered. Then he said: "Have you told Mrs. Wilson?"

"No, sir, I came first to you."

"Please tell her at once," he replied.

Hears of Underwood's Withdrawal.

Governor Wilson was posing for a photograph with his wife and daughters when he was informed that Underwood had withdrawn.

"Well, I declare," said the governor. "That will give me enough; they all go to me."

Mrs. Wilson, whose native state is Georgia, said:

"The only thing I regret is that Georgia did not vote for Mr. Wilson."

When Governor Wilson received news of his nomination he said:

"The honor is as great as can come to any man by the nomination of a party, especially under the circumstances. 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 that the party will never have reason to regret it."

PASTOR IS SENT TO PRISON

Given Light Sentence After Conviction For Causing Girl's Death.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 3.—Rev. W. D. McFarland, a prominent educator, who was found guilty of causing the death of his secretary, Elsie Dodds Coe, by an operation, was sentenced to serve one year in jail and be fined 6 1/2 cents with costs. In submitting its verdict the jury recommended McFarland to the extreme mercy of the court, which passed the minimum penalty in both, the old common law of the state requiring that a fine must be more than five cents.

Tafts Guests of Teutons.

Philadelphia, July 3.—A grand festival concert by the thousands of members of societies constituting the Northeastern Saengerbund, with President and Mrs. Taft as guests of honor, was the crowning event Monday night of the twenty-third saengerfest.

Major Squier Meets King.

London, July 3.—Maj. George O. Squier, U. S. A., was presented to King George at Buckingham palace on taking up his appointment as United States military attache in London.

Needs No