

Mack whether Delegate Hirsch, of Illinois, had not moved the previous question.

"He has, and I am putting the question," said Mack.

Senator Lea moved that each side get fifteen minutes additional for debate. There was a shout of noes, but Mack recognized Cone Johnson, of Texas. Johnson began by declaring that the votes of Texas represented twenty democratic members in congress.

In the midst of an effective pose, following an enthusiastic pinnacle of oratory, Johnson flung back his black alpaca coat and bared to the audience his "galluses," while he hitched one side over his shoulder.

But the Texan aroused his audience to a thrill when he shouted:

"I don't know how this fight started, and I don't care. All I know, and all I care about it is that Bryan is on one side and Wall street is on the other. The fight is on. That is all I want to know when I come to vote," shouted Johnson amidst a perfect storm of cheers and hisses from the opposing side.

"The issues are plain," he said, "and the country knows them. To put the knife of defeat into Bryan will send a chill of horror through 250,000 democrats of Texas, and through the hearts of 7,000,000 loyal democrats in the nation."

The roll was called, the vote was announced, Parker, 578; Bryan, 509; O'Gorman, 4; Kern, 1; absent, 2.

Judge Parker was escorted to the platform, but was unable to deliver his speech on account of disorder in the convention. The convention took a recess until 8 o'clock at night.

At 8 o'clock in the evening Judge Parker delivered his address being accorded careful attention.

The usual committees were then provided for. Then on motion of Bell of Indiana, the rules of the last democratic convention were adopted for this convention, this included the two-thirds rule and went through without opposition.

An adjournment was taken until noon Wednesday.

Mr. Bryan did not attend the evening meeting.

SECOND DAY'S WORK

On the day following the big defeat, the progressives gained several victories. Early in the day Mr. Bryan declined the chairmanship of the resolutions committee. The story of this declination is told in another column on page 15.

Then Mr. Bryan won a victory on the resolutions committee in favor of reporting the platform after the candidate had been nominated. Later the progressives won another victory in defeating the unit rule. Ollie James was chosen by the committee on permanent organization for permanent chairman and E. E. Britton, a newspaper man of Raleigh, N. C., defeated Urey Woodson of Kentucky, for permanent secretary of the convention. Woodson was chosen assistant secretary.

Following is the Associated Press report of the second day's proceedings: To the scattered attendance on the floor at 11:30 a haze of heat seemed to fill the big building and gave promise of a sweltering day. Floor and galleries decided on negligee raiment and hats and coats were stripped off as soon as the delegates struck the close atmosphere of the hall. Thousands of palm leaf fans fluttered throughout the big building.

Warned by the disorder of yesterday, Sergeant-at-arms John I. Martin marshalled a squad of policemen and posted them in the galleries with orders to eject any creating a disturbance.

At 12:21 Chairman Parker pounded his desk with the gavel, and the sergeant-at-arms, aided by the police, set out to clear the aisles. Slowly the confusion subsided and the convention got under way. Bishop Murray offered prayer.

After the prayer was concluded Governor Blanchard of Louisiana reported that the credentials committee would not be ready to report until 3 p. m. He said he would not make a motion to adjourn until that time, however, as he was sure the delegates would like "a little oratory."

Former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri was the first speaker.

"The nominee of this convention will be the next president of the United States," he said. He eulogized Bryan at length, but the delegates grew restless and Chairman Parker admonished them to be quiet.

Folk's speech was very brief and Senator Rayner of Maryland next was called on.

He also predicted success for the democratic

party and discussed the division in the republican party and declared that the motto of the Taft faction would be "We will react and retrograde."

The motto of the Roosevelt party he quoted as "Thou shalt not steal."

Our motto in this campaign will be, "We shall progress," shouted Senator Rayner and the crowd cheered.

After he had spoken for several minutes in denunciation of republican principles and predatory wealth, Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, the next speaker, turned to democratic prospects.

"I do not know upon whom the nomination of this convention—" he began.

"Underwood," shouted an Alabama delegate. "Clark," shouted a man from Missouri.

"Wilson" came in answering chorus from New Jersey.

"Harmon," came from the Ohioans.

In a moment the entire hall was swept by the shouts and cheers and songs were started for the different candidates.

Chairman Parker for some time made little effort to quiet the enthusiasm.

Mr. Clayton stood smiling at the speaker's desk.

Some of the delegates attempted to uproot the state standards and the police began to clear the aisles which had become choked with delegates and many spectators had invaded the delegates' section.

One man from Iowa was headed off. By this time Chairman Parker, with the sergeant-at-arms were making energetic but vain efforts to restore quiet.

"Gentlemen, please sit down," called the sergeant-at-arms.

"Missouri, please give the speaker a chance," called another.

Clayton at last made himself heard above the din. He declared that whoever the candidate was, he would be the next president of the United States.

State Chairman Reilly of Massachusetts was next introduced and spoke briefly on general issues, making a plea for legislation for the betterment of labor and concluding with an indorsement of Clark.

A round of cheers greeted Senator Gore of Oklahoma who was next introduced. The blind statesman was unable to proceed with his speech for some time because of the cheers.

"Let us have peace," said Mr. Gore, in the course of his talk. "Let us have peace at any price, at any sacrifice save that of honor. Let us here put every democrat under bonds to keep the peace."

A burst of cheers greeted this statement.

"Nothing can save the republican party from self-slaughter except democratic suicide," said Senator Gore. "We can not live half progressive and half reactionary. Theodore Roosevelt endeavored to breathe the breath of life, of modern progress into the petrified remains of the republican party. He failed. The mummy would not move."

Senator Gore closed with a plea for harmony, which called out much enthusiasm.

"Fellow democrats," he said, "let the candidate of this convention be your candidate."

John Temple Graves of Georgia and New York came next on the long list of orators. Former Governor Campbell of Ohio denounced the republican party in no uncertain terms. He was the last speaker.

An effort was made from the floor to upset the arrangement for tonight's session, and adjourn the convention until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The attempt failed and at 2:17 the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock tonight.

A thunderstorm kept the gallery attendance down and at 8 o'clock only about half the seats for spectators were filled. The delegates too, were slow in arriving. When Chairman Parker appeared, there was a scattering round of applause. He greeted the Rev. T. O. Crouse, of the Mount Royal avenue Methodist Episcopal church, who was the chaplain of the meeting.

At 8:32, Chairman Parker dropped his gavel, the sergeant-at-arms cleared the aisles and secured order, while the chaplain began the prayer.

Immediately after the prayer, Representative Covington of Maryland, chairman of the committee on rules, was recognized to present the committee's report.

The report as read by Mr. Covington would place the nomination for president and vice president on the program of the convention immediately after the report of the committee on credentials and before the adoption of the platform.

"This is contrary to the usual custom," said Mr. Covington, "but while the committee on rules was in session today, three distinguished members of the committee on resolutions, Senator Rayner, Governor Vardaman and another distinguished member of the resolutions committee came into our conference. They informed the committee that the resolutions committee, by a vote of forty-one to eleven, had determined that the exigencies of the present democratic situation made it wise to have this convention proceed to the nominations before the adoption of the platform.

"In recognition of the distinguished members of the resolutions committee, the committee on rules has embodied it in the report. I now move the adoption of that report."

The report, much to the surprise of the convention, was adopted by a viva voce vote without opposition.

Mr. Covington then presented the majority supplemental report, making the "unit rule" of the convention. As reported the rule would make a unit instruction by a state convention binding on a delegation if a majority of the delegates favored any particular candidate.

Representative Henry of Texas presented a minority report which would except from the operations of the rule such delegates as are elected under state primary rules by congressional districts.

After both reports had been presented, Chairman Covington opened the debate in favor of the majority report. Mr. Covington's argument was brief and its conclusion was greeted by scattered yeas.

Representative Henry then opened the debate for the minority report. He said this would in no way interfere with the operation of the unit rule, as it has obtained heretofore.

"Let this convention make no mistakes to gratify the whim of any man," concluded Mr. Henry.

"This is no time for the democratic party to blunder. Let us say to the states: 'Go on with your presidential primaries, write these primary laws on the statute books of every state.' That is the stand we would take for progressive principles."

John W. Peck, of Ohio, was given twenty minutes of time to support the majority report. He said Ohio was the state most affected by the rule.

"It is proposed by this minority report," he said, "to take away from Ohio the right it has always been accorded to unified action in the national convention."

Peck referred to Governor Wilson of New Jersey, and the name started a demonstration.

"This," he said, "is the position taken by the great progressive governor of New Jersey."

And the storm broke. The New Jersey delegation began the uproar. A dozen pictures of Wilson appeared and were scattered through the hall. Senator Williams of Mississippi, who was on the platform, swung his hat above his head as he led cheers for Wilson. A big white Texas banner, inscribed, "Forty for Wilson," with a Wilson lithograph attached, appeared and an attempt was made to start a parade through the aisles. It did not materialize.

From the galleries a shower of Wilson lithographs fell on the delegates and galleries and the floor joined in the cheering, delegates and spectators climbing on chairs. In the center of the hall the big block of New York delegates sat unmoved. An enormous orange and black banner, over thirty feet long, inscribed, "Staunton, Va., Woodrow Wilson's birthplace," was carried through the galleries.

A black and white banner inscribed, "Give us Wilson and we'll give you Pennsylvania," appeared over the Pennsylvania delegation and it started another cheer.

"Let the band play," shouted an excited New Jersey delegate, dashing to the foot of the platform.

The band did play and the cheering increased for a time. Finally the band swung into the "Star Spangled Banner" and out of the roar emerged a murmur as many of the delegates stopped cheering to sing. But when the song was over the shouting was resumed and the band played "Maryland, My Maryland" bringing the Baltimoreans and the galleries to their feet with cheers.

The Underwood people tried to appropriate part of the demonstration. They distributed lithographs of Underwood and raised a huge banner with the inscription: "What is the issue. The tariff. What is the answer. Underwood."

"Dixie," from the band, added volume to the uproar.