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One of the standard-bearers gained the press stand, trampling over the telegraph instruments and heads of the writers, but was seized by a newspaper man and thrown back into the crowd.

A struggle followed and for a time a serious disturbance was threatened. The delegates again attacked the stand and were again repulsed. The uproar on the floor and in the galleries grew to pandemonium. A crowd jammed the space before the stand as the first banner-bearer, thrown from the press stand, L. R. Russell, tried to return to the attack.

The police and the sergeant-at-arms were powerless against the crowd.

A squad in the galleries began the monotonous chant of "We want Wilson," but it was lost in the general uproar. In vain Chairman Parker pounded his desk in an effort to quiet the crowd. The demonstration had been under way more than twenty-five minutes before semblance of order was restored. It required much pounding of gavels after this before proceedings could be resumed.

Officially the demonstration was recorded as having lasted thirty-three minutes.

Mayor Newton Baker of Cleveland, O., opposing the unit rule, said he owed nothing to the state convention, that he was elected a district delegate in the primary and accredited as a delegate in the national convention. He saw no reason why he should be bound by a resolution in the convention. Baker said the unit rule had outlived its usefulness and no longer was needed.

Senator Williams of Mississippi took the platform to speak for the minority report. Williams had scarcely begun his speech when Governor Brewer of Mississippi strode down the aisle and shouted:

"Will the gentleman yield for a question?"

A chorus of "sit down" came from the floor, but Williams shouted: "Let him be heard. He can't hurt me."

Governor Brewer wanted to know whether Senator Williams, who had declared that a delegate should abide by instructions given him in a primary, did not believe the vote of the entire state should bind the entire delegation.

Williams replied that the state at large should control only the delegates-at-large.

Senator Williams insisted that if a delegate-at-large from a primary state should be bound by the majority in the state a district delegate should be bound by the district majority vote. A state convention could not claim control over district delegates elected by the people.

"If you adopt the majority report here tonight," concluded Senator Williams, "you will do the most dangerous and the most damnable thing that it is in your power to do on this day of our Lord. And when you get through doing it, you might as well quit your talk about popular government and referring matters back to the people."

The result of the roll call as announced showed that the Wilson-Bryan forces had won the test. The figures secured by the tally clerks varied widely on the final result, however. The vote was announced as, ayes, 555 1/2;

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nays, 495 1/2. This was later amended to 565 1/2 ayes.

A careful unofficial count gave ayes 565 1/2; 491 1/2 nays.

VOTE ON THE UNIT RULE

Following is a detailed vote on unit rule: Alabama, yeas 9 1/2, nays 14 1/2; Arkansas, yeas 0, nays 18; California, yeas 5, nays 21; Colorado, yeas 7, nays 5; Connecticut, yeas 3, nays 10; Delaware, yeas 6, nays 0; Florida, yeas 6, nays 6; Georgia, yeas 0, nays 28; Idaho, yeas 8, nays 0; Illinois, yeas 8, nays 58; Indiana, yeas 15, nays 13; Iowa, yeas 12, nays 3; Kansas, yeas 20, nays 0; Kentucky, yeas 3 1/2, nays 21 5-6; Louisiana, yeas 14, nays 6; Maine, yeas 7, nays 2; Maryland, yeas 3 1/2, nays 12 1/2; Massachusetts, yeas 25, nays 6; Michigan, yeas 8, nays 20; Minnesota, yeas 24, nays 0; Mississippi, yeas 20, nays 0; Missouri, yeas 7, nays 29; Montana, yeas 8, nays 0; Nevada, yeas 6, nays 0; New Hampshire, yeas 8, nays 0; New Jersey, yeas 24, nays 4; New Mexico, yeas 4, nays 4; New York, yeas 90, nays 0; North Carolina, yeas 20, nays 4; North Dakota, yeas 10, nays 0; Ohio, yeas 20 1/2, nays 25; Oklahoma, yeas 10, nays 10; Oregon, yeas 2, nays 8; Pennsylvania, yeas 65, nays 11; Rhode Island, yeas 2, nays 8; South Carolina, yeas 18, nays 0; South Dakota, yeas 10, nays 0; Tennessee, yeas 7, nays 17; Texas, yeas 40, nays 0; Utah, yeas 8, nays 0; Vermont, yeas 4, nays 3; Virginia, yeas 3, nays 2; Washington, yeas 7, nays 7; West Virginia, yeas 3 1/2, nays 10 1/2; Wisconsin, yeas 26, nays 0; Wyoming, yeas 6, nays 0; Alaska, yeas 0, nays 6; Porto Rico, yeas 6, nays 0; Hawaii, yeas 3, nays 2; Philippines, yeas 6, nays 0.

The Wilson delegates began a demonstration. It was shortlived, and Chairman Parker seizing a megaphone, put the question of adopting the amended report. It was adopted by a viva voce vote.

A tired delegate tried to adjourn until tomorrow, but was not recognized. A partial report on the credentials committee was presented by Joseph E. Bell, chairman of that committee.

The report embraced the Illinois, South Dakota and several minor contests.

Immediately on the presentation, Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee, announcing that a minority report would entail considerable discussion, moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock tomorrow. A roar of dissent went up from the floor and when Chairman Parker put the motion it was drowned in a chorus of "noes."

A motion to adjourn until noon tomorrow was then put through under the gavel although delegates on the floor shouted "Make it 10 o'clock; make it 10 o'clock!"

The convention adjourned at 11:59 p. m.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The convention met for the third day, Thursday, June 27th, at 12:00 noon. Temporary Chairman Parker presiding. The credentials committee had rejected 10 Wilson delegates from South Dakota and seated Clark delegates. A fight against this report was made in the convention and the convention rejected the committee's report thereby seating the Wilson delegates. There were many demonstrations during the day.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi made a point of order against counting the vote of the Philippine Islands on the ground that the supreme court had held that it was not a part of the United States. The point of order was sustained and the convention excluded the Philippines. Addresses were delivered by Former Governor Folk of Missouri and others. Ollie James, the permanent chairman, was escorted to the platform.

After Mr. James had delivered his speech the convention took a recess until eight o'clock in the evening.

As soon as the convention met at eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Bryan introduced his famous "Wall street resolution." Following is a report from the New York World:

Mr. Bryan appeared upon the platform. The horns, rattles, tin cappers, whistles, helped things along wonderfully, and with the voices they made a very thrilling row that brought a smile to the face of Mr. Bryan. In three minutes the tumult died away, and the "Star Spangled Banner" brought the audience to its feet and kept it there for a minute or so. Then Mr. Bryan sat down, and seemed to be cogitating a profound problem. Then Murphy-Wall street leaders didn't like this, and began to speculate on the character of it. A friend who talked with Mr. Bryan at dinner said the Nebraska

leader had brought some "dynamite" with him. "Look out for an explosion," he advised.

For ten minutes, ominous order prevailed; a buzz of voices filled the hall. On the "bridge," Mr. James, the Herculean chairman, Secretary Newman, and the rattled assistants prepared the program for action. Three feet away Mr. Bryan kept an eye on them. He turned an inquiring eye on the clump of vacant seats under the New York standard. Murphy and his ninety New York delegates were in caucus.

They had not appeared when Chairman James at 8:12 o'clock banged his gavel and things began to happen. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Stephens of the Brown Memorial church of Baltimore. Everybody stood up during the four minutes of it.

Then from the North Dakota delegation to the left of the platform bellowed a voice: "Mr. Chairman, I move the aisles be closed. Some of this gang have stolen the tickets of delegates, and they can not get in."

Chairman James thundered an order to the police to clear the aisles. They partly succeeded. As they were doing so Mr. Bryan was shaking hands with Mrs. Taft, the wife of the president, who sat on the platform. He cut his visit short and hurried to the side of Chairman James. As quiet was restored Mr. Bryan put on his spectacles and dug into his outside coat pocket for his "dynamite." The audience sat up and took notice as he did so.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Bryan, "I have here a resolution which I think should be acted upon before a candidate for president is named." The "Rebel yell" came out strong while Mr. Bryan, who really commanded the "bridge," stood fumbling his paper.

"Is there objection?" asked Mr. James.

There was none that could be heard in the tumult, and Mr. Bryan exploded his bomb. It was as follows:

"Resolved, That in this crisis in our party's career and in our country's history this convention sends greetings to the people and assures them that the party of Jefferson and of 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 representative of or under any obligation to J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other member of the privilege and favor seeking class.

"Be it further resolved, That we demand the withdrawal from this convention of any delegate or delegates constituting or representing the above named interests."

A roar of cheers broke out again and continued for three minutes. A thousand eyes were turned on Delegate Thomas F. Ryan (1/2 vote) in the Virginia delegation, and Delegates August and Perry Belmont (one each) in the New York delegation as Mr. Bryan finished reading his resolution. The New Yorkers came to their seats as he did so. They did not cheer.

GOVERNOR GILCHRIST'S OBJECTION

When the uproar ceased Governor Gilchrist, a delegate in the Florida delegation, objected that the resolution invaded the rights of sovereign states. His point was overruled.

Mr. Bryan moved that the rules be suspended that the resolution might be considered.

Disorder at this point brought threats from Chairman James to clear the galleries.

Chairman James explained that a two-third vote was necessary to suspend the rules.

Delegates James B. Coleman of California objected to the resolution on the ground that the state of Virginia had sent a delegate (Mr. Ryan) to the convention, and that the convention had no right to override the wishes of that state.

Chairman James ruled that Mr. Bryan's resolution was in order. The galleries thought so and cheered, and demanded the reading of the resolution again. Mr. Bryan, who was trembling and excited, did so.

Coleman, standing a few feet away from the platform, objected again. He is a rugged little man, with a bristling mustache. A storm of hisses and "boos" broke out, and for two minutes the din was deafening. Then, with no regard for parliamentary procedure, Mr. Bryan began to speak in defense of his resolution. He named Mr. Ryan and August Belmont without loss of time. A great cheer, met by a storm of hisses and "boos," continued for three minutes. New York and Virginia delegates joined in the hissing.

Mr. Bryan's speech was as follows: "This is an extraordinary resolution, but extraordinary conditions require extraordinary remedies. We are now engaged in the conduct of a convention