

South Carolina—Wilson, 18.
 South Dakota—Wilson, 10.
 Tennessee—Clark, 8½; Wilson, 6; Underwood, 3; Harmon, 5½; one not voting.
 Texas—Wilson, 40.
 Utah—Clark, 1½; Wilson, 6½.
 Vermont—Wilson, 8.
 Virginia—Clark, ½; Wilson, 9½; Underwood, 14.
 Washington—Clark, 14.
 West Virginia—Clark, 16.
 Wisconsin—Clark, 7; Wilson, 19.
 Wyoming—Clark, 6.
 Alaska—Clark, 4; Wilson, 2.
 District of Columbia—Clark, 6.
 Hawaii—Clark, 2; Wilson, 3; Underwood, 1.
 Porto Rico—Clark, 3; Wilson, 3.
 Official ballot: Clark, 443; Wilson, 349½; Underwood, 112; Harmon, 136½; Baldwin, 14; Marshall, 31; Kern, 2.

There were no important changes until the tenth ballot, when New York attempted to throw the vote to Champ Clark. Murphy announced the poll carried 81 for Clark, 8 for Wilson and 1 for Underwood. The Clark demonstration followed in an effort to stampede the convention to the man from Missouri.

The tenth ballot resulted as follows: Clark, 556; Wilson, 350½; Underwood, 117½; Harmon, 31; Marshall, 31; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1.

The result of the eleventh ballot was: Clark, 554; Wilson, 354½; Underwood, 118½; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 30; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1.

This showed a loss of 2 for Clark, a gain of 4 for Wilson, a gain of 1 for Underwood, a loss of 2 for Harmon and a loss of 1 for Marshall.

Twelfth ballot, official: Total, 1,088; Clark, 547½; Wilson, 354½; Underwood, 123; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 30; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1; not voting, 2½.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The convention met again at 1 o'clock Saturday, June 29th, and proceeded to take the fifth ballot, which stood, Clark, 554½; Wilson, 356; Underwood, 115½; Harmon, 29; Marshall, 30; Foss, 2; Bryan, 1.

It was in the midst of the thirteenth ballot that trouble began. The following is from the United Press report:

After Bryan returned to his seat with the Nebraska delegation, he was importuned by a number of delegates not to "cause further dissension in the party." This was due to the report that he had served notice on Ollie James, the permanent chairman and one of the leading Clark supporters, that under no circumstances would he support any candidate whose nomination was accomplished by the use of New York's vote.

It was stated that Bryan had demanded that James give him an opportunity to make this position public from the platform, but James refused. Bryan then announced that he would compel the polling of the delegation and would demand the chance to explain his vote.

When Nebraska was reached Bryan climbed up on his chair and, addressing Congressman Sulzer, who had been substituted in the chair for James, demanded the right to explain his vote.

There were wild shouts of no, and Sulzer ruled that, under the rules, there was nothing in order but a vote.

"How does the gentleman vote?" he demanded.

"As long—" began Mr. Bryan, but that was as far as he could get. There were wild cries of "vote, vote," "shut up, shut up," and Bryan tried to talk, but only managed to say:

"Mr. Chairman, as long as the New York delegation—"

The uproar was terrific. The Clark men were trying to shout Bryan down, while the galleries started a whooping Bryan demonstration. The Nebraskan held his position, and managed in the uproar to say that as long "as New York was for Clark his vote would have to be withheld from him."

Above the din of the clamor Senator Stone, Clark's chief manager, finally managed to make himself heard and gained recognition from Sulzer.

"This convention should listen to what the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska has to say," he shouted. "I want to ask unanimous consent that the distinguished delegate from Nebraska be heard."

Congressman Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, Murphy's right hand parliamentarian, rushed hurriedly to the aid of Sulzer.

Stone finally got his request before the convention and Sulzer declared that the unanimous

consent was granted, despite a wild uproar of noes.

Bryan took the platform, amidst a wild cheering and jeering demonstration.

"Mr. Chairman," he began, "I am explaining my vote because my advice was not followed in my own delegation. I advised that those of us who are instructed for Mr. Clark should continue to vote for him until justified in doing otherwise. I did not believe that that condition had yet arisen, and not all the delegates agreed with me. I was desirous that a poll be not required, but if a poll is demanded, and each man gives a reason, I am ready to do so, and to cast my vote and give my reason.

"I am not alone here. I do not represent a one-man opinion. Many delegates look at this question as I do and I am speaking both for these and a large number outside of this hall. I recognize my responsibility. I anticipated that this necessity would arise some time during the day. In anticipation, I wrote out what I mean and will now read it:

"Nebraska is a progressive state. Only twice has she given her vote to a democratic candidate for president, in 1896, and in 1908. On both occasions it was cast for a progressive candidate and a progressive platform. In 1904 she gave a majority against a reactionary.

"In the recent election Wilson and Clark received 34,000 votes to Harmon's 14,000. The republican party in Nebraska is progressive and the situation is not different to the situation everywhere west of the Mississippi. In this convention the progressive sentiment is overwhelming. Every candidate has proclaimed himself a progressive. By your resolution you, by a vote of more than four to one, pledged you would not in any case vote for a man who represented Belmont, Morgan, Ryan or the favor-hunting class.

"Only by naming a candidate who is not controlled by these interests can you win. The New York vote, cast under the unit rule, does not represent the intelligence, the honesty or the patriotism of the ninety men who are here. It represents the will of one man—Charles F. Murphy—and he represents the influences that dominated the recent conference at Chicago, and are trying to dominate this convention. If we nominate a candidate under conditions that will enable these influences to say 'remember now thy Creator,' we can not hope to appeal to the confidence of the progressive democrats and republicans of the nation. That portion of the Nebraska delegation for which I speak can not support any man who is prepared to accept the high honor of the presidential nomination at the hands of Mr. Murphy.

"When we are instructed for Mr. Clark, the democratic voters who supported us did so with the distinct understanding that he stood for progressive principle.

"Mr. Clark's support is on no other ground. They contended that Mr. Clark was more progressive than Mr. Wilson and indignantly denied that there was any co-operation between Clark and the reactionary element in the party. The thirteen delegates for whom I speak stand ready to carry out the spirit of the instructions given, but some of these delegates, I can not say how many, will not participate in the nomination of any man whose nomination depends upon the vote of the New York delegation.

"Speaking for myself, and for any of the delegates who decide to join me, I shall withhold my vote for Mr. Clark as long as New York's vote is recorded for him. And the position that I take in regard to Mr. Clark I will take in regard to any other candidate whose name is now or may come before the convention. I will not be a party to the nomination of any man who will not be prepared, when he is asked, to refuse to accept the domination of Morgan, Ryan and Belmont, and who is not prepared to make this government of the people, for the people and by the people. And when a progressive is nominated, I shall try to have the convention authorize the presidential candidate to name a committee to manage his campaign in order that he may be spared the embarrassment and humiliation I have had to suffer in having my campaign managed by men who were never in sympathy with me and the principles for which I stood, and who brought reproach on the democratic party before the people of the United States."

Here Former Governor McCorkle of West Virginia interrupted Bryan to declare that the confusion was so great that he could not hear all of Bryan's statement.

"I want to ask you the categorical question," he said, "whether you will support the nominee

of this convention, if he is named by a majority in which New York is a party?"

"I shall be glad to answer this," replied Bryan, "and will add that if any other gentleman has any other question to ask, I will remain here and give him a chance to ask it.

"This is a democratic convention and we have a right to ask questions and we ought to be frank with each other. My democracy has been certified to by six and one-half million democrats."

A yell came up and Bryan broke in:

"Some gentleman has asked if I was a democrat. I ask that he give his name so that I can place it beside those of Ryan and Belmont, who were not democrats when I was a candidate.

"Answering the gentleman from West Virginia, I say nothing that I said this morning and nothing I have ever said justifies the construction that the gentleman would place on my language. I distinguish between refusing to participate in the nomination of a candidate and supporting the candidate who is nominated over my protest. I distinguish between them just as the law distinguishes between the lawyer who defends a man after a crime has been committed, and the lawyer who conspires to commit that crime."

Governor Brewer of Mississippi interrupted, demanding:

"If Mr. Clark, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Harmon, or Mr. Kern or Governor Foss is nominated by this convention by a two-thirds majority, with New York voting for the man who is nominated, will you support the democratic nominee?"

"I deny the right of any man," replied Bryan, "to put a hypothetical question to me unless he is prepared to put into that question every essential element so that it can be understood."

John B. Knox, an Alabama delegate, yelled:

"We have something to do in this convention beside listen to statements by Mr. Bryan. Consent was not granted for this sort of a speech—it was an arbitrary ruling of the chair. He's already made four speeches—I object to him."

"Officer, make that man take his seat," yelled Chairman James, who had returned to the chair, flushed with anger.

"I want to make a point of order," Knox persisted, as two blue coats kept pawing at his coat tails, hesitating to seat the excited delegate.

"My point of order is that no man has the right to rise here and attack a sovereign state. Besides, he has spent twenty minutes wasting time," bawled Knox, as the police finally shoved Knox down in his seat.

Bryan, continuing, said:

"I have no expectation that any nomination in this convention would be secured in any way or through the influence—" here the confusion became so great that Bryan was compelled to desist entirely and, while waiting, talked animatedly to Herman Ridder of New York. Ridder was plainly asking Bryan to quit, but the Nebraskan shook his head.

"Having denied," Bryan continued, "the right of the gentleman to ask the question and having declared that he has taken advantage of a democratic convention to ask a question he would not dare to have asked a court of justice, I answer him: I expect to support the nominee of this convention."

Bryan's utterances were generally taken that he was laying the ground for a bolt if the nomination was controlled by Tammany.

"Now I am prepared to announce my vote," continued Bryan, "with the understanding that I stand ready to withdraw my vote from the candidate for whom I will cast it whenever New York comes to his support. I cast my vote for Nebraska's second choice, Governor Wilson."

Bryan concluded amidst a perfect furore of cheers from the galleries and a very small portion of the delegates. The majority of the delegates, especially those from the south and east, were bitterly denouncing the Nebraskan and at least a dozen were crying that he had ruined the party.

Congressman Fitzgerald was demanding recognition when Charles White, Murphy's messenger, whispered into his ear. Fitzgerald at once desisted from his attempt to reply to Bryan and hurried back to his seat near the Tammany leader's chair. He conferred with Murphy in whispers and then came back to the platform and whispered to Senator Stone, who was standing in ear shot of Ollie James.

Fitzgerald, Francis, Stone and Ridder conferred with James, but the latter insisted that he had to restore order first.

"Any how," he said to Fitzgerald in a stage