

Machem, Benedict Brooks, Pearl Creek and Walter Henson. Two voted for Underwood. Under the unit rule, New York's ninety votes went for Clark. The Illinois delegation fled into its seats while the roll of the New York delegation was in progress. Their caucus ended in a determination to stand by Clark, for whom the fifty-eight votes had been cast since the beginning of the balloting.

The result of the twenty-eighth ballot was: Clark, 469; Wilson, 406½; Underwood, 112; Foss, 38; Marshall, 30; Harmon, 29; Bryan, 1; absent, 1½.

This gave Clark a gain of 5½, Wilson a loss of 11 and Underwood a loss of ½, as compared with the twenty-sixth ballot.

After conferring with a number of friends, Mr. Bryan said it was unlikely that he would reply to the speech of Mr. Stanchfield. It was reported that Senator Rayner of Maryland might seek opportunity to defend the "progressives."

The New Mexico delegation demanded a poll after the vote had been reported "eight for Clark." The roll call showed Clark 5, Wilson 3. Under the unit rule the eight went to Clark. Oklahoma's delegation was polled, but the vote remained, Clark 10, Wilson 10. Pennsylvania added one to her usual vote of 71 for Wilson.

The result of the twenty-eighth ballot was: Clark, 468½; Wilson, 437½; Underwood, 112½; Harmon, 23; Foss, 28; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1; absent, ½.

Marshall was eliminated, twenty-nine of his thirty votes from Indiana going to Wilson, who gained thirty-one on the ballot, while Clark lost one and one-half. At the close of the twenty-eighth ballot it was announced that arrangements had been made to extend all railroad tickets, making them good until July 10.

Nineteen hundred and twelve or 1913?" demanded a delegate, but there was no reply forthcoming.

The twenty-ninth ballot was ordered called.

Indiana on the twenty-ninth vote gave Kern four and Wilson twenty-six. Thus Wilson lost three.

A dispute in the Iowa delegation showed that that state stood: Clark, 14½; Wilson, 11½, but under the unit rule the entire vote of the state went to Clark. Another wrangle followed when Kansas was challenged. The delegates asked that the state be passed. Half a dozen delegates yelled:

"We want to vote now. Two-thirds of this delegation are for Wilson and we want the vote cast that way."

The delegation was ordered polled. A chorus of yells and jeers greeted the beginning of the poll and the roll of the delegation proceeded in great disorder. The vote was: Wilson 13, Clark 6, absent 1. The vote of Kansas, twenty in all, went to the Wilson column. Chairman James ruled that the vote should go to Wilson.

Theodore Bell of California took the floor after a disorderly dispute to argue against casting the vote of Kansas for Wilson.

The delegates were impatient and Bell was frequently interrupted. He argued that the Kansas delegation could not shift to Wilson until two-thirds of the delegation voted for Wilson. He asserted that thirteen was not two-thirds and contended that the twenty votes should go to Clark.

Bell had trouble in getting a hearing and his argument was punctuated by jeers.

"Sing it," shouted a delegate as he neared the conclusion.

Palmer of Pennsylvania, the Wilson leader, answered Bell. He said that with only nineteen delegates on

the floor, thirteen constituted two-thirds of the delegation and their votes should control the state's votes.

Chairman James then ruled that two-thirds of the delegation meant two-thirds of the delegates present and gave the twenty votes to Wilson.

The result of the twenty-ninth ballot showed changes in the votes of only three states. It was: Clark, 468½; Wilson, 436; Underwood, 113; Foss, 38; Harmon, 29; Kern, 4. This gave Clark a loss of half a vote, Wilson a loss of one and one-half, Bryan lost his single vote and Kern gained three.

The thirtieth ballot proceeded monotonously until Ohio was reached. Then ten of Harmon's twenty-nine went to Underwood. Wilson's nineteen remained intact. Vermont gave up Foss on this ballot and her eight votes went to Wilson. The result of the ballot left Wilson in the lead. The vote of Iowa, which was passed, gave Wilson 14, Clark 12. Up to that time the vote of 26 had gone to Clark.

When the result was announced a roll call of the delegation was demanded and again showed Clark 12, Wilson 14. Iowa's vote, as announced, gave Wilson the lead for the ballot with 460 votes. It gave Clark 455.

Cheers greeted the Wilson vote as it was announced during the roll call.

The result of the ballot was: Clark, 455; Wilson, 460; Underwood, 121½; Foss, 30; Harmon, 19; Kern, 2.

Thus Clark lost 13½ and Wilson gained 24. Underwood gained 9½.

When the total vote of the thirtieth ballot was announced the Wilson followers, with their candidate for the first time in the lead, made a demonstration.

The thirty-first ballot gave Wilson a better lead.

Wyoming announced that its delegates having determined that Clark's nomination was no longer a possibility, shifted to Wilson, a gain of six for the New Jersey governor. Wilson improved his lead on the thirty-first ballot. Clark, 442½; Wilson, 474½; Underwood, 116½; Foss, 30; Harmon, 17; Kern, 2; absent, ½.

This gave Wilson a gain of 15½, Clark lost 8½, Underwood lost 5 and Harmon lost 2.

At the end of the thirty-first ballot the Michigan delegates supporting Clark sent to Senator Reed of Missouri for instructions.

"Sit still in the boat," counselled the senator. "They (Wilson forces) can't get two-thirds majority."

West Virginia demanded a poll which showed Clark 11½, Wilson 3½, absent 1. Under the unit rule the entire vote of the state, sixteen, was cast for Clark.

There was little change on the thirty-second ballot. The result was: Clark, 447½; Wilson, 477½; Underwood, 103½; Foss, 28; Harmon, 29; Kern, 2; absent, ½.

This gave Clark a gain of one, while Wilson's vote was unchanged. Harmon gained 15.

The thirty-third ballot found the leaders practically at a standstill. Wilson merely holding his total of the thirty-second ballot while Clark gained one from Underwood in Virginia.

At the end of this ballot, the Clark people revived their drooping spirits by displaying a big banner on which the following tribute to Clark from W. J. Bryan in 1910, was printed in red:

"I have known Champ Clark for eighteen years. He is absolutely incorruptible and his life above reproach. Never in all these years have I known him to be on but one side of the question and that was

the side that represented the people."

There was a cheer as the Missourians displayed the banner above the delegation. It lasted for several minutes.

"Take it over to Nebraska and show it to Bryan," some one shouted. No sooner was this said than the Missourians acted on the suggestion. Then the trouble came. Bryan arose, several policemen came to his side, and with them as escort the Nebraskan fairly fought his way to the stage.

"Is the Missouri delegation responsible for sending that banner to the Nebraska delegation?" asked Bryan.

Half a dozen policemen charged into the crowd.

"Anything against Bryan?" shouted a Missouri delegate, shaking his fist at the smiling Nebraskan. From the aisle the police assisted the Nebraskan upon the platform.

Half a dozen hand-to-hand fights followed as the Clark men tried to carry their banner up on the platform behind Bryan. A score of policemen fought in vain to quiet the shrieking, fighting mob.

Chairman James hurried in and took the gavel from John E. Lamb of Indiana. After five minutes' effort Mr. James, aided by the police, secured some semblance of order.

Mr. James finally announced the beginning of the thirty-fourth ballot, and Alabama had cast her votes when Bryan, who had stood for several moments with the stolidness of an Indian, was recognized.

"Go on and vote," called a delegate. "Stop him; we want to go home—we don't want a speech. He is paid to stay here; we are not."

Chairman James explained that Mr. Bryan had risen to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. Bryan then said: "I was called in by my delegation when a banner was placed in front of us. I asked those in charge of it to remove it. They refused. I went to the Missouri delegation and asked the chairman whether it had been sent there by the Missouri delegation. If the act was authorized by the persons in charge of that banner, I have nothing to say, but if it was done through orders of the Missouri delegation I claim the right to answer the question thus propounded."

A howl interrupted.

"The chair regrets to suggest that the gentleman from Nebraska has not stated a question of personal privilege."

A cheer greeted this and Mr. Bryan bowed and left the stand. Among the Missouri delegation Former Governor Dockery stopped him and disclaimed any connection with the appearance of the banner. Mr. Bryan went back to his seat.

The convention was in a turmoil long after Mr. Bryan had taken his seat. There were several fist fights among delegates and the big force of policemen had their hands full quelling the outbreaks, but a new squad of police came in during the disturbance, and when the yelling was renewed every aisle was lined with bluecoats. Chairman James directed the police to arrest anyone attempting to carry a banner of any sort into the armory.

When Maine was reached on the thirty-fourth ballot its vote of twelve was cast solid for Wilson. This took two from Underwood and one from Clark.

This showed a gain of two for Wilson. Clark remained unchanged. Underwood lost two.

At the end of the thirty-fourth ballot Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois moved that the convention take a recess until 8 p. m. The motion prevailed by acclamation and at 5:15 the convention adjourned.

On the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth

ballots the change was immaterial. Clark gained a single vote and Wilson secured two additional.

After the thirty-sixth ballot Chairman James surrendered the gavel to Senator O'Gorman of New York. A cheer greeted the senator as he began presiding.

On the thirty-seventh ballot Clark lost two. The shift of two from Clark to Underwood was the only change on this ballot.

Thirty-seventh ballot, official: Total, 1,088. Clark, 432½; Wilson, 496½; Underwood, 100½; Harmon, 29; Kern, 1; Foss, 28; absent, ½.

In Connecticut Underwood gained four from the Clark column. When Florida was called a poll was demanded. The call of the delegates showed that of the delegates two were for Wilson and ten for Underwood.

Senator O'Gorman, in the chair, ruled the resolution abrogating the unit rule in cases where a preferential primary had been held applied to the Florida delegation, and the vote was recorded: Underwood 10, Wilson 2.

The ruling produced disorder which Senator O'Gorman had some trouble in quieting.

In Tennessee Clark lost 3½. The delegation gave Clark, Wilson and Underwood eight votes each.

On the thirty-eighth ballot Clark lost 7½; Wilson 2 and Underwood gained 5½.

Thirty-eighth ballot, official: Clark, 425; Wilson, 498½; Underwood, 106; Harmon, 29; Foss, 28; Kern, 1; absent, ½.

The convention was almost stampeded by thousands of persons who were refused admission after Chairman James had ordered the police to admit no one except delegates, alternates and members of the press.

When order was restored, the police had trouble preventing crushes at the doors and in the streets around the hall. Within a few minutes the authorities were confronted with a situation so serious that reserves were sent for and the crowds driven back from the doors. In front of the hall, the street was roped off at each entrance of the building and double lines of police were stationed across the street.

No one was permitted through the lines without a delegate badge, a ticket, or press badge and ticket.

By 10 o'clock it was estimated that 25,000 persons were packed in the streets clamoring for admission; but none could elude the police. It was the first time since the convention began that precautions were necessary to avert possible accident in the hall and at the doors.

The police orders were so strict that several delegates who had forgotten their badges were excluded from the hall for an hour before they could get word inside and obtain identification.

The hall itself was filled to capacity, hundreds standing in the aisles around the seat sections on the ground floors.

As the night wore on and ballot after ballot was taken without result the temper of the delegates grew worse. Every shifting vote, every demand for the poll, awakened the bitterness that lay beneath the proceedings. Hisses, half-bearded cheers and jeers greeted the few changes in each succeeding ballot.

This spirit was shown at times in the audience and the police were forced to remove offenders who became involved in quarrels.

On the thirty-ninth ballot, the first break came in Colorado. Wilson was given one of the twelve Clark votes of the state. While the Colorado delegates were instructed to vote for Clark until released by him, Chairman James held that there was no unit rule involved and that the delegates were responsible