

reactionary stamp with the qualifications 'unless the delegates hear from home.' The vote would indicate that I am down."

"But not out," added a friend. "With the qualification that 'I don't mind it a bit,'" smilingly said Mr. Bryan.

The following were appointed a sub-committee of the resolutions committee to draft the platform:

John W. Kern, ex-officio, chairman; C. C. Culberson, W. J. Bryan, James A. O'Gorman, Isadore Rayner, A. M. Dockery, D. J. Walsh, Altee Pomerene, Thomas S. Martin, S. W. Belford, D. T. Russard, George W. Fithian.

UNIT RULE IN THE COMMITTEE

Baltimore, June 26.—The rules committee decided upon the recognition of the authority of a state convention to instruct delegates to national conventions in the enforcement of the unit rule in the absence of a specific statute.

The proposition of recognizing the authority of a state convention arose because of the situation in the Ohio delegation. The state convention had instructed the Ohio delegation by a vote of 600 to 325 to vote as a unit for Governor Harmon. Nineteen Ohio delegates have claimed the right to violate these instructions because they had been elected as avowed Wilson men in their respective districts.

The twenty-nine Harmon delegates held that because in the preferential primary vote Governor Harmon had a majority of 10,900 over Governor Wilson the instruction of the state convention to vote as a unit for Governor Harmon for president should be enforced.

After a prolonged debate that followed this resolution was adopted 22 to 15: "It shall be the rule of this convention that all states which have been instructed by their respective state democratic conventions or by a state democratic presidential preferential primary shall follow those instructions so long as a majority of the delegates from such states are of the opinion that such instructions are applicable."

The following substitute, offered by I. J. Dunn of Nebraska, was defeated, 22 to 15.

"Resolved, That in casting votes on a call of states, the chair shall recognize and enforce a unit rule enacted by a state convention, except in such states as have by mandatory statute provided for the nomination and election of delegates and alternates to national political conventions in congressional districts and have not subjected delegates so selected to the authority of the state committee or convention of the party, in which case no such rule shall be held to apply.

Following the defeat of Mr. Dunn's substitute, Congressman Henry of Texas stated that he would present to the committee as a minority report, the Dunn substitute. He was joined in this by the members of the committee who voted for it and by Charles Sprecker of Massachusetts, who stood against it.

After recess the rules committee completed its work by agreeing that a committee of three, composed of the chairman, Representative Covington of Maryland, Secretary E. P. Hill of Oklahoma and Representative Henry of Texas, should make the report to the convention. Mr. Henry will represent the minority report.

OLLIE JAMES' SPEECH

Baltimore, June 27.—Following his selection as permanent chairman, Senator-elect Ollie James thanked the convention for the honor he had received and contrasted the democratic gathering with the recent

republican national convention, declaring that none of the bitter charges and counter charges which marked the latter would be in evidence here.

"There are two records," said Mr. James, "that will be presented to the American people in the coming campaign for consideration. One is the record of the republican party, with promises betrayed, and the other is the record of the democratic party, with promises faithfully and honestly kept.

"The republican party itself recognizes that President Taft had been unfaithful to the great masses of Americans and it was only by the most wholesale conscienceless and deliberate unseating of delegates honestly elected that was ever perpetrated in American politics that his nomination was secured.

"The republican party, flushed with many victories, imperious, unheeding the demands of the people, took the reins of the government in 1908 under the solemn promise that it would revise the tariff in the interest of the consumer. Instead of keeping this promise, as it should have done, because it was their bond of honor, it betrayed it.

"The republicans raised the tariff higher than ever until it reached its maximum of protection, being 47 per cent. The story of this base betrayal is known to all men.

"The democratic party appealed to records of the past congress on the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill to the American people and received from them a verdict of guilty against the republican party.

"How faithfully we have kept our promises to them is but a resume of our official action. Having control of but one branch of the law making power, the house of representatives, we undertook to reform the tariff in the interest of the consuming public, believing, as we do, that it is a tax paid by the consumer most generally to the trust or monopoly that is sheltered by it, sometimes to the government; believing, as we do, that the right to levy a tariff exists only for the running of the government economically and efficiently, we presented the tariff question to the people in segregated form.

"First, we reduced the tariff upon woolen clothes 40 per cent. This was the one schedule that President Taft himself had said was too high.

"This bill went through and though it was controlled by the republican party we found assistance from the ranks of our opponents to pass it up to the president. The president returned it to the congress of the United States with his veto and said he had no tariff board and for this reason returned it with his disapproval.

"We undertook to pass this bill over his veto. Our constitution requires two-thirds vote to accomplish this. We had a large majority for the passage of the bill, his veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

"We lacked only eleven votes of having the necessary two-thirds to pass it through the house of representatives over the president's veto, and today the wool trust stands, not behind a majority of the lawmakers of the republic, but behind the veto of the president and the eleven more than one-third representatives of the American people."

Senator James reviewed the work of the last congress, giving credit to the democratic majority and to the progressive republicans for a number of bills for the benefit of the people, some of which were opposed by the president and others which received his approval.

In indorsing the Sherman anti-trust law, the speaker said:

"We are not opposed to big business. We recognize that in a big country there must be big business,

but we say with all the emphasis of our souls that big business, like little business, must obey the law. We would strike from the trusts every character of protection.

"We would write a tariff law strictly for revenue only and place the tax first upon the luxuries, and if that did not provide sufficient revenue, then we would place it upon the comforts of life, and lastly, we would lay the burden of taxation upon the necessities of life.

"The infant industries must be weaned, but not the mighty giants who have coalesced their strength to drive skyward the cost of living and oppress the people."

He denounced the Aldrich currency bill.

"President Taft did not take the time," said Mr. James, "to carry out, but he kicked out the Roosevelt policies. The atonement that Roosevelt offers the American voters that he succeeded in driving by the election of President Taft is in presenting to them the one who made the mistake in himself. The people of the United States will be as much mistaken in himself as he was in President Taft. If he wants to come with clean hands and a clear conscience, let him join with us and do what ought to have been done four years ago—elect a democratic president.

"President Taft is joined to his idols. His administration presents the most melancholy spectacle in all our national life. Repudiated in the middle of his term by the election of a democratic congress, his renomination forced by the wholesale unseating of honest delegates, he is left-handed in both hands, does everything wrong and most generally on Friday. Roosevelt undertakes to achieve the presidency by proclaiming himself the advocate of those policies which he won the presidency by denouncing.

"The progressive spirit that sweeps the country now is called by some the principles of the progressives, by others the doctrines of the insurgents, but back yonder, when a voice in the wilderness cried out for them, they were called the vagaries of Bryan, the dreamer. However, much we may differ in national conventions upon minor questions, all just men must acknowledge that the only living American whose name will shine in history, studded with a thousand flaming stars, along beside those of Jefferson and Jackson, is that of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

"The democratic congress not only scorched Cannonism, but killed it. Our republican opponents said we were unfriendly to the union heroes of the civil war. But behold the record of the democratic congress is still in session. It remained for months to give pensions to deserving men in their declining years, that old age might be bright.

"And, coming from the south, as I do, I can say that if Abraham Lincoln were alive this night, there is not a foot of soil under Dixie's skies upon which he might not pitch his tent and pillow his head upon a confederate soldier's knee."

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