

How Ryan Became a Delegate

Thomas Fortune Ryan, the man named in Mr. Bryan's resolution, was a delegate in the Baltimore convention from the Tenth district of Virginia. How he became a delegate—since his presence in the convention was a surprise even to the Virginia delegation—is told in Washington correspondence to the New York World.

The representative in congress from the district is Representative Flood, boss of the district machine forces. Senator Martin is the state boss. The machine was for Clark. The forces under Tucker (anti-machine leader) were fighting to elect progressive delegates who would vote for Woodrow Wilson. The machine won. The Flood forces in the district convention claimed a majority of sixteen. The Tucker men admitted that the convention was against them by a majority of at least six.

At this stage of the proceedings it was possible for the Flood men to nominate and elect two Clark delegates. Instead of doing this, they proposed, to the amazement of the progressives, that all fighting in the convention should cease. A conference of the leaders on both sides was held and the Flood men proposed to Tucker and his followers that they should name a delegate and that the Flood men should name a delegate, and that the two selected in this manner should be elected unanimously by the entire convention. In this conference the Flood men were careful to refrain from mentioning who their man would be.

The proposition was accepted by the progressives. It gave them a delegate which otherwise they would have been unable to get and in addition, it looked as if "the organization" for the sake of harmony, was treating them with great fairness and consideration. Announcement of the agreement was made to the convention delegates of both sides, so that the understanding might be absolute. The Tucker progressives named one of their own number, who has voted throughout the Baltimore convention for every progressive proposition and is expecting to vote for Wilson. The leaders on the other side, the machine men, announced their selection as "Mr. Ryan."

The convention was not even informed as to the "Mr. Ryan" meant. The delegates suspected that they were voting for Thomas S. Ryan, son of the Wall street manipulator. This younger Ryan was neither in the convention nor in the minds of the delegates. Not until after the convention had adjourned and Thomas Fortune Ryan had been in this manner unanimously chosen a delegate was his identity disclosed.

Senator Martin has been blamed in Virginia for the perpetration of this trick. He has denied any responsibility for it. The organization delegates, many of them, have declared that they would not have voted for Mr. Ryan had he been openly proposed to the convention.

In order to get Ryan into the convention the organization surrendered a delegate to the progressives in the belief that Ryan's presence in the national convention, together with what he represented—the great combinations of Wall street—would be more influential in bringing about the nomination of some candidate supposed to be friendly to special privilege than would a considerable number of ordinary delegates.—Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph-Herald.

THE INFLUENCES BEHIND THE PARKER FORCES

Following is the United Press report: It was conceded that the Parker forces were personally directed by Thomas F. Ryan, trust magnate and captain of big business, who is sitting as a delegate from Virginia. Allied with Ryan are August Belmont, American representatives of the Rothschilds, and his brother, Perry, delegates from New York; Delancey Nicoll, a Ryan attorney and a leader of the Palmer and Buckner bolt from Bryan in 1896; Clarence H. Mackay, owner of the Postal Telegraph company; John R. McLean, of Cincinnati and Washington, and William C. Sheehan, law partner of Judge Parker.

But even more noticeable than the presence of those democrats is the presence here of such republican representation of standpatism as Patrick C. Calhoun, the San Francisco traction magnate and politician, and Archie Stevenson, "Big Steve," of Colorado, two of the assistant engineers of the Chicago "steam roller." The Bryan men charge that these two men are here as representatives of the reactionary in-

terests seeking to control the democratic convention and break the strength of Bryan or any other radical leader.

Offsetting these forces, the situation here presents Senator Bristow of Kansas, a radical and close friend of Roosevelt, who says he is "covering" the convention for a New York newspaper, but who, with Senator Works of California, also a progressive, have been in a secret conference with Bryan. Robert M. La Follette also is reported to have been in telephone conversation with Bryan and planning to come here today for a conference with the "commoner."

Notwithstanding he occupied a very large place in all of today's papers, Thomas F. Ryan, the man behind the Parker fight, denied himself to all newspaper men and, in order the better to escape the newspaper reporters, scattering his time between four different apartments.

When located shortly before the convention was called to order, Ryan flatly refused to receive cards from any of the reporters. A private secretary recited the same speech to all the correspondents.

"Mr. Ryan has nothing to say to the newspapers and has no interest in what the newspapers say about him. They have been abusing him for thirty years and he has become so used to it that he would be rather lonesome without their attention. He has no statement to give out and will have none. He is here as a delegate, nothing more."

During the morning Judge Parker, Charles F. Murphy, August Belmont and William F. Sheehan called on Ryan, but no one of them talked about his conference.

WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS

Editorial in Detroit News: Champ Clark says Bryan killed his candidacy. Mr. Clark will pardon us, but he is mistaken. The man who killed the Clark Boom was the far-seeing politician who welded the Clark and Murphy forces together for the election of Alton B. Parker, temporary chairman.

Ohio's nineteen anti-Harmon delegates were in evidence from the beginning of the convention to the end. They did not lose any points. Mayor Baker made a splendid impression on the convention. He could have had the vice presidency for the asking.

What a difference between the Pennsylvania delegation at Baltimore and the Pennsylvania delegation at St. Louis eight years ago! And what a difference between Congressman Palmer and Colonel Guffey. Surely the world does move.

The Baltimore convention has presented a platform and a ticket that will appeal to the country. To the democracy it is progressive democracy, pure and undefiled; to progressive republicans it is denatured Rooseveltism.

Texas has reason to be proud of her delegation's conduct at Baltimore. It was a great body of men—there was no stronger group in the convention.

Massachusetts led the progressive fight for New England—bless her—and she had two allies in Connecticut and several in Maine.

Wisconsin's delegation was one of the reliable ones. No one could doubt that the state was progressive. Hail to Wisconsin!

Kansas will not have reason to complain of her delegation. The delegation voted on the right side every time.

As a floor leader, Senator Luke Lea has few equals. Keep your eye on Lea. He will soon be thirty-five.

Oklahoma was divided on candidates but on issues the delegation was a unit for progressive democracy.

It was a relief to have Minnesota called—the delegation never faltered—"style all the while."

Delaware could not offset New York's vote but she did her best to furnish an antidote.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM BRIEFS

- Downward revision of the present tariff duties, especially upon necessities of life, and a gradual reduction, so as not to interfere with or destroy legitimate industries.
- President Taft arraigned for vetoing tariff bills of the last congress.
- Blame for high cost of living put upon the tariff.
- Need for enforcement of criminal features of anti-trust law.
- Additional legislation to crush private monopoly.
- Prohibition of holding companies, interlocking directors and stock watering.
- Republican administration condemned for "compromising with Standard Oil company and tobacco trust."
- Presidential preference primaries and direct election of national committee.
- Party pledged to enactment of law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and unreasonable contributions by individuals.
- A single presidential term of six years.
- Extravagance of republicans denounced and call made for economy.
- Efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines and a valuation of those companies by the interstate commerce commission and also legislation against overissuance of stocks of these corporations.
- Revision of the banking laws as will give temporary relief in case of financial distress and denunciation of the Aldrich bill prepared by the monetary commission.
- Method of depositing government funds condemned and the party pledged to the enactment of a law for the deposit of such funds by competitive bidding in state or national banks without discrimination as to locality.
- An investigation of agricultural credit in Europe to ascertain whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.
- Party pledged to the enactment of legislation to prevent devastation of the lower Mississippi valley by floods and the control of the Mississippi is declared to be a national rather than a state problem.
- Maintenance of a navigable channel recommended.
- Employes' compensation law.
- Encouragement of agriculture, and legislation to suppress gambling in agricultural products.
- Fostering growth of merchant marine and speedy enactment of laws for safety.
- Pure food and public health demands.
- Reorganization of the civil service laws.
- Law reform legislation.
- Russian treaty and citizenship abroad.
- Parcels-post and extension of rural delivery.
- Generous pension policy favored.

BACK TO THEIR WALLOW

The Hearst papers are attacking Mr. Bryan almost fiercely now as they did in 1908 when they helped to elect Mr. Taft by supporting a so-called independent ticket. One might suppose from their protestations of loyalty to the people that they would indorse Mr. Bryan's fight against Parker, his resolution against Morgan, Ryan and Belmont, and his protest against Mr. Murphy's nominating the candidate—but they do not.

"Think twice before you speak and then talk to yourself," is the way a witty motto puts it. "Some talk twice before they think and then nobody listens," is the way a delegate at Baltimore paraphrases it after observing Judge Parker's effort to force a meaningless speech on an unwilling audience in two installments.

The Baltimore convention swallowed a bottle of Dr. Parker's solution of political arsenic with suicidal intent but it was an overdose and the patient recovered.