

BRYAN AND KERN IS DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Delegates to the Denver Convention Complete Their Task

Scenes of Tremendous Enthusiasm When Name of Nebraskan Is Presented—John Worth Kern of Indiana Choice for Vice-President.

Denver, Col.—In the early morning hours of Friday William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention. Only one ballot was necessary, the Nebraskan having an overwhelming majority of the votes.

Tired as they were, the delegates and spectators greeted the result of the ballot with roars of applause, and marched about the hall cheering and singing.

The nomination was made unanimous.

The vote by states follows:

State	For Bryan	For Johnson	For Gray
Alabama	22	0	0
Arkansas	18	0	0
California	20	0	0
Colorado	10	0	0
Connecticut	9	0	0
Delaware	0	0	6
Florida	19	0	0
Georgia	4	2	20
Iowa	6	0	0
Illinois	54	0	0
Indiana	39	0	0
Iowa	30	0	0
Kansas	20	0	0
Kentucky	20	0	0
Louisiana	18	0	0
Maine	10	0	0
Maryland	7	0	0
Massachusetts	32	0	0
Michigan	28	0	0
Minnesota	22	0	0
Mississippi	20	0	0
Missouri	30	0	0
Montana	6	0	0
Nebraska	10	0	0
Nevada	6	0	0
New Hampshire	7	1	0
New Jersey	0	0	24
New York	78	0	0
North Carolina	24	0	0
North Dakota	4	0	0
Ohio	46	0	0
Oklahoma	18	0	0
Oregon	8	0	0
Pennsylvania	40	1-2	9 1-2
Rhode Island	5	0	0
South Carolina	18	0	0
South Dakota	4	0	0
Tennessee	24	0	0
Texas	30	0	0
Utah	6	0	0
Vermont	6	0	0
Virginia	24	0	0
Washington	10	0	0
West Virginia	14	0	0
Wisconsin	20	0	0
Wyoming	6	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0
District Columbia	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0
Porto Rico	0	0	0
Totals	892 1-2	40	50 1-2

*One not voting.

Clock Is Stopped.

Leading up to the nomination were hours that began with picturesque enthusiasm, which grew into uncontrollable disorder. The nominating speeches were made amid scenes akin to panic at certain stages.

At 12 o'clock midnight the convention clock was stopped, so that constructively the nomination of Bryan would take place at Thursday's session of the convention. Will the Friday hoodoo be overcome by this technical evasion? is a question that was in the minds of enthusiastic Bryan Democrats, as they wended their way from the convention hall in the early morning hours.

Wild Scenes of Confusion.

A wilder demonstration than that over the first mention of Bryan's name on Wednesday followed the concluding word of the speech of Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, which formally presented the name of Democracy's champion to the convention.

An hour and seven minutes, against the one hour and 28 minutes of the day before, marked the cheering and tumult, but the densely overcrowded auditorium made the confusion worse confounded.

Nobody had any respect for the rights of anybody else. Everybody was there to see the spectacle, if not to take part in it, and those not able to look out for themselves were trampled upon.

Johnson and Gray Named.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota and Judge George Gray of Delaware were placed in nomination along with Bryan. Small as was the following of either, in comparison with that of the Nebraskan, the scenes of confusion, owing to the uncontrollable size of the crowd, were approximately great.

Gov. Johnson was placed in nomination by Winfield Scott Hammond of Minnesota, Connecticut yielding to the gopher state.

Judge Gray's name was presented by Irving F. Handy of Delaware. Mr. Handy felt how sadly he was in the minority when, after he had talked awhile, the crowd attempted to choke him off.

Ovation for Johnson Speaker.

It was a thing worth noticing that by far the best nominating speech of the convention was made by Mr. Hammond in presenting the name of Gov. Johnson. He had a hard task before him, because he followed not long after a characteristic Bryan demonstration, lasting more than an hour.

In spite of this fact, the Minnesota orator succeeded in interesting the convention to a surprising degree, and it was made evident that if it were not for early pledges the Minnesota governor would surely have had an immensely larger following in the convention than he was able to show at final ballot.

As the speaker rapidly sketched the early life in poverty of Gov. Johnson and passed on to his political triumphs when he was elected governor the first time in the face of 160,000 majority for Roosevelt, the thing seemed to catch the imagination of the delegates.

The galleries took up the cry, so that at the conclusion of Mr. Hammond's rather brief but forcible speech a demonstration was set on foot which by careful nursing was made to last 25 minutes, or about a third the time devoted to Mr. Bryan, whereas everyone knew that the Minnesota man would not have one-tenth as many votes as his Nebraska rival.

Seconding Speeches.

Seconding speeches for Bryan were made by Senator Gearin of Oregon, Gov. Glenn of South Carolina, and Gov. Claude Swanson of Virginia. Gov. Glenn's speech created much excitement, being devoted largely to a defense of Bryan against attacks brand-

tion during the early session of the tumultuous record-breaking demonstration of Wednesday.

The address of the permanent chairman, Mr. Clayton, proved to be a caustic arraignment of the failure of Roosevelt policies and an enunciation of Democratic doctrine. The ringing voice of the orator and the emphasis of his gestures stirred the listening thousands to frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic approval.

At 2:30 o'clock the platform committee was not yet prepared to report, and the convention took a recess until evening, so that all remaining differences of detail on the platform could be reconciled and the document be ready for adoption and the presidential nomination be reached before the adjournment of the night session.

It was 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute.

Kerr Takes Guffey's Place.

Mr. Clayton recognized Mr. McQuisten of Pennsylvania, who announced the selection of James Kerr as member of the national committee from that state in place of James M. Guffey, who was selected before the Pennsylvania contests were settled.

"Without objection the selection of Mr. Kerr will be considered as ratified," said the chairman, and a moment later added: "The chair bears none, and the selection of Mr. Kerr is ratified." Cheering and a few hisses greeted the announcement.

Ollie James of Kentucky moved that

Senator Grady was given a most enthusiastic welcome as he appeared on the rostrum. When he declared that the convention could nominate no candidate and adopt no platform that would not receive the united and enthusiastic support of the New York democracy, he was given still greater applause and returned to his seat amid cries of "Grady," "Hurrah for Grady."

Chairman Clayton then introduced Judge L. J. Wade of Iowa, "a representative of the great corn state." Mr. Wade is the new national committeeman from Iowa.

Champ Clark Is Heard.

"I am sure the convention will be glad to concur in the request of Missouri to hear from old Champ Clark of that state, one of the knightliest Democrats who ever drew glittering blade in defense of the party." It was in these words that Chairman Clayton introduced the next speaker, whose appearance on the platform was a signal for great cheering.

Mr. Clark predicted that the Democrats would sweep the country from sea to sea, that on the fourth of March next a Democratic president would be inaugurated, backed by a Democratic house, and the people would then come into their rights.

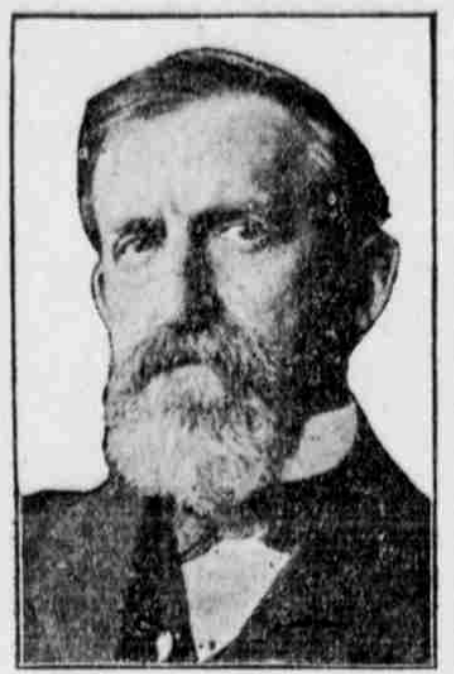
"Democrats are getting together all over the land," he continued, "and the Republican party is presenting to the country the effect of a dissolving view. At Chicago Roosevelt forced on the convention a candidate for president that it did not want, and the con-

vention, that no ballot should be taken until after the report of the committee had been received.

The motion was adopted, and the rules were declared by the chair to be suspended, and nominations to be in order.

Nominations Called For.

"The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations"



John Worth Kern.

for the office of president of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton.

"Alabama," called the clerk.

The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"Knowing that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I. J. Dunn of Omaha will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated.

Dunn Nominates Bryan.

Mr. Dunn, who was to make that speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates and the spectators, is scarcely of middle age. His clean-cut, determined-looking, clean-shaven face is surmounted by dark brown hair, which owing to the emphatic manner in which he emphasized his speech with his head, was soon touching the center of his forehead. He spoke clearly and with a pleasing manner of delivery.

Big Demonstration Starts.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that promised to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few moments after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever since the convention began. The appearance of the picture raised the pitch of the outburst, and the delegates were still cheering wildly when the convention adjourned.

INDIANA SECURES THE HONOR.

John W. Kern of That State Named for Vice-President.

Denver, Col.—The terrific strain of the all-night session caused the majority of the delegates to sleep late Friday and the delegates were slow in gathering in the convention hall.

When the meeting was called to order at 1:40, the nomination of a candidate for vice-president was at once presented with Gov. Thomas of Colorado placed in nomination Charles A. Towne, John J. Walsh named Archibald McNeill of Connecticut, Hill of Georgia urged the claims of Clark Howell for the position.

Thomas R. Marshall presented the name of John W. Kern of Indiana, and the convention enthusiastically took up the cheering which was started by the delegation from the Hoosier state.

Gov. Folk of Missouri seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Hill of Georgia withdrew Howell's name and seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Charles A. Towne also withdrew from the contest, and urged his friends to unite on Kern.

The withdrawals increased the vigor of the demonstrations in favor of Kern, and on the motion that he be nominated by acclamation, which was carried, the cheering resembled closely the enthusiasm which had been evinced at the nomination of Mr. Bryan the day before.

Wearied by the two tumultuous sessions, the delegates left the convention hall and the great gathering was at an end.

Sketch of Kern's Career.

John Worth Kern was born in Howard county, Indiana, December 20, 1849. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869 at the age of 20 years, with the degree of doctor of laws. His first official position which brought him into the public eye was when fulfilling his duties as a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held from 1885 to 1889. For four years—1892 to 1896—he was a state senator. He became city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897, and held that office for four years. A year before he gave up the office he ran for the gubernatorial chair in Indiana, and was beaten. Four years later—in 1904—he also tried for the governorship on the Democratic ticket and was again defeated. Later he received the complimentary vote of the party for United States senator.

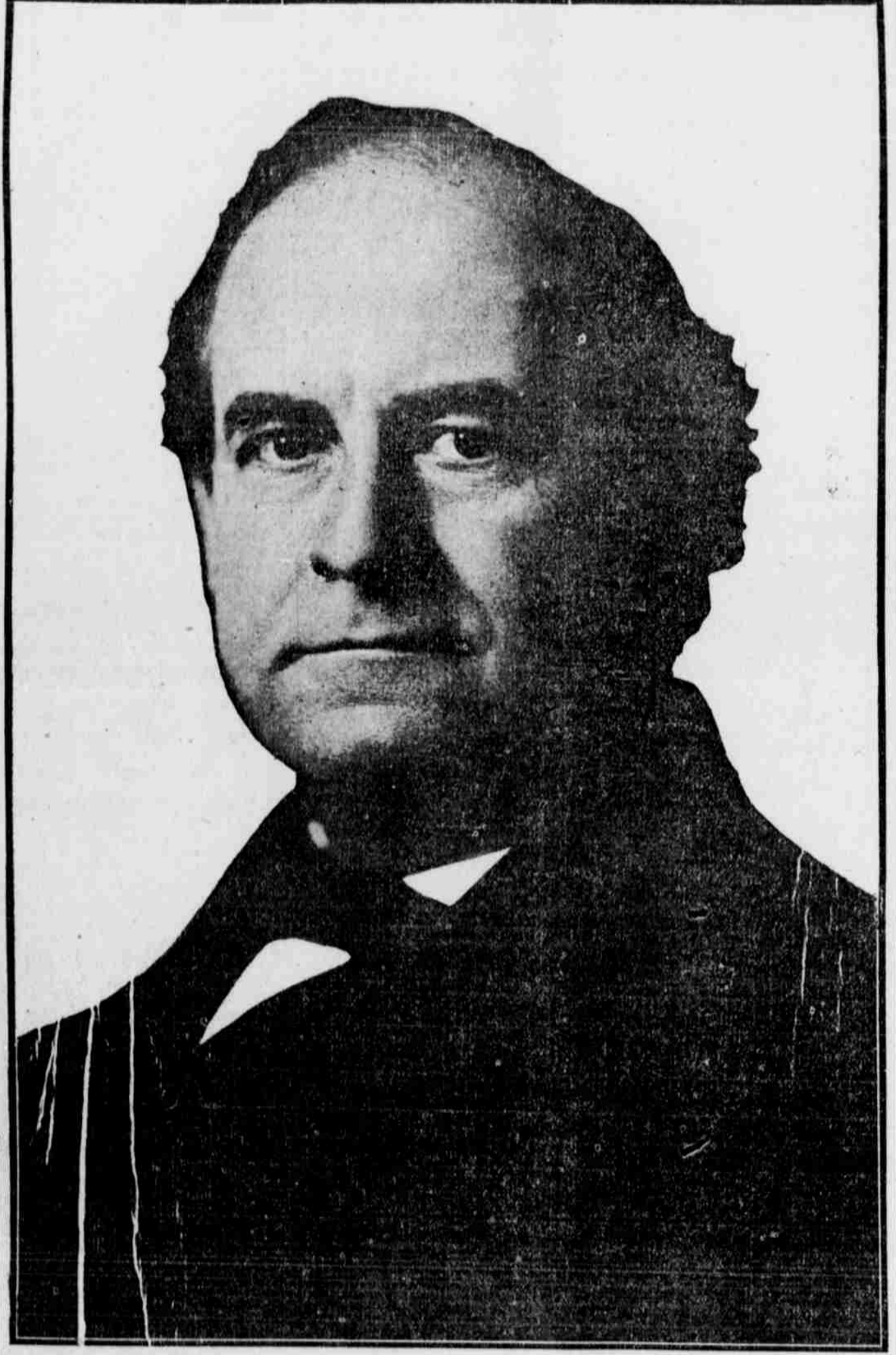


Photo by Me. Felt Studio, Chicago.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

ing him as a Socialist. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were not in accord with the spirit of the convention, Permanent Chairman Clayton, who at the day session has superseded Temporary Chairman Bell as wielder of the gavel, exclaimed that William Jennings Bryan needed no defenders, and elicited tremendous applause.

The opening session lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention, with the resounding address of Congressman Clayton of Alabama, permanent chairman of the convention. When the session opened at night, every formality of organization had been accomplished and the decks were clear for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidates.

The scenes within the convention amphitheater repeated those of previous days in the magnitude of the gathering and the eager enthusiasm of the throngs. There were frequent demonstrations as the names of party idols or Jeffersonian principles were pronounced, but there was no repeti-

a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the platform committee and ascertain when it would be ready to report. The motion prevailed and Mr. James J. Thomas of Alabama and F. P. Lynch of Minnesota were named. Mr. Lynch's appointment was the first recognition the adherents of Gov. Johnson had received in the choice of convention committees.

Pending the report of the committee of inquiry, Thomas P. Ball of Texas was invited to address the convention.

Mr. Ball called out cheering when he said it was a great pleasure to address such a notable "ratification convention," and declared Mr. Bryan would be nominated because the people of the states who seat their delegates to the convention wanted him nominated.

"In November next," said Chairman Clayton, "we will witness in New York the Tammany tiger drowning the Republican elephant. Therefore I invite to the stand, for a speech from a Democrat to a Democratic convention, Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York."

vention forced on him a candidate for vice-president that he did not want.

"During the Russian-Japanese war a telegram came from the front saying: 'Kuropatkin is in statu quo.' The boys in the village did not know what that meant, so they took the message to the wise man of the town, and he did not know what it meant, but he took a chance and he said: 'Fellers, statu quo means that Kuropatkin is in a hell of a fix.' That's what's the matter with the Republican party."

Platform Committee Not Ready.

The galleries, with a profound ignorance of the manner in which the convention should be managed, broke in with cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"

When quiet was restored, the chair recognized Mr. James of the committee sent to ascertain the probability of an early report from the committee on resolutions. Mr. James reported that the committee would not be ready to report before midnight. He then made a motion that the rules be suspended and that the nominating speeches for presidential candidates be made, with the understanding, how-

MARKETS OF MEXICO

OPEN AIR INSTITUTIONS FORM A PICTURESQUE FEATURE.

Lower Class of Mexicans Said to Be Born Tradesmen—Market Place in Small Town a Veritable Beehive of Industry.

City of Mexico.—One might travel the world around and find few more picturesque institutions than the markets of Mexico in the warm colors of a spring day. This does not refer to those big market places of the capital, and to those painfully new buildings to which the residents of various cities throughout the republic point with pride; but to those open-air, sun-bedecked plazas of bartering which one frequently runs across in the suburbs of Mexico City and the smaller towns and villages of the interior.

It is in these outdoor places of dicker that one may catch the true spirit of the lower classes in their most typical dress. It has been said that the lower class of Mexican is a tradesman, born to buy and sell, and that he would much prefer to hargle all day over a profit of ten cents than to earn a wage of 50 cents. But be this as it may, the market place is the great gathering place of small traders from far and near, who come to gossip over the latest news and trade small talk, as well as to dispose of their more marketable wares.

The market place of a small town is a veritable beehive of industry, or the semblance of industry, and it is



A Typical Market Woman.

only necessary for the sightseer to visit such suburbs as Coyacan to become convinced of this beyond peradventure.

The little market of a town is the goal of all ambitious tradesmen in its territory. It is at this point that traveling peddlers, street vendors and mountain Indians begin their day's labor, and they have usually spread out their wares before daylight. Here may be seen the wandering Spaniard or Syrian, with his gaudy attractions—highly colored handkerchiefs, combs, strings of glass beads, bracelets, necklaces and cheap finery of every description. His is the magician's bag to the poor Indian criada with only a few centavos to bespangle her natural charms, and his is one of the most attractive booths of the plaza.

But itinerant peddlers are common to all countries, and one must turn elsewhere to catch those typical wares of the people. There, spread out on the ground, one may see the cheap native pottery, in various and sundry shapes, serviceable and otherwise, which the Indians themselves have made in their crude fashion. There are the native fruits, luscious and tempting, but fast spoiling in the glare of the sun. There are native mantillas, shawls, rebosos and perhaps a booth with other wearing apparel for women. There are sombreros, and frequently one may run across charro suits of leather with spancies of silver pieces to catch the eye of the visiting ranchero. And there are rough native shoes, with long pointed toes, that were the style in the United States several years ago.

In fact, there is no limit to the variety of the wares which may be seen for sale within the limits of a very small market, though no grand pianos have been noticed in the display. There is everything, from a penny's worth of peanuts to a peso's worth of more substantial merchandise. And on a festa, it is indeed a scene of bright colors to catch the eye of an artist.

It is to the little market place that the Indian, Tarascan, Tarahumara, or whatever his tribe is, trots down from the hills to dispose of his handicraft, his baskets, his blankets or even his crude violins.

But the Mexican market place is not only a plaza for buying and selling. It seems to be the meeting place for everything, for dogs, cats and Indian babies. The dogs and cats are allowed to scamper around in every direction, with but little cause for apprehension on the part of buyers and sellers, and as for the babies—they are spread out in every direction in the sun, dirty little contented specimens of humanity that are the only things in the market place not for sale.