

port of the democratic south, the democratic party of the east. As to the money question, that was for the time settled and he urged that that matter be not injected into the coming campaign as a disturbing element.

Mr. Shively of Indiana followed much the same line. If this money question was brought into the campaign, he said, it would raise a serious division in the democratic party, especially in Indiana. Several congressional districts would be endangered.

Mr. Fleming of Wisconsin was opposed to the gold plank and favored the declaration of the Williams platform. If this committee were so much divided, how was it possible to prevent a division among the seven million democratic voters.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniels created a sensation in the committee by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries for order from several members.

Senator Daniels, who, some time before, called Senator Tillman to the chair, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination, and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated, attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniels said, regarding Mr. Bryan:

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed in the last few years and heroic diseases demand heroic remedies. We must consider New England, New York and that section of the country."

Again facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniels said:

"He has reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency, and so far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senator Daniels was interrupted with cries of "order." Senator Tillman, who was acting chairman, demanded order, and said: "Well, let us have order before this meeting degenerates into a conversational row."

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniels be allowed to proceed and the latter resumed his speech by saying that he had not intended to enter into personalities.

Continuing, the senator said:

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great catastrophe and calamity."

He said further that it was urgent that the democratic party recover the reins of government. "This is not the time," he said, "for selfish interest, for all conceptions of consistency, for personal likes and dislikes. It is not pleasant for me to give my own opinion. But there are questions of expediency to be considered."

Senator Daniels favored the gold plank.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact which could neither be denied nor effaced, by omitting the gold plank, he feared that Maryland would be lost to the democrats in the fall elections. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the sub-committee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could easily stand upon. He said that this plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs.

"It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact." Mr. Poe closed by saying that the democratic ticket would have a forlorn hope if the plank were omitted.

After several other members had been heard briefly the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15.

Earlier in the night Mr. Bryan had withdrawn temporarily his income tax resolution. At this juncture an attempt was made to secure a recess, but it was unsuccessful. Senator Tillman remarked that "it was sun up and we might as well go ahead."

After the vote, however, many members left the committee room with heavy eyelids and refreshed themselves with coffee at a nearby restaurant.

The committee, after a lengthy debate on the plank, relating to separate statehood for the territories adopted a substitute offered by Delegate W. F. Timmons of Arizona with respect to Arizona and New Mexico as follows:

"We favor the immediate admission of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states."

In dealing with the subject of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian territory the committee was less emphatic in its declaration, confining the plank to a general recommendation of statehood for these two territories, as follows: "We favor the admission of the territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico."

The currency plank offered by Mr. Eryan was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Williams, Bryan and Hill, with authority to draft a financial plank for submission to the full committee. The opinion was expressed that these men might agree upon something and, if they should, it would probably eliminate any fight on the floor of the convention. One of the western members said that he did not expect Mr. Bryan to make a minority report, in view of the many changes he had been able to produce in the platform. The committee decided to continue work on the platform, and voted down all motions for a recess.

There was a suggestion that it might be necessary for the convention, which is to meet at 10 o'clock, to take a recess until 2 o'clock in order to give the committee time to formulate its report.

The Panama canal plank brought out a severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in ten years, and when completed it would be valueless, for sailing vessels would never go through it, steam vessels could not utilize it, because of the great consumption of coal. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the democrats gain control of the senate. The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the sub-committee's report.

Mr. Bryan offered an amendment to this plank declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts and reciting the manner in which it should be done. This was voted in by 23 to 20.

The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories, Porto Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the east and south. Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these states to the effect that radical amendments were being put into the platform by men from republican states and territories which could not contribute a single electoral vote to the democratic candidate.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill. "I don't mean that to be offensive," he added.

"Oh, I'll not take offense at anything the gentleman says," retorted Pettigrew, "and especially if it were a matter of opinion."

Pettigrew's amendment was voted down, and he remarked:

"The gentleman from New York

called the amendment 'silly,' but he put a plank in the New York platform two years ago not only for the government ownership of the coal carrying railroads, but of the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York city than was ever before given a democratic candidate.

Reciprocity and the Monroe doctrine as handled by the sub-committee met the approbation of the full committee.

Senator Tillman said this plank would gain no votes, and there was no necessity, in his opinion, of mentioning the navy.

The first part of the navy plank was stricken out. The plank proposed by ex-Governor Thomas of Colorado, regarding labor, was adopted by the committee.

Mr. Bryan said that if his desired amendment to the trust plank should be adopted he would not press the plank favoring the imposition of an income tax.

Senator Tillman, upon noting a smile upon the faces of both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hill, remarked to Mr. Bryan: "Since you and Mr. Hill seem to have become so chummy, I think we had better look further into the trust plank."

Discussion of it thereupon was resumed and Mr. Frank Cannon of Utah took the floor.

"I followed Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900," he said, "on the paramount issues of those campaigns, but now that he has abandoned those issues I will vote against this proposition he seems to want most."

Mr. Cannon, in concluding, contended that the paramount issue in this campaign was "victory," and that the issue should be "Rooseveltism."

Mr. Bryan defended his position on the trust question by saying that "victory" alone should not essentially be the paramount issue, and that unless a question was settled right it was never settled at all.

Senator Daniels called Mr. Shively to the chair and made a speech supporting the principles of anti-trust legislation. He took the position, however, that if enforced the existing interstate commerce law and anti-trust statutes are efficient, and he believed that a democratic administration could be depended upon to enforce them. Hence he considered it safe to omit the proposed plank.

The discussion continued at length and until Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously adopted.

The compromise anti-trust plank offered by Mr. Hill and adopted provides that whenever a trust or combination effects a monopoly in the production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the state of its origin it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing to do business in such state.

The question of race was taken up and after a brief discussion a plank deploring the injection of this issue into the campaign by the Chicago convention was adopted. It was introduced by Senator Daniel.

The committee resumed consideration of the financial question on the basis of the following plank introduced by Mr. Carmack:

"The secretary of the treasury shall not melt the silver dollars that are now legal tender and convert them into subsidiary coin, thus reducing the volume of currency so fortunately increased by the recent remarkable increase of the gold production."

The Carmack suggestion for a financial plank was voted down and the platform was adopted without a financial plank. The report, it said, will be unanimous, and there will be no minority report. The Carmack proposition was voted down without division and Mr. Carmack then offered the following, which the committee also failed to accept:

"We recognize that the great and unlooked for increase in the production of gold, amounting in the last five years to \$4,000,000,000, has been relieving the stringency caused by the scarcity of metallic money, and that because of that fact the money question as it was presented in the two last presidential campaigns, is not now acute or pressing for legislative relief; but it has at the same time vindicated the demands of the democratic party in the past for an increased volume of metallic money, that demand not being for silver as silver, or for gold as gold, but for a sufficient quantity of standard money to maintain the level of prices and transact the business of the country."

Mr. Bryan presented a suggestion declaring it to be the sense of the democratic party that the volume of currency should not be diminished, but Mr. Hill complained that in view of the action of the committee last night in voting down the gold plank, the insertion of the proposed resolution would be a species of bad faith. The committee accepted this view and voted down the resolution. No further financial planks were suggested, and the platform, being considered complete, was then adopted by a rising vote and in the midst of general applause.

Just before the committee concluded its consideration of the platform the committee of the convention, consisting of Representatives James of Kentucky, Clayton of Alabama and Ball of Texas, appeared to secure information for the guidance of the convention as to when the committee would be able to report.

The reply of Senator Daniel, on behalf of the committee, was to the effect that the various planks of the platform had all been agreed upon, but that there had been such a number of changes made in the different documents as presented by the sub-committees as to render it impossible to make a satisfactory report to the convention before tonight.

The visiting committee withdrew, and the general committee took a recess until 6 o'clock, instructing the sub-committee to proceed with its work of putting the platform in shape, with the understanding that it be ready to report the complete document to the full committee at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

At 8 o'clock Friday evening the resolutions committee met. The platform was read and was subsequently reported to the convention.

## The National Convention

Several days before the formal opening of the democratic national convention, delegates and politicians generally began to flock to St. Louis. It was announced by representatives of the advance guard that the nominees would be chosen and the platform prepared with entire disregard to the wishes of those who have been faithful to the party in 1896 and 1900.

Correspondents for republican newspapers very plainly showed that they had been instructed to put the best face on the situation in favor of the

reorganizers and, sad to relate, reports of the Associated press, which is presumed to state the news fairly, read very much like the partisan reports made by a republican correspondent for a republican organ.

No national convention in recent years attracted more widespread attention than did the democratic convention for 1904 which met at St. Louis, and it is the simple truth that no more false and misleading reports have ever been sent out concerning a

(Continued on Page 11.)