

move that Representative Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama be invited to address the convention.

Mingled with cheers for "Hobson, Hobson," were many cries of "No, no." Chairman Bell put the motion to a viva voce vote and there were ensuing storms of "aye" and "no," some of the delegates demanding "give us the committee report; we want to do business."

"Please permit the chair to announce the result," said the chairman as soon as he could be heard above the confusion.

"I have a very sensitive ear and I decide the vote is a tie. It is therefore the privilege of the chair to cast the deciding vote. I cast in the affirmative and Congressman Hobson is invited to address the convention."

Cheers and a few hisses followed Hobson to the stand, and he received a warm welcome as he stood beside Chairman Bell. After Mr. Hobson had been speaking for fifteen minutes the crowd began to grow restless and cries of "time" came from floor and galleries.

Chairman Bell called for order saying the speaker would conclude in a few minutes. In concluding his address Congressman Hobson declared that if the democratic party was successful in the election he believed that it would, before the end of the four years, "have a great foreign war on its hands."

Instantly there came from the convention a chorus of mingled groans, catcalls, hisses and cries of "No, no."

Hobson was compelled to cease his speech entirely, but stood calm and tense, determined to finish his address as soon as he was given an opportunity to do so.

"My countrymen, my message is nearly through," said Hobson, when he had attention.

A cry of "amen" sent a gale of laughter over the hall.

"I want to say to you," went on Hobson, gritting his teeth in determination, "that not so very long ago the president of the United States said in my presence that there exists the greatest possibility of a war with Japan."

"No, no, come off," shouted the crowd, and there was an outburst of cries which continued for several minutes.

"Gentlemen," said Chairman Bell, "this speaker will be allowed to finish, and if he is interrupted again by the galleries, the sergeant-at-arms will be directed to clear them."

This announcement was greeted with cheers which sprang from the coast delegations. He was for a time heard in silence, but a roar of laughter went up when a voice far in the rear shouted, "Hurrah for the Merrimac!"

Mr. Hobson finally closed with a plea that even if the democrats succeeded in power in the nation they should prepare for war so as to bring peace and good will toward man throughout all the world.

Colonel Haldeman of Kentucky was then recognized by the chair and, standing at his place in the center aisle he asserted that the convention had business to transact and ought to proceed to it without further flights of oratory. Colonel Haldeman then proceeded to take issue with Mr. Hobson, declaring that the United States has twenty-two first class battleships and Japan but sixteen. "And I want to say that we are not afraid of Japan or anybody else on the face of the globe," concluded Colonel Haldeman amid applause.

Chairman Bell announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report for several minutes.

"This afternoon," said Chairman Bell, "I sent a committee down into the New York delegation to escort to the platform Senator Charles A. Towne—" That was as far as the chairman was allowed to proceed and Mr. Towne took the rostrum amid much applause.

His address was brief and he left the platform with the distinctly expressed good will of the convention.

"Taylor, Taylor," cried many of the delegates, remembering the invitation of the afternoon to the Tennessee senator.

Mr. Callahan of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on credentials, was in the aisle clamoring for recognition when Senator Taylor was escorted to the stage by a number of his constituents. He was introduced by Chairman Bell amid cheering.

As Senator Taylor retired the chairman announced: "Gentlemen of the convention, we are now going to get down to hard work. The committee on credentials is ready to report. The chair recognizes Mr. Christopher G. Callahan, chairman of the committee."

Mr. Callahan then read the report, which was as follows:

In the matter of the contests from the states of Idaho, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania

and the District of Columbia, the committee recommends that in each of the following contests the delegations as named by the national committee are entitled to seats as the regularly accredited delegates and alternates to this convention, namely:

The state of Idaho:

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth districts of Illinois.

The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh districts of the state of New York.

The Nineteenth district of the state of Ohio.

The Thirty-second district of the state of Pennsylvania.

The District of Columbia.

In the matter of the contest from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts of the state of Pennsylvania we recommend that the contestants shall be seated and recognized by this convention as the duly accredited delegates and alternates from said district in the state of Pennsylvania, to-wit: First district, Neil Bonner, Michael Francis; Second district, Ryerson W. Jennings; Fourth district, A. Raymond Raff, Horace F. Fogel; Fifth district, Patrick F. Horan, Paul Wise; Sixth district, P. J. Hallahan.

In the matter of the contest from the Ninth district of the state of Ohio your committee recommends that the following be seated in this convention as the accredited delegates from said district: E. A. Powers, Dr. William Watts.

When Chairman Callahan read the decision of the committee in favor of the contestants against Guffey in Pennsylvania, there were a few hisses and some applause. The interruption was of brief duration, however, and the reading of the report was continued.

In the matter of the two lists of committee appointments from the state of Pennsylvania, Chairman Callahan reported that the credentials committee recommended that in view of the contest decisions, the lists be referred back to the delegation for action. Mr. Callahan concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

"I second that motion," shouted a delegate from Indiana. The chairman stated the question and then recognized L. L. Straus of Maryland who read the minority report, which recommended that the contestees in the Pennsylvania case be seated.

The report recommended that the delegates from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts of Philadelphia, holding seats in the convention be declared lawfully entitled to such seats, and in support of the recommendation the minority gave the following reasons:

First—That there was no evidence adduced by the contestants before the committee to support their claim to said seats.

Second—That the contestants produced no credentials conducive to support.

Third—That they made no protest or appeal to any convention of the democratic party of Pennsylvania or to any tribunal or functionary of said party or to any court in said state, as provided by the primary election law of the state.

Fourth—That the credentials of contestees were unexceptional in every particular and that abundant proof of their right to the seat was adduced.

The action of the majority of the committee is a staggering blow at the independence of the democracy of a sovereign state. This convention can rest upon no other foundation than the supremacy within state lines of the party organization of every state. We therefore recommend that the said contestees retain their seats heretofore ordered them by a legalized democratic committee.

The report is signed by the representatives of the committee from the following states: Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Louisiana, Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Minnesota, Delaware, New Hampshire, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The statement made by Mr. Straus that the action of the majority of the committee was a staggering blow at the democracy of a sovereign state called forth cheers. He asked the chairman for permission to make a few remarks in support of his motion to substitute the minority for the majority report.

"Now," said Chairman Bell, "put your motion and I will state the resolution." On motion of Governor Haskell, a limit of thirty minutes to each side was put on the debate.

The chair then recognized Chairman Callahan of the credentials committee as the first speaker in behalf of the majority report. Before Mr. Callahan begun Mr. Straus claimed that, as he carried the affirmative, he should have the right to open and close the debate. The chair

ruled that the chairman of the committee, as he represented the majority, should have the right to open and close. Thus he again recognized Mr. Callahan.

Mr. Callahan began by saying that the time allotted to the majority would be divided between himself and Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, the latter closing the debate. Mr. Callahan said the evidence before the committee showed that in Pennsylvania the Guffey faction brought a host of republicans to the democratic primary polls. These voters, he declared, were members of the Philadelphia machine, of which "one McNichol" was the head. In one congressional district, where the normal democratic vote was about 1,000, the vote in the primary swelled to more than 2,700. This was but one instance of many, declared Mr. Callahan, the evidence of which is supported by undisputed affidavits.

"When we considered all the evidence," he concluded, "it was impossible to escape the conclusion that the real democracy of Philadelphia had been kept at home by an alliance of one element of the democracy with the dominant republican machine in that city. We were urged that expediences of harmony required that we should shut our eyes to these irregularities, but no set of men with a spark of justice in their breasts could do other than we have done."

The first speaker for the minority report was Mr. Straus, who had presented it. Mr. Straus asked that the substitution of the minority for the majority report shall be on the ground that the majority report was an attack upon the indefeasible rights of the democrats of the sovereign state. The New York delegation showed marked signs of sympathy with the minority report as Mr. Straus went on, applauding him frequently. They cheered him lustily, as did many other delegates, notably those of Pennsylvania, when he said that any man who had read law for three weeks knew that to deprive delegates of their seats it must be shown that enough illegal votes had been cast at the election to change the report and no evidence, he declared had been heard by the credentials committee.

Mr. Straus, who spoke with great fervor and earnestness, was given an ovation as he left the stand, after making an impassioned appeal for the adoption of the minority report.

To conclude the argument in behalf of the minority report, the chair recognized John D. Bellamy of North Carolina, one of the signers of the document. He declared the contestants brought absolutely no sort of credentials with them to set against the undisputed count of ballots cast in favor of the Guffey delegates. The speaker called out a storm of disapproval when he asserted that the republicans who went to the polls as democrats had a right to have their votes counted as democrats.

"No, no, nothing like that," came the chorus from the floor.

When Mr. Bellamy again got attention he explained that the democratic party was ready to open its doors to any one who desired to adopt its principles. There was some applause at this and the speaker soon brought his address to a close.

The closing speaker for the majority and the last of the debate was Governor Haskell of Oklahoma. He promptly took up the statement of Mr. Bellamy that republicans could properly vote at democratic primaries. He discussed in sarcastic sentences the contention of Mr. Bellamy, asserting that, under that gentleman's argument, he might as well have been elected delegate to the Chicago convention. Governor Haskell charged the Pennsylvania contestees with being the tools of the Standard Oil company.

The roll call was ordered on the substitution of the minority for the majority report.

When the roll call was closed Chairman Bell said: "Upon this question, the ayes have 387 votes and the noes 615."

The announcement was greeted with great cheering. The majority report then was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Great confusion followed the announcement of the result of the roll call, but through the uproar filtered a motion to adjourn until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. It was seconded in a flash, and carried with a shout, and the delegates made for the doors.

The vote was announced by the chairman showing a total of 1,002 votes cast—the full strength of the convention, including the absentees.