

We insist upon a policy of administration of our forest reserves which shall relieve it of the abuses which have arisen thereunder and which shall, as far as practicable, conform to the police regulations of the several states where they are located, which shall give homesteaders the right to occupy and acquire title to all portions thereof, which are especially adapted to agriculture and which shall furnish a system of timber sales available as well to the private citizen as to the large manufacturer and consumer.

PANAMA CANAL

We believe the Panama canal will prove of great value to our country and we favor its speedy completion.

TRUSTS

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable; we therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against all guilty trust magnates and officials and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. Among the national remedies, we hereby specify three: First, a law preventing a duplication of directors among competing corporations; second a license system which will, without abridging the right of each state to create corporations, or its right to regulate as it will foreign corporations doing business within its limits, make it necessary for a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as twenty per cent of the product in which it deals, the license to protect the public from watered stock and to prohibit the control by such corporation of more than fifty per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States, and, third, a law compelling such licensed corporations to sell to all purchasers in all parts of the country on the same terms, after making due allowance for cost of transportation.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL

The democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and educational industry. We therefore favor the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, the secondary agricultural and mechanical college in the special states.

CONCLUSION

The democratic party stands for democracy; the republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The democratic party is the champion of equal rights and opportunities to all and the republican party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The democratic party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and advancement of the average man; the republican party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all, regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people, by the people and for the people and who favor such an administration of government, as will insure as well as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The democratic national convention met at 11 o'clock a. m. Thursday.

Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama was chosen permanent chairman and delivered his address.

At 1:52 p. m. the convention took a recess until 7 p. m.

Chairman Clayton called the convention to order at 7:55 p. m.

The Pennsylvania delegation submitted the name of James Kerr to be national committee-man in place of Mr. Guffey. This was ratified by the convention.

Ollie James of Kentucky, speaking for the resolutions committee, reported that the committee would not be ready to report before midnight. On Mr. James' motion the rules were suspended and pending the submission of the platform nominating speeches begun. It was the understanding that there shall be no ballot until the platform is adopted.

I. J. Dunn of Omaha nominated Mr. Bryan. This nomination was seconded by Governor Glenn of North Carolina and Augustus Thomas of New York. Their speeches and that of Mr. Dunn will be found on other pages of this issue. Ollie James of Kentucky, James T. Hefflin

of Alabama, Ex-Senator Gearin seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination.

Minnesota presented the name of Governor Johnson, and Delaware presented the name of Judge George Gray.

At midnight the resolutions committee entered the hall. The platform was read and adopted, being greeted with great applause.

Governor Swanson of Virginia, John H. Atwood of Kansas, O. W. Powers of Utah, and J. B. Sullivan of Iowa seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination.

On call of the roll the vote stood: Governor Johnson, 46; Judge Gray 59½; Mr. Bryan, 892½. Mr. Bryan's nomination was then made unanimous. The convention took a recess.

W. A. WHITE ON THE DEMONSTRATION

William Allen White, writing of the demonstration in the Denver convention Wednesday afternoon, said that in his address Senator Gore of Oklahoma made this statement:

"The war chief came to Oklahoma and asked us to do what no Anglo-Saxon community ever has done, reject a chance to obtain self government. Then the greatest living exponent of human freedom came to us and told us to adopt our constitution, and by a majority of 100,000 votes"—here Gore waved his hands dramatically—"we rejected the advice of Taft and took the advice of Bryan."

Mr. White adds: That was all. He started again, lifted his hands for silence, but the cheer swept over the crowd. Again he tried to speak, but the blaze of applause was crackling in the furthest corners of the room in an instant. While the blind eyes of Gore were wandering aimlessly over the audience the crackling blaze of applause broke into a roar, and the reporters looked at the clock, tore up their space-filling notes. Gore had uncorked the company fizz before the banquet was ready. The great crowd roared with joy, and as it unbuckled its lungs in its madness at the end of perhaps five minutes of cheering, some one in Pennsylvania grabbed the guidon of that state and started to march toward Nebraska. Indiana and Illinois followed and soon half a dozen states were marching, with the big moon-faced Bryan banner of Nebraska and in three minutes two dozen states were in the bear dance, with jumping guidons.

The band played "Hot Time" and the crowd screamed with delight. Two dozen and then three dozen state banners were rippling over the hall. The crowd stopped at Maryland and then with a shout Maryland fell in. Then forty states were in the procession.

It went into the front of the hall as ten thousand men howled in delirium and surrounded New York, but New York remained unmoved. The madmen capered to Minnesota, but seven strong men and true gripped the Minnesota banner and held fast. Some Kansas fellows were going to steal it, and the word came to Minnesota and she got ready to fight. There was a fight for the New Jersey banner and a struggle got Delaware to move. Connecticut was also unshaken. The crowd in the galleries saw the milling of the human ants on the floor and bawled itself hoarse at the crazy sight.

The roar of the crowd was growing steadier and the march of the delighted men on the floor was growing more and more grotesque. It was as spontaneous as bedlam.

It was more than spontaneous; it was accidental, and as the crowd went wild the reporters thought of poor General Clayton, who has been working for two weeks on his speech as permanent chairman to arouse the demonstration that Gore called forth. There were eagles on perches dancing above the crazy crowd, cow girls marching through the throng yelling, bands tooting in the breathing spells, favorite daughters of the various delegations on the platform waving the banners of the states. There were banners, marching clubs, mottoed banners like that of Michigan bedizened on gold with the motto of the Omaha platform—"Equal rights to all—special privileges to none;" there were old men and young men gyrating in the din and the noise, never faltering, and the clock went round and half way round again as this pandemonium raged.

And slowly the roar died down and the convention went back into sanity. But it was a great demonstration, the greatest ever made in America, and eighty minutes' cheering to Roosevelt was a good-bye to a party leader. It will be interesting to watch and wait for another four years to roll around and to note whether the demonstration of good-bye to the leader whom this convention honored will be as sincere and hearty as that with which he is greeted today.

WHEN MR. BRYAN WAS NOMINATED

The Associated Press gives this description of the demonstration following Mr. Dunn's speech:

It was not long then before the scenes of yesterday's prolonged demonstration were renewed. The delegates poured from the convention floor onto the already over-crowded stage. The state standards were grouped about the platform. Galleries and delegates were on their feet waving the thousands of flags and cheering themselves hoarse. Many of the New York delegates stood and cheered with the others, but the majority remained seated. Only six banners were missing in the parade through the aisles after the grouping at the stage had broken into a procession. They were Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Georgia, New Jersey and Delaware.

Many Bryan banners which had been brought into the hall were quickly caught up by the marching delegates and carried through the aisles.

The band in the balcony lent its share to the celebration of the Bryan followers and the blare of horns, the beat of drums and crash of cymbals could be heard above the din of the shouting hundreds on the floor and the thousands in the galleries.

The start of the demonstration set a dozen photographers to work and the boom of their flashlight explosions at times fairly shook the great building, such an immense amount of powder was used. The explosions also served to fill the upper portion of the hall with choking white smoke, adding vastly to the discomfort of those already forced to breathe the heavy atmosphere of the upper strata.

One of the banners that aroused much enthusiasm was labelled: "Missouri; nominate Bryan and we will show you." The members of the Missouri delegation went up to the platform with a white banner bearing the words: "Missouri will give Bryan fifty thousand majority." In a few seconds, the red, white and blue standard of Nebraska bearing the portrait of Mr. Bryan was beside it and then came the various standards, which were grouped on the rostrum in the same way as yesterday. The crowd of shouters, apparently frenzied were carried away by their feelings and literally stormed the press seats along the aisle leading to the speakers' stand. They broke down chairs, and well nigh overturned the strong writing tables by sheer physical weight. A number of newspaper men and telegraph operators were compelled to hastily leave their seats in order to avoid serious injury, so quick and so fierce was the rush of frantic shouters. The dove that flew through the hall while Mr. Dunn was speaking was but the first of a flock that was now turned loose. They flew about the hall wild with terror, seeking some escape from the maddening tumult and uproar that raged on the convention floor. The crowd in the parade was not nearly so numerous as that of yesterday and many delegates mindful of torn clothing, trampled toes and sore throats remained upon their chairs, watching the demonstrators. Many of the delegates in the midst of the struggling, crushing turmoil of the floor, lost their hats, their coats and finally stripped themselves of collars and ties. A feature of the demonstration, never before a part of a national convention, was that the greater part of the cheering and uproar was distinctly heard by the candidate at his home 500 miles away, a telephone to which was attached an immense megaphone having been placed in the hall and Mr. Bryan at the other end of the wire at Fairview, where he was able to hear the cheering in his honor that filled the convention hall.

About an hour after the name of Bryan had been mentioned Chairman Clayton who had several times tried to stay the tumult but in vain, bodily dragged the men from his desk. With uplifted hands he stood trying to restore order and there were increasing signs now that the outburst had about run its course. Hundreds of delegates, tired and hot had resumed their seats.

Another measure calculated to cause a cessation of the shouting was the turning out of many lights in the clusters in the ceiling. This had a marked effect and a storm of hisses that was directed at the shouters from all parts of the hall helped the work amazingly. At 10:20 p. m. the last cry had died away and Chairman Clayton directed them to make the call of the roll of states.