Scenes In the Convention at Denver.

Denver, July 10 .- The national convention of the Democratic party, after a series of sessions marked by enthusiastic demonstrations unparalleled in any similar organization, adjourned after nominating William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska for the presidency and John W. Kern of Indiana for vice president. Thus Mr. Bryan is for the third time the standard bearer of his party in a national contest.

Mr. Bryan's nomination had been foreshadowed for many weeks prior to the convention, and for even as long a time it had been conceded that he could arbitrarily dictate as to who would be the nominee for vice president if he desired to use his power to this extent. By leaving to the convention the choice of the holder of second place on the ticket Mr. Bryan gave the 1,002 delegates a chance to advance their claims for the "favorite sons" of their states, to indulge in the fascinations of potential national politics and to feel that each individual among them had something of importance to do in the councils of his party. Probably there never have been in the history of any American political party so many candidates offered for the vice presidency as at Denver. No less than sixty-two men were boomed or mentioned for the nomination, which Judge Gray, the Delaware presidential candidate, could have had for the asking.

As was the case at the Republican convention at Chicago, both candidates were nominated on the first ballot, and Mr. Bryan's nomination, like that of Mr. Taft's, was made unanimous after the first roll call. Mr. Bryan had received \$921/4 votes when the first ballot was taken. Mr. Taft received

The features of particular interest | at the convention were, first, the evidences of the overwhelming power and popularity of Bryan; second, the bitter factional strife which arose over the unseating of Colonel James M. Guffey, Democratic leader of Pennsylvania, and of State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, and of their delegations (truly sensational was the controversy between Mr. Bryan and Colonel Guffey); third, the struggle over the framing of the platform; fourth, the uncertainty and excitement attending the choice of a vice presidential candidate; fifth, the pronounced weakness of the presidential boom of Governor Johnson of Minnesota; sixth. the adoption of resolutions in memory of and laudatory of the works and policies of the late President Grover Cleveland; seventh, the approval in the platform of the work of President Roosevelt along certain stated lines and the actual naming of him therein.

From start to finish the convention was a most enthusiastic one. What opponents Mr. Bryan had among the delegates chose to evidence their disapproval of the proceedings chiefly by remaining quiet in the convention hall. On Wednesday, July 8, occurred the great outburst of applause at the mention of the candidate's name by the blind Senator Gore of Oklahoma, which lasted one hour and twenty-eight minutes by actual observation. Thus was outstripped the time record made by the applause for President Roosevelt at the Republican convention, when the delegates interrupted Senator Lodge and cheered for forty-six min-

The convention was called to order on Tuesday, July 7, and remained in session but two hours.

In that time it had cleared the decks for the nomination of Bryan and the adoption of a thoroughly radical platform, had attacked Colonel Guffey. made Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, Democratic candidate in 1904, eat humble pie on his Cleveland resolutions and had listened to the keynote speech of Temporary Chairman Theodore A. Bell of California, who, in an able address admirably rendered, enunclated as the principles of the Demoeratic party practically all of Bryan's doctrines. Chairman Thomas Taggart of the national committee called the convention to order at 12 o'clock.

The routine preliminaries were quickly concluded, and it was scarcely twenty minutes after the convention had been called to order before Chairman Bell was escorted to the platform by Governor Blanchard of Louiclana, ex-Governor Ellyson of Kentucky and Ollie James of Kentucky.

Mr. Bell proved to be a young man, tall and well built and with long black hair. His hair is so long, in fact, that | "Our party is not opposed to produchis appearance suggests the La Follette | tion on a large scale, but it is unaltype. Up to the time that he began to terably opposed to monopoly in prospeak there had been a hum all over duction. It is easier to prevent mothe hall. With his first words a hush | nopoly than it is to control it after | for the time forgotten. fell on the crowd, and from that time being established. The withdrawal of on he was listened to with thorough at special privileges will take away the tention. It is seldom that a chairman meat upon which the trusts are fed. of a convention is treated so well by If this be followed by a criminal presthe audience.

Mr. Bell's speech, in the opinion of directors and officers of the guilty corall who heard him, was a remarkable porations, monopoly will be shorn of committee on credentials was received one, with sentences well rounded and many of its terrors." logic clearly expressed, so that never for a minute was his point in doubt.

Republican Plear of Guilty. his recital of what he termed the "pleas of guilty" of the Republican party.

The following, he said, is the Repub-

We did not revise the miff. We did not amend the anti-trust laws

lican confession of cuits



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

I MR. ERYAN'S STATEMENT.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—The following statement was made by William J. Bryan when at 4:34 o'clock this morning he received announcement of his nomination as the candidate of 3 the Democratic party for presi-

"The presidency is the highest ? official position in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should en- . ter upon the discharge of his 2 duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can s best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I ? shall not be a candidate for re- .

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if clected my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank ? and file, acting freely and without compulsion.

"I am very much pleased with the platform. It is clear, specific and strong, and I am grateful to ' the committee for the work that they have done in stating the issues. I am sure the platform will greatly strengthen us in the fight we are entering."

********* to secure greater effectiveness in the prosecution of criminal monopolles. We did not add a single line to the in-

terstate commerce law, giving the federal

government supervision over the issues of stocks and bonds by interstate car-We did not enact a currency measure that would mitigate the evils of a financial panic such as has recently distracted

the country under a Republican adminis We did not limit the opportunities for abusing the writ of injunction.

We did not establish postal savings

We did not establish a bureau of mines and mining We did not admit into the Union the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as

As to Corporations.

On the subject of corporations Mr. Bell said:

"Among the great evils that afflict the country at the present time is the abuse of corporate power. At first the advancing aggressions of the corporations are not discernible to the common eye, for every move is carefully covered up until sufficient political strength is attained to defy the protests of the people.

"Whenever the mutterings of the people become too threatening the cry of confiscation goes up, and appeals are frantically made to the sacred rights of property. The cry of confiscation is the historic defense of the platform, in which there was conusurpation. Let the people take warn- | fusion. The only state standards that ing. Whenever the wrongs of today become the vested rights of tomorrow the nation is in deadly peril.

"The Democratic party is not the enemy of property, but, to the contrary, it has always stood and will continue to stand firmly against every species of aggression that would destroy or weaken the right of any man to enjoy the rewards to which his patience, his skill, his industry and his of flashlight explosions from the phoeconomic station entitle him. Against tographers added to the terrific volthe evils of special privilege we urge the benefits of equal opportunity, in order that there may be more landowners, more homes and more happi-

ness among the masses. Prison For Directors.

ecution and an imprisonment of the p. m., which was adopted.

After Mr. Bell had ceneladed, Judge Parker arose to offer his much talked of resolution in memory of Grover Mr. Bell was particularly effective in | Cleveland. He cried, "Mr. Chairman."

"The chairman recognizes Mr., Dunn of Nebraska," said Mr. Bell, and it was seen that Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, who was to nominate Bryan, was standing in front of the chairman. Through prearrangement he had

DRYAN'S NOMINATION

The Nominee For Vice President, John W. Kern.

caught the eye of Chairman Bell before Judge Parker. The New Yorker

"That finished Parker," was the com-

Mr. Dunn presented the resolutions prepared at a conference of the friends of Mr. Bryan. More than a score of the members of the convention committee on resolutions approved the tribute as framed. Charles Bryan, a brother of the candidate, was a member of the conference.

The Tribute to Cleveland. The resolution was as follows:

As it has pleased the Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst Grover Cleveland, late president of the United States, who was three times the candidate of the Democratic party, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the party in national convention assembled, recognize in him one of the strongest and ablest characters known to the world's statesmanship, who possessed to an extraordinary degree the elements of leadership and by his able, conscientious and forceful administration of public affairs reflected honor upon his country and his party; and,

Resolved. That we hereby express our deep serrow at his death and extend our warmest sympathy and condolence to his family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of the convention and a copy be forwarded to Mrs.

Cleveland; and, Resolved, As a further mark of respect to his memory, the convention do now ad-

journ until 12 o'clock tomorrow. Francis' Tribute to Cleveland.

The chair recognized ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, who was a leader of the Cleveland Democrats. He spoke briefly in culogy of Mr. Cleveland in seconding the Dunn resolution. Then Mr. Parker was recognized, and he read the Cleveland resolution which he had endeavored to place before the convention.

Adjournment came after a spirited parliamentary war over the disposal of the Guffey delegates from Pennsylvania.

tee work on this day was the speech of Captain Richmond P. Hobson before the committee on resolutions, in which he accused Japan of wanting

The events of the second day of the convention, Wednesday, July 8, were overshadowed by the unrivaled demonstration over Bryan. The convention was dragging along, with little to do, when Senator Gore was led to the platform to entertain the delegates. It was at the close of the following passage in his speech that pandemonium broke loose:

"The president of the United States has said that his opinion of our constitution is unfit for publication. That is true of many of the opinions of the president of the United States.

"Fellow Democrats, the great secretary of war came to Oklahoma and waged war against our constitution. He asked us to give up our right of liberty and self government. But by a vote of thousands upon thousands we rejected the advice of Taft and accepted the advice of Eryan."

Convention Gces Mad.

The mention of the name brought the convention to its feet in the first real Bryan demonstration. Delegates from nearly every state jumped to their chairs and yelled. Many members of the New York delegation joined in the cheering, but a majority remained in their seats. Minnesota and Delaware were conspicuous exceptions to the general celebration. The applause was relaxing somewhat when the band poured oil on the fire by striking up "Dixie," and instantly the verbal flame was burning flercely and brighter than

When the demonstration had proceeded for some fifteen minutes a delegate from Iowa caught up the standard of that state and led a march to the stage, where there was a grouping of the states. It was a wild rush to finally were left in their places were Georgia, New York, Delaware, Minnesota, Connecticut, Maryland and New Jersey. After ten minutes more of yelling the perspiring, scrambling delegates with their state standards left the platform and started on a parade around the hall. In the midst of the riot of noise and the confusion of marching delegates the constant boom ume of noise.

Gore Sightless and Silent.

During all this time, while one of the greatest outbursts of political enthusiasm ever witnessed in any political gathering was beginning, swelling started it was standing against the an instrument in the hands of the few railing of the speakers' stand, seeing nothing his voice had created. He was

When at the end of eighty-eight minutes quiet was restored, the chair recognized Congressman Ollie James of Kentucky, who moved a recess until 8 | feed use of money endeavor to secure

At the night session the report of the and accepted amid spirited debate over the unseating of the Guffey delegates. The chief arguments of the Guffeyites against being unseated were as follows:

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

Second.-That the contestants produced no credentials conducing to accredit them In any way to membership in this conven-

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.

Guffey's opponents claimed that he was in league with the Republican organization in Pennsylvania and that he procured hundreds of Republicans to vote at Democratic primaries.

Prior to the vote on the Guffey matter occurred the sensational speech of Captain Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama, in which he stated that President Roosevelt feared war with Japan.

"My countrymen, my message is nearly through," said Mr. Hobson after he had spoken about twenty minutes. A cry of "Amen!" sent a gale of laughter over the hall.

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

President Roosevelt later, at Oyster Bay, N. Y., issued a signed statement denying that he had ever made any such remark.

Thursday, July 9, was also marked by two sessions, the night session continuing over into Friday morning, when in he "wee sma'" hours Bryan was nominated for the third time as a candidate for the greatest and most influential office among the powers of the earth. The taking up of Mr. Bell's battered gavel by the permanent chairman, Congressman Henry D. Clayton of Alabama, and his excellent speech in which he said, "This is a Democratic year; Democratic ideas are now popular," were the leading events of the morning session.

Clayton on Injunctions.

Chairman Clayton paid particular stress on the injunction question, saying:

"Ever since 1896 the Democratic party has protested against hasty and ill considered use of injunctions and has been insisting on the right of fair trial in all cases of constructive contempts. The Republican party has been avoiding this question.

"There has not been a session of congress in twelve years," he said, "at which the Republican party could not have passed a law prescribing, defining and regulating the issuance of injunctions and providing for fair trials An important happening in commit- in contempt cases. Yet nothing has been done to give the wage earner fair treatment and less than nothing is offered to him in the Chicago deliverance."

Tense excitement prevailed when the convention came to order at the evening session. The most important work of the week was to be performed. The platform would be read and a candidate for president nominated before the delegates left the hall. On every side there was but one name mentioned, and that the name of Bryan. The Gray and the Johnson backers continued silent. As the com-



HENRY D. CLAYTON, PERMANENT CHAIR-

mittee was late in communicating the platform to the convention the rules were suspended by motion of Ollie James, and nominations for president were announced to be in order by Chairman Clayton. Ignatius J. Dunn of Omaha, a warm personal friend of Bryan, rose to nominate his fellow Nebraskan, and he performed his office in a decidedly strong and effective speech. In the course of his address Mr. Dunn said:

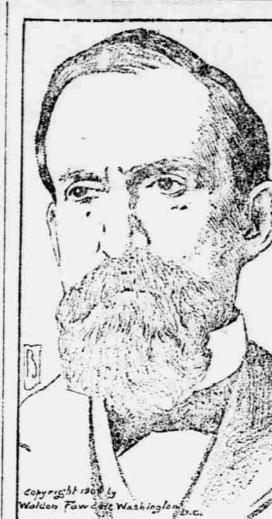
Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced crises. In most instances where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people. This was true of the ancient world. It has been true of the modern world. It is true of this republic. We have such a crisis to meet today. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they

now menace popular institutions. The question is whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all or whether it shall remain for levying tribute upon all the rest.

In his special message to congress last winter President Roesevelt declared substantially that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by oppressing the wage earner, defrauding the publie and practicing all forms of iniquity have banded together and by the unlimfreedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer. the law.

The methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality that would permit every form of criminality, every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

For many years and especially during the last twelve years these very men have been in control of the Republican party. They have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people whom the president has so scathingly denounced have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates and policies. They kid their hands upon the trust



JOHN W. KERN.

funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus filched from the innocent and helpless to purchase Republican victory has not been repaid.

And where do we find these men today' Where are the "swollen fortunes" of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find themsupporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, nominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless. The efforts of the president have been fu-

Bryan Ideal Leader.

The Democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage; one who will meet the forces of pluteeracy with the naked sword of truth; one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for statecraft; he must be a man of wide experience in public affairs; he must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them.

But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right of the people to govern, but in their capacity to do so. And he must be a man whom the people know and trust. The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer, but it has one man who, above all others, possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership.

He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for statecraft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms and by the ability with which he has fortified his position.

Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that

I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then; he is honest, brave and unyielding now. Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics He was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation, and he has been honest

throughout his political career. His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others, not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgment and the conscience

Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular. It has been sufficient for him to believe it was right. He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of senators by direct vote before the house of representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the west was the hotbed of protection.

He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimina-

He has always been the friend of labor and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject and without waiting to see whether it would be popular. When a Wall street panic burst upon us

a few months ago he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular has this plan become that it is today a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions. He believes in peace-in universal Chris-

tian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars, but by applying the principles of justice and humanity. His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or

failure of great principles rather than by election to high office.

Standard Bearer of His Party. The voters have spoken, and we as-

emble to give expression of their will. The voice for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be the standard bearer of his party in this gigantic contest. Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized today as the most representative citizen of the nation, the peer of any living man.

Friends and foes have learned that he was shaped in that heroic mold in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast.

First nominated when ten years younger than any other presidential candidate lever chosen by a prominent party, living) in a state 500 miles farther west than that in which any president has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed. Speaking and writing freely on all sub-

jects, his heart has had no secrets, and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence. Without an organization to urge his claims, without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf, without patronage to bribe a single voter, without a predatory corporation to coerce its lemployees into his support, without a

at the primaries and has become the choice of the militant Democracy of ...

I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the Democracy of the nation when I offer the name of America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan.

At the close 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, for the time being, at least, promised to rival the exhibition of enthusiasm of the day before. One of the banners that aroused much applause was labeled "Missouri-Nominate Bryan and We Will Show You." The members of the Missouri delegation bore up to the platform a white banner bearing the words "Missouri Will Give Bryan 50,000 Majority." By means of a telephone Mr. Bryan heard the celebration at his home, 500 miles

Winfield S. Hammond of Minnesota, amid a considerable volume of applause, placed in nomination Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota.

L. Irving Handy of Delaware put Judge Gray in nomination and in describing his candidate said:

George Gray is a moderate, not a violent, man. He is sound, not sensational, and with him as president we shall have rest from turmoil so that prosperity may come again. The country needs a rest. Honest enterprise and honest toil need a chance to attend to their own business, and George Gray is no meddler and can be happy when he is not engaged in a

This man has the temperament, the love of justice and the firmness of principle to correct abuses without disordering and wrecking the affairs of the people. He will know how to destroy the beasts of prey without belaboring all of the domestic animals. He will stop predatory wealth from depredations without terrorizing honest and industrious wealth. He is progressive, not revolutionary; constitutional, not autocratie; practical, not vi-

George Gray is not only the man best fitted to be president, but he is also the Democrat we can most surely elect president. He will be an acceptable candidate in every part of our broad country.

The fourth and last day of the convention, Friday, July 10, brought the perplexing vice presidential situation to its crux. Judge W. J. Gaynor of Brooklyn is said to have refused the nomination, and it was not until the roll was about half called that a really definite idea of the ultimate result could be had. Towne, now of New York, was thought by easterners to have the best chance, but John W. Kern of Indiana proved the winner of the high honor. Kern has twice been a candldate for governor of Indiana and once for United States senator, but was defeated on each occasion.

Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, was sent to the platform to offer Mr. Kern's name. Mr. Marshall paid tribute first to the platform of the convention, next to Mr. Bryan, then to Indiana, and lastly to Mr. Kern himself, whom he described as a man of the highest qualifications for the office.

Extracts From the Platform.

The platform is considered by impartial critics as an unusually able document. Considerable discussion arose in committee over the plank referring to the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. President Compers of the American Federation of Labor could not secure the adoption of the actual plank on this subject that he desired, but he succeeded in having accepted a compromise plank, consisting of a modification of his original one. Following are in part the planks relative to labor, corporations, publicity of campaign contributions, tariff reform,

Experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we relterate the pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States senate in 1896. but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect con-

We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved.

We favor the eight hour day on all government work. We pledge the enactment of a general employers' liability act. We pledge the Democratic party to the

enactment of a law creating a department of labor. We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products should be placed upon the free list and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessaries of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply

than at home. We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing an amount above a reasonable minimum and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum.

We demand such enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission as may be necessary to compel railroads to perform their duties as common carriers and prevent discrimination and extertion.

We demand that a stop be put to the frightful extravagance in expenditures of public moneys by the Republican party and insist upon the strictest economy in every department compatible with frugal and efficient administration. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be re-

quired to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any insolvent national bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all state banking institutions. We favor an income tax and the popular election of senators, an adequate navy, a generous pension policy.

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against 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.

We are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be amalgamated with our population or whose presence among us would raise a race iss to subsidized newspaper to influence the and involve us in diplomatic controverpublic mind, he has won a signal victory sies with oriental powers.