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WILSON IS NAMED TO LEAD FIGHT, AIDED BY MARSHALL

New Jersey Governor Wins Big Victory.

DEFEATS CHAMP CLARK

Nominated on Forty-sixth Ballot After Deadlock.

PLATFORM IS PROGRESSIVE.

Indiana Governor Placed Second on the Ticket.

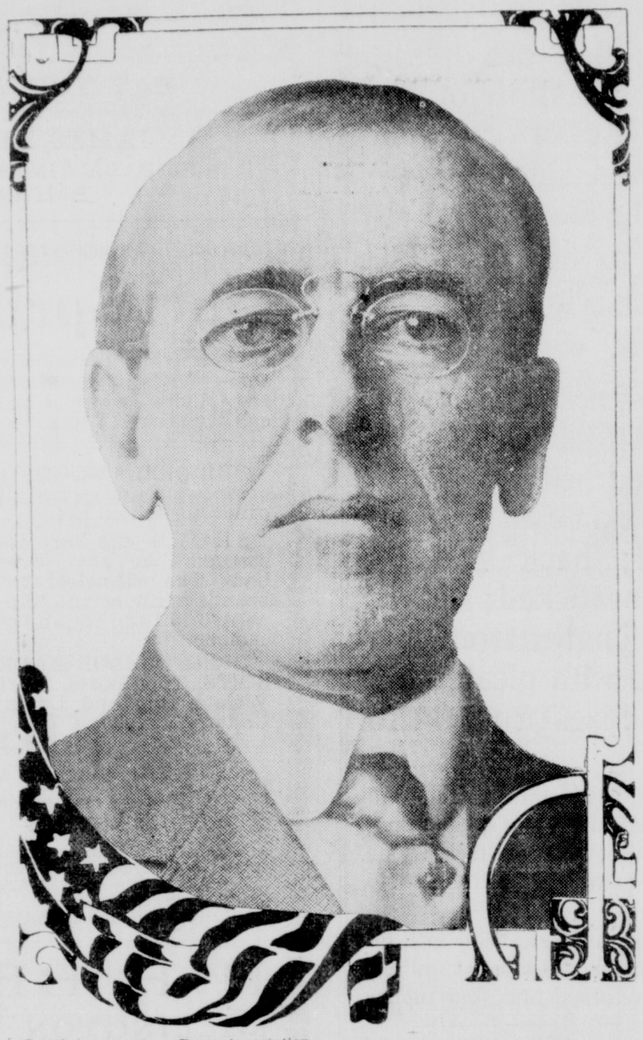
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WOODROW WILSON.
For Vice President,
THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

RESULTS OF THE BALLOTS.

Ballot.	Clark.	Wilson.	Harmon.	Underwood.	Marshall.	Scattered.
1	440½	324	148	117½	31	24
2	446½	329¼	141	111¼	31	17
3	441	345	140½	114½	31	16
4	443	346½	136½	112	31	16
5	443	351	141½	119½	31	2
6	445	354	135	121	31	2
7	449½	352½	129½	122½	31	2
8	448½	351½	129	123	31	4
9	452	352½	127	122½	31	3
10	554	354½	29	118½	30	2
11	554	354½	29	118½	30	2
12	549	354	29	123	30	2
13	554	356½	29	115½	30	3
14	553	361	29	111	30	4
15	552	362½	29	110½	30	4
16	551	362½	29	112½	30	3
17	545	362½	29	112½	30	5½
18	535	361	29	125½	30	4½
19	532	358	29	130	30	9
20	512	388½	29	121½	30	7
21	508	395½	28	118½	30	10
22	500½	396½	—	115	30	46
23	497½	399	—	114½	30	47
24	496	402½	—	115½	30	45
25	463	405	29	108	30	47
26	463½	407½	29	112	30	44
27	469	406½	29	112	30	39
28	468½	437½	29	112½	—	40
29	468½	438	29	112	—	42
30	455	460	19	121½	—	32
31	446½	475½	17	116½	—	32
32	446½	477½	14	118½	—	30
33	447½	477½	29	109½	—	30
34	447½	479½	29	101½	—	30
35	433½	494½	29	101½	—	29
36	434½	496½	29	98½	—	29
37	432½	496½	29	100½	—	29
38	425	498½	29	105	—	29
39	422	501½	29	106	—	29
40	423	501½	27	106	—	30
41	424	499½	27	106	—	30
42	436	494½	27	104	—	31½
43	329	602	28	98½	—	29
44	306	629	27	99	—	27
45	303	633	25	98	—	27
46	84	990	12	—	—	—

Wilson's nomination made unanimous.
There were 1,088 delegates present, making 726 the necessary two-thirds for choice.



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FOR PRESIDENT, WOODROW WILSON.

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., in 1856; practiced law at Atlanta; professor in Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton colleges; president Princeton, 1902-10; governor of New Jersey since 1911.

Baltimore, July 3.—Politically speaking, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey put one over. And he carried Governor Marshall of Indiana with him.

This is how he did it: First it was getting too hot as president of Princeton in many ways. Every alumnus knows that. Politics opened her arms to him. Mr. Wilson was not a practical politician, but he plunged. New Jersey elected him governor by a big plurality. He was a winning campaigner. Those wise to "inside politics" said he was being trained for the Democratic presidential nomination. He was. But trouble arose with his backers. Governor Wilson went right ahead. He made his primary fight, and the most remarkable Democratic convention on record ratified him. He put one over on the conservatives, on the old guard.

Wilson raised the progressive standard when he ran for governor in New Jersey, and he won. He did the identical same thing for the higher nomination, and he won. He had Bryan's help. Tammany was against him.

But the defeat of Champ Clark, speaker of the house, was not attained without a deadlock struggle, which carried the sessions of the convention into the second week. It required forty-six ballots to nominate. This beat the record for a continuous session. The nearest to it was the convention of 1868, which nominated Seymour on the twenty-second ballot. The convention of 1860 took fifty-seven ballots at Charleston without a choice, and the convention nominated Douglas later at Baltimore.

The present convention makes the fifth of five great Democratic convention.

Perhaps no convention the party has ever held was more reviled and condemned or more ridiculed for the lameness of its conclusion than the first in the series of five which, apparently abandoning all the traditions of the party, put Horace Greeley at the head of the ticket in 1872. But the sequel showed that it was working for the party's revivification.

In spite of its sensational sequel, the Tilden convention in 1876 was of less moment as a history maker for the party. His candidacy merely re-enforced the army which that of Greeley had called into the field. The independent element Greeley had started had grown large enough to assert itself. The famous editor's candidacy had made politics more than a war memory. It had buried the "bloody shirt." It had lifted the electorate out of the dead past into the living present. It had brought them again into something like touch with the newer issues of the hour, and Tilden came to show them what they were.

Just as the Tilden convention gave the lie to the tradition that failure of the support of his own state is fatal to the hopes of a candidate, so Cleveland gained the nomination in 1884 against the opposition of his home delegation. The ground swell for him over the rest of the country made the antagonism of the New York machine of little moment in the sequel. The independent element that Greeley's nomination had detached from the Republican party had grown into an overwhelming army.

In marked contrast with the convention which put Cleveland afield for the first time was that which, in the same city—in the same building indeed—placed the party's standard in the hands of William J. Bryan in 1896.

This later gathering was mad riot of noise and spectacle. The culmination came by what had the aspect of prearrangement, when, from all sides of the hall shouts of "Bryan, Bryan!" began to fill the air. To the conservatives in the throng it was a note of alarm.

But the "cross of gold and the crown of thorns" won.

DEMOCRATIC RECORDS ON BALLOTING BROKEN.

Never before were so many ballots required to nominate in a Democratic presidential convention. Seymour, nominated on the twenty-second ballot in 1868, held the record up to now. Here is the record, showing in each case the year and the winning ballot:

1844—Polk on ninth.
1848—Cass on fourth.
1852—Pierce on ninth.
1856—Buchanan on seventeenth.
1860—Douglas on second.
1864—McClellan on first.
1868—Seymour on twenty-second.
1872—Greeley on first.
1876—Tilden on second.
1880—Hancock by acclamation after second.
1884—Cleveland on second.
1888—Cleveland by acclamation.
1892—Cleveland on first.
1896—Bryan on fifth.
1900—Bryan by acclamation.
1904—Parker after first by changes.
1908—Bryan on first.

BALTIMORE GREAT CITY FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The following previous conventions were held at Baltimore:

First convention, 1832; nominee, Andrew Jackson.

Convention of 1835; nominee, Martin Van Buren.

Convention of 1840; nominee, Martin Van Buren.

Convention of 1844; nominee, James K. Polk.

Convention of 1848; nominee, Lewis Cass.

Convention of 1852; nominee, Franklin Pierce.

Convention of 1860; nominee, Stephen A. Douglas; also bolting convention ten days later; nominee, John C. Breckinridge.

Convention of 1872; nominee, Horace Greeley.

Henry Clay and Winfield Scott, Whigs, and Abraham Lincoln, Republican (second time), were also nominated at Baltimore.

JUDGE WESCOTT'S SPEECH.

New Jersey Man Nominated Wilson, Pointing Out His Fine Qualities.

Baltimore, July 3.—In nominating Woodrow Wilson for the presidency Judge John F. Wescott of Camden, N. J., said:

New Jersey, once bound, but, by the moral energy and intellectual greatness of a single soul, now free, comes to this great convention, in the glory of her emancipation, to participate in your deliberations, aid in formulating your judgments and assist in executing your decrees. The New Jersey delegation is not empowered to exercise the attributes of proprietorship, but is commissioned to represent the great cause of Democracy and to offer you as its militant and triumphant leader a scholar, not a charlatan; a statesman, not a doctrinaire; a profound lawyer, not a splitter of legal hairs; a political economist, not an egotistical theorist; a practical politician, who constructs, modifies, restrains without disturbance and destruction; a resistless debater and consummate master of statement, not a mere phrasemaker; a humanitarian, not a defamer of characters and lives; a man whose mind is at once cosmopolitan and composite of America; a gentleman of unpretentious habits, with the fear of God in his heart and the love of mankind exhibited in every act of his life; above all, a public servant who has been tried to the uttermost and never found wanting—peerless, matchless, unconquerable Woodrow Wilson.

Dreams Crashing In Ruins.

New Jersey has reasons for her course. Let us not be deceived in our premises. Campaigns of vilification, corruption and false pretense have lost their usefulness. The evolution of national energy is toward a more intelligent morality in politics and in all other relations. The line of cleavage is between those who treat politics as a game and those who regard it as the serious business of government. The realignment of political parties will be on this principle. The situation admits of no compromise. The temper and purpose of the American public will tolerate no other view. The indifference of the American people to politics has disappeared. Any platform and any candidate not conforming to this vast social and commercial behest will go down to ignominious defeat at the polls. Platforms are too often mere historic rubbish heaps of broken promises. Candidates are too frequently the unfortunate creatures of arrangements and calculations. Exigencies, conditions, national needs and necessities make better platforms and produce greater leaders than does the exercise of proprietorship. A disregard of this first premise will bring our dreams crashing in ruins next November.

The Ideal Candidate.

Similar necessities, motives and causes impel all men alike. The same necessities, motives and causes which draw, as by omnipotence, substantially all New Jersey about this great and good man are identically the same necessities, motives and causes that are in resistless motion in every state in the Union. Its solidarity cannot be disintegrated. False argument falls broken against it. A revolution of intelligent and patriotic millions is the expression of these necessities, motives and causes. Therefore New Jersey argues that Woodrow Wilson is the only candidate who can not only make Democratic success a certainty, but secure the electoral vote of almost every state in the Union. New Jersey will indorse his nomination by a majority of 100,000 of her liberated citizens. We are not building for a day or even a generation, but for all time. Providence has given us in Woodrow Wilson the mental and moral equipment to accomplish this reincarnation of Democracy.

CONVENTION FACTS IN A NUTSHELL.

TUESDAY.

Former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York elected temporary chairman over William Jennings Bryan by vote of 579 to 508.

Mr. Bryan first named United States Senator John W. Kern of Indiana to oppose Judge Parker, but Senator Kern declined.

WEDNESDAY.

Convention marked time till evening, while credentials committee and resolutions committee struggled with the contests from eight states and with the platform respectively.

At night the convention decided to modify the unit rule by a vote of 565½ to 491 1-3, being a Wilson victory. Credentials committee voted 41 to 11 to recommend that platform be adopted after the nominees were named.

THURSDAY.

Permanent organization effected, with Senator Elect Ollie James of Kentucky as chairman. Wilson won victory over seating South Dakota delegates by vote of 639½ to 437.

Nominating speeches ran past midnight, and balloting began early Friday morning on Clark, Wilson, Harmon, Underwood, Baldwin and Marshall.

FRIDAY.

First ballot, 6:30 a. m.: Clark, 440½; Wilson, 324; Harmon, 148; Underwood, 117½; Marshall, 31; Baldwin, 22; Sulzer, 2; Bryan, 1. Necessary to choice, 726. Balloting resumed 4 p. m. and continued till early Saturday without result.

SATURDAY.

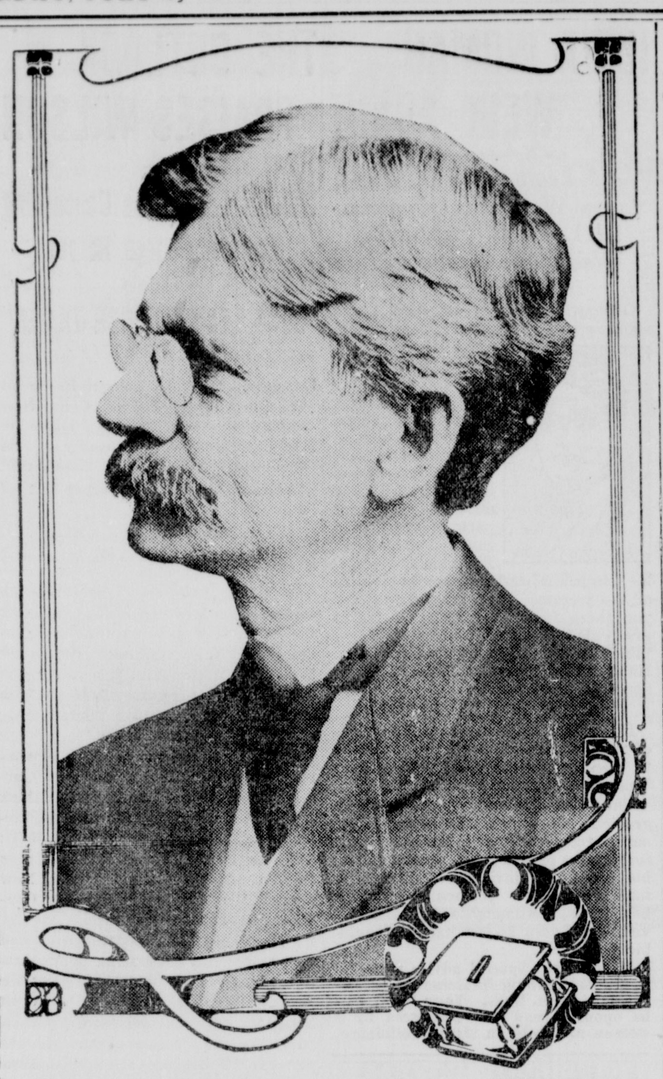
Most remarkable day of the convention. Bryan attacked Champ Clark and threw his strength to Woodrow Wilson. Continuous balloting until 11 o'clock at night, when the convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock Monday morning, July 1. On the twenty-sixth ballot, the one taken just before adjournment, the vote stood: Clark, 463½; Wilson, 407½; Underwood, 112½; Foss, 43; Marshall, 30; Harmon, 29, and Bryan, 1.

MONDAY.

Fruitless ballots taken afternoon and evening without choice, but Wilson gaining.

TUESDAY.

Wilson nominated on forty-sixth ballot by this vote: Wilson, 990; Clark, 84; Harmon, 12; absent, 2; total, 1,088; necessary to choice, 726. The nomination was made unanimous. Marshall named on third ballot.



FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana was born in Manchester, Ind., in 1854. He was a lawyer at Columbia City, trustee Wabash college and governor of Indiana since 1909.

PRINCIPAL PLATFORM POINTS.

Tariff for revenue only is the chief plank of the Democratic platform. Real downward revision is demanded and Republicans scored for tariff tinkering.

Republicans blamed for high cost of living.

Rights of states reaffirmed.

Presidential primaries favored.

Party pledged to enactment of law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds.

Single presidential term favored.

Supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telephone and telegraph lines engaged in interstate commerce is advocated.

Aldrich central bank bill opposed.

Favors parcels post or postal express.

THE PLATFORM.

Principal Democratic Plank Is the Tariff—Generally Progressive.

Baltimore, July 3.—The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention was as follows:

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring men are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages.

The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretense on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

Demand Revision of Tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party in its platform attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-trust Law.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States.

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

Presidential Primaries.

The movement toward more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at presidential primaries.

We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic national committee and whose election is not provided for by law shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

Term of President.

We favor a single presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible to re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines.

We oppose the so called Aldrich bill of the establishment of a central bank, and we believe our country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities in which such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust.

We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks.

Rural Credits.

Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways.

Law Reform.

We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered.

We favor the establishment of the parcels post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Alabama	24	Nebraska	16
Alaska	6	Nevada	6
Arizona	6	New Hampshire	8
Arkansas	18	New Jersey	28
California	26	New Mexico	8
Colorado	12	New York	90
Connecticut	14	North Carolina	24
D. of Columbia	6	North Dakota	16
Delaware	6	Ohio	48
Florida	12	Oklahoma	20
Georgia	28	Oregon	10
Hawaii	6	Pennsylvania	76
Idaho	8	Philippines	
Illinois	58	Porto Rico	6
Indiana	30	Rhode Island	10
Iowa	26	South Carolina	18
Kansas	20	South Dakota	10
Kentucky	26	Tennessee	24
Louisiana	20	Texas	40
Maine	12	Utah	8
Maryland	16	Vermont	8
Massachusetts	36	Virginia	24
Michigan	30	Washington	14
Minnesota	24	West Virginia	16
Mississippi	20	Wisconsin	26
Missouri	36	Wyoming	6
Montana	8		
		Total	1,088

CHURCH NOTES.

At the Twilight hour at Christ M. P. Church Sunday evening a patriotic service will be held, the address being delivered by Mr. W. Frazier Russell.

Services in Christ M. P. Church, Dr. W. R. Graham pastor, will be as follows Sunday: 10.30 A. M. Communion and reception of members; 2.30 P. M., Missionary Day in Sunday School; 6 P. M., Juniors; 6.45, Twilight.

The M. P. Church Home for the Aged Westminister, has been treated to a linen shower, in which a number of individuals and churches participated. Besides receiving several packages of linen consisting of sheets, towels and table cloths, many substantial cash contributions were received including $22 from St. John's Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore.

Chestertown M. E. Church, Rev. L. E. Barrett, D. D., pastor. Services next Sunday July 7th, as follows: 10.30 a. m., short sermon by the pastor, followed by communion service; 2.15. p. m., Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class; 7 p. m., Epworth League Song Service followed by brief sermon by the pastor. Subject: "Safety of the Young Man." Come and worship with us.

A representative of the Anti-Saloon League will speak at Wesley Chapel tomorrow at 10.30 a. m.

On Sunday, the 14th, the Maryland Sunday School Association will hold an all-day's convention at Wesley Chapel, beginning at 9 a. m. Other schools of the district are invited to bring their baskets and spend the day.

Preaching services at the Presbyterian Churches Sunday as follows: Westminister at 10.30 a. m., Grace at 3 p. m., Worton at 7.45 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday morning at Worton at 10 a. m.

Their will be a Pentecostal tent meeting at McGinness Corner in the woods belonging to Mr. Wm. Stevens beginning Sunday July 7th. Services all day 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Everyone welcomed.

During July and August Rev. G. A. Morris will conduct services at Lynch M. P. Church at 7.30 p. m. Everybody invited.

H. F. JEFFERSON & BRO., the Ladies' store, are selling the J. & K. "Bonita" $3.50 and $4.00 shoes, all leathers, and invite the public to come inspect them and their "Special Sale" of corsets. Blue and white dress linen of great value.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CHESTERTOWN
Farm Gardens

IN QUEEN ANNE'S, 1½ miles from centre of Chestertown,
5 to 15 Acre lots, level land, desirable neighborhood; improvements NOW IN PROGRESS.
of these lots are on State Road, the others very near. See Platt;

It is seldom that this quality of land, so accessibly located, in such convenient areas, is offered for sale. Prices from $100 to $150 per acre.

J. Waters Russell
President
Kent County Land Co.

The Bank That Pays
FOUR PER CENT
On Time Deposits

THE UPS AND DOWNS IN LIFE

Come to EVERYBODY.

Right now, while you are making money, you ought to be saving it, then when the "Downs" come you will have some thing to fall back upon.

Be independent.

Start a bank account.

REMEMBER this bank pays FOUR per cent. on Time Deposits and four per cent. is just one-third MORE than three per cent.

THE PEOPLES BANK
OF CHESTERTOWN, MD.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. H. B. Simmons, President — A. Parks Rasin, Cashier
William M. Slay, Counsellor — L. Bates Russell, Vice-President
Capt. Daniel Hill — Joseph Downey
W. Irving Walker — John C. Davis
William T. Brown — Howard F. Owens
William G. Smyth — James S. Bradley

Banking House in Maul Building

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Summer colds are hard to get rid of, and frequently lead to asthma, bronchitis and hay fever. Do not let your cold get a hold on you but use Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for quick relief. W. H. Allen, Chelsea, Wis., says: "We prefer Foley's Honey and Tar Compound to other cough medicines because it quickly cures coughs and colds. It will ward off a cold if taken in time." Contains no opiates. Sold by M. A. Toulson

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR RHEUMATISM KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

LOTS FOR SALE.

I have for sale the following Town Lots on High st., Chestertown, Md., viz: Thirteen lots 40 and 50 ft. wide and 160 ft. deep, fronting on High or Main street. A good investment. Also thirteen lots on Cannon st., extended, and five or six on College Avenue extended. All on reasonable terms. This property has been in the hands of Beck & Ivens, also J. Waters Russell, Real Estate Agents, but please apply now to the owner, SARAH M. USILTON, or JOHN GALE USILTON. my4-tf

H. KAPLAN.
Merchant Tailor,
Chestertown, - - Maryland

FOLEY KIDNEY PILLS
FOR BACKACHE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

MEATS OF ALL KIND.

Fresh Meats, Salt Meats, Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Pineapples, Tomatoes, Peaches, and all other kinds of fruits for sale.

Fresh Mackerel on hand. Croens, Taylors, Trout, Butterfish, Crab Meat and Soft Crabs on hand at all times when they can be had.

Sold by BUTCHER THOMPSON,
je22-3t* Chestertown, Md.

KENT NEWS $1 per year in advance.

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE IN MILLINGTON.

Located on principal street, ten rooms and bath; closets in every room, pantry, large kitchen with sink, hot and cold water, porches three sides, shady back yard, garden and fruit trees; stable, carriage house and shed, chicken house, coal and wood house; house all newly papered and painted inside, all in good repair; lot 52x200 feet, well drained, near river.

Apply to MRS. C. P. GOWMAN,
Box 85. (je15. Millington, Md.