DENTON JOURNAL

PAGE 5

HOWARD MELVIN BENJ. H. JOHNSON

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SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1912

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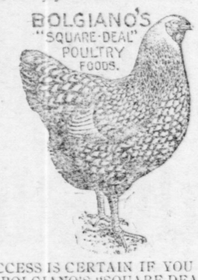

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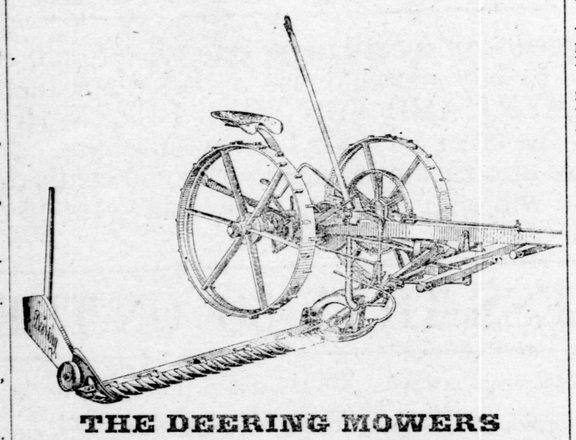

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WOODROW WILSON WINS NOMINATION

New Jersey's Governor Made Candidate of the Democrats For the Presidency by Acclamation After Withdrawal of Clark, Underwood and Foss

RECORD BREAKING SESSION

Clark's Missouri Men Begged Final Chance to Vote for "Champ"—Bryan a Centre of Interest When Professor's Victory Becomes Assured—New York Delegation Falls in Line for Wilson with a Whoop.

Convention Hall, July 3.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States by the National Convention here amid thrilling scenes. The great Convention had paused in breathless silence when, at the beginning of the forty-sixth ballot, Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, rose to withdraw Oscar W. Underwood's name as a candidate. The Convention was almost too excited to cheer at the announcement, which meant that Wilson had won, but there was an effort at a demonstration which soon died away as Senator Stone made his way to the platform and announced that Speaker Clark released his delegates, but that Missouri would stick to him. This brought a burst of cheering.

Woodrow Wilson made gains after Illinois had switched to him in the

forty-third ballot. Other States split their vote for Wilson, and he made heavy gains. Following was the result of the forty-fifth ballot:

Clark, 306; Wilson, 633; Underwood, 97; Foss, 27; Harmon, 25.

Michigan came along with 28 ballots for Clark, and then Virginia cast 24 for Wilson. West Virginia next came with sixteen for Wilson.

Illinois led the break to Wilson with fifty-eight votes, cast under the unit rule. Idaho with 1 1-2 votes, Connecticut with 2 votes, Iowa with 1 1-2 votes, Louisiana with 2 votes, Michigan with 8 votes, North Carolina with 2 votes, Virginia with 20 votes and Wisconsin, Hawaii and Washington with 1 vote each, followed the lead of Illinois, and added the total of these net changes to the Wilson list.

The Wilson people made a demonstration in the hall when the result was announced.

When the roll call, without Maryland, showed that Wilson had gained 114 votes and lost 1 on the vote, all eyes went to Maryland.

"We demand the poll of Maryland," called the delegates.

The announcement of the result was the signal for a short spurt of applause from the Wilson side of the house.

Mississippi which had solidly voted 20 votes for Underwood, hesitated for the first time on the forty-fourth ballot.

When her name was called, the voice that had sung "20 votes for Oscar W. Underwood" since the opening of the convention, asked that the State be passed while it held a caucus.

Pennsylvania changed her long-standing vote of 74 for Wilson to a solid one of 76. The change started the applause again. Utah solidified her vote and gave it all to Wilson.

The Wisconsin vote, which had been divided, was also thrown en masse to Wilson. Mississippi's vote was awaited with great interest. When she refused to change and clung to Underwood there was handclapping in the Alabama delegation.

The break to Wilson came with a rush after three ballots, in which Governor Wilson's vote went up with meteoric swiftness. With 633 at the conclusion of the forty-fifth ballot, Governor Wilson's nomination became a matter of minutes.

As the roll of the States started over again on the forty-sixth ballot, Alabama led off as usual with twenty-four votes for Underwood, and then there came a sudden halt. Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, manager of the Underwood campaign, mounted the platform and withdrew the nomination of his candidate.

On behalf of Mr. Underwood he thanked the delegates who had supported him for four days of wearisome ballotting and then withdrew. The tide which had been rising with great swiftness for the New Jersey Governor was now topping the 726 needed to nominate if the Underwood men voted for Wilson, and Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, appeared to release Champ Clark's delegates.

Senator Stone said that the Speaker released his delegates, but added that Missouri would remain loyal to her favorite son until the last hope was gone. He said Missouri would support the nominee, no matter who.

Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, hurried up to announce that Massachusetts' delegates, who had been voting for Eugene N. Foss, voted for Woodrow Wilson. The landslide was on with a vengeance.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the roll call be dispensed with and the nomination of Wilson be made by acclamation. The roll, however, was called to record a final testimonial to Champ Clark.

The last ballot resulted: Clark, 84, Harmon, 12, Wilson, 990.

Then came the shouts to make it by acclamation, and cheers shook the armory where the wearied 1,088 had been in session for a week with four days of ballotting.

A demonstration followed the nomination by acclamation. Delegates paraded about in the hall, shouting and throwing their hats into the air, and the most important work of the Democratic Convention of 1912 was done.

The Baltimore Convention was one of those great gatherings which one may witness but once in a lifetime if at all. The kind of a political gathering whose like has never before been witnessed in this, or any other, country.

It was a battle of political titans—two men—William Jennings Bryan, three times the standard bearer of the party, and Charles F. Murphy, the recognized leader of Tammany, probably the most remarkable political organization this country has ever known.

No sooner had Cardinal Gibbons, clad in the rich robes of his churchly office, pronounced the final words of the opening invocation on Tuesday noon, and the battle was on.

Mr. Bryan's nominaton of Senator Kern for the temporary chairmanship in opposition to Judge Parker, the choice of the national committee, was but a feint. When Mr. Kern, taking the speakers' platform, pleaded for Democratic harmony, and proposed to Judge Parker that they both retire in favor of any one of half a dozen men whom he named, Mr. Bryan scored his first tally. He had the opposition on the defensive for a time at least.

When Judge Parker declined to respond to Senator Kern's proposition the Senator retired and named Mr. Bryan for temporary chairman, a move that was wildly welcomed by the New York delegation, as Mr. Murphy was more than willing to try conclusions with the Commoner on a direct issue.

The surprise of the day was the throwing of the Clark strength to Parker, and it was that incident, happening within an hour after Chair-Mack's gavel had called the convention to order, that produced the deadlock when the balloting for the nominess began early Friday morning.

The defeat of Col. Bryan for the temporary chairmanship was a momentous event for the Democratic party, and the leaders and rank and file of the party knew it when it occurred. It was no longer a contest between candidates. It was to the bitter end between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Murphy. Both had accepted the guage of battle, and there would be no compromise.

The change in the party alignment brought many surprises to the layman. Among them the swinging of Theodore A. Bell, of California, temporary chairman of the Denver convention of four years ago, to the Murphy forces. Mr. Bell led the opposition to Bryan, and did not hesitate in demanding that the Nebraskan, to whom the Democracy had given three opportunities, now step aside, and permit other leaders to shape the course of the party.

After the vote ex-Gov. Patterson of Ohio, expressed the feelings of many of the old leaders who had that day voted against Bryan, when he said:

"The defeat of Mr. Bryan, necessary though it was, was an occasion for tears rather than cheers. He has been and is a great man, but he has had his opportunity, and must now step aside."

That Tuesday night following the defeat of Mr. Bryan, will ever remain a memorable one in Democratic history. The great question of that night was: "Is it to be a bolt."

Among the leaders for the various candidates, the Clark forces instantly realized that if the Speaker was to win he must do so in spite of Mr. Bryan's opposition. The Wilson leaders knew they would have Bryan's support, but would it suffice? Leaders of other candidates were wondering what form the alignment would take when the deadlock between Clark and Wilson should be broken.

THAT ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

Scenes and Speechmaking Preceding the Roll Call.

It was a long night and a wild one. Sunset came and darkened the great east windows of the convention hall with men talking of candidates and party principles. Sun-up lightened the windows again to find men tired but voiceful still, talking of men and principles, and strangest of all, to an audience of fully 5,000 persons, half, it is true, delegates, alternates and newspapermen, but the rest interested spectators, whom neither flow of oratory nor repeated demonstrations, each very like the other, could drive away.

'Twas such a night as old conventioners could not remember. It was probably the most remarkable night in the history of the time-honored Democratic party.

Just when the convention was about to proceed to put candidates in nomination for the Presidency William Jennings Bryan got the floor and offered a resolution which declared in substance that the money power, as represented by J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, and August Belmont, was engaged in a conspiracy to purchase the Presidential nomination of the convention. Mr. Ryan was sitting in the convention as a delegate from Virginia and Mr. Belmont as a delegate from New York. Mr. Bryan's resolution practically called upon the convention to expel them, and to declare itself opposed to the nomination of any candidate representative of or under obligation to the Morgan-Ryan-Belmont interests.

Pandemonium does not describe the scene that followed this move on the part of the peerless leader.

The faces of Murphy, Taggart, Sullivan and others of the old line leaders were studies as they listened to the Bryan declaration and quickly decided what action to take on it. The moment that the Nebraskan withdrew the concluding portion of his resolution which would have forced the expulsion of Ryan and Belmont as delegates, the battle was won for Bryan.

One feature of the tense battle between Bryan and the New York and Virginia delegations over the Bryan resolution escaped the notice of most of the delegates and spectators in the convention hall.

Every man who spoke for or against the resolution, except Bryan, showed the tense emotion that gripped him Their faces twitched, their hands trembled. Most of them were seeing red.

Bryan, on the contrary, was as calm, as steady, as unruffled, as if he were addressing a Chautauqua audience. His jaw was firmly set, but his hand was steady. He had perfect control of his voice and his selection of words was deliberate. Only his eyes showed the strain he was under. These flashed as few people have seen them. But from the galleries he appeared almost unconcerned in the outcome.

Mr. Bryan made the situation even more dramatic by asking Virginia and New York to request a modification of the resolution, and when they scorned the suggestion he took the course himself. From that moment sentiment changed.

The final vote was: Yeas, 889; nays, 196; not voting, 2; absent, 1.

Bryan's fight "to rid the Democratic party of the Ryan-Belmont-Morgan interests" delayed the beginning of nominating speeches at the night session from 8 o'clock until nearly 11.

Then just before midnight the delegates and visitors settled back for what was to be six hours of oratory and noisy demonstrations.

When Alabama, the first State on the roll, was called, the chairman of the delegation, announced that William B. Bankhead, son of Senator Bankhead, would speak. He placed in nomination Oscar W. Underwood. Senator Bankhead concluded his speech at 11.18, and the Alabama delegates leaped cheering to their seats. They were joined by the Georgians and other Underwood delegates. Underwood banners and Underwood pictures were held aloft, and the band played "Dixie." The demonstration lasted 20 minutes.

At 11.50 p. m. Arizona yielded to Missouri, and Senator James D. Reed spoke for the nomination of Champ Clark. This started a great demonstration for Clark that lasted more than an hour.

One of the marchers carried in a big rooster that was held on high by an enthusiast who climbed into the press stand. Meantime, the crowd kept up a terrific din, whistling, cheering, and blowing horns. A score of parti-colored umbrellas were raised, and some of the spectators in the galleries began throwing improvised confetti among the delegates. An attempt was made to carry the Wilson banners to the platform, following the example of the Clark adherents, but the officers of the Convention ordered them down, and they continued their parade about the hall Quiet was restored at 1.30.

J. T. Robinson, Governor-elect of Arkansas, then took the platform to second the nomination of Clark. Robinson talked just five minutes. California seconded the nomination of Clark. Robinson talked just five minutes. California seconded the nomination of Clark. Colorado was passed. Then came Connecticut, and Henry Wade Rogers of New Haven took the platform to nominate Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

At the conclusion of Rogers's speech the Connecticut delegates began a demonstration for Baldwin. It lasted only a few minutes. The Baldwin adherents were not many, but lusty lunged, and while their demonstration lasted it was quite a noisy one.

The Clark demonstration made the one which followed the nomination of Connecticut's favorite son, seem tame in comparison.

That did not appeal to the spirit of fairness among the newspaper men, so they hastily arranged in honor of Gov. Baldwin a fine rock crystal demonstration, which was attended by many, and at which a good time was reported by all.

It did so well that Connecticut men got to their feet again in the dazed hope that something real had happened outside their calculations. But they soon gave up.

The demonstration for Governor Wilson was without doubt the greatest ever witnessed at a National Convention of either party. It began when Delaware on the roll call gave way to New Jersey and Judge John W. Westcott, one of the delegates at large from that State, made his way to the platform to place the name of Governor Wilson in nomination. That was at ten minutes after two o'clock.

Judge Westcott had just time to bow to the chair and turn to the delegates when bedlam broke. Some one proposed "Three cheers for Governor Wilson," and that was the match that started the fire. The Wilson delegates and their followers were on their feet in a flash. An effort was made by Ollie James, the chairman, to halt the demonstration at least until Judge Westcott got a chance to mention the name of the candidate in whose advocacy he had attempted to speak. It was useless though to even think of stopping the demonstration. In less time than it can be told delegates and boosters were jumping up and down, screaming hysterically, in their efforts to start a demonstration. And they succeeded, for one after another nearly all the delegations, including many who had joined in the

frenzied Clark demonstration earlier in the night, had taken up the cry "We want Wilson."

Banners, flags, signs, posters and emblems of every conceivable kind were hoisted into the air and waved vigorously, stirring up enthusiasm. The screaming and yelling increased and so did the number of banners and flags. From the balconies huge signs bearing Wilson mottoes were hung over the American flags that had been used to decorate the hall.

At 3.15 a. m. the Wilson demonstration passed the record made by the Clark people earlier in the session. It had been under way an hour and five minutes. At this time the noise began to subside, and the sergeants-at-arms started in to clear the aisles, the police assisting . At 3.20 order had been more or less restored. Then some one brought an electric automobile horn in the hall and the pandemonium broke loose again.

By the time Westcott was well into his speech a somnolent quiet had settled over the hall, broken every now and then by the rounds of applause that greeted the speaker's eulogy of Wilson. The galleries half filled with both men and women, had subsided into sleepy silence. A few busy boys and men passed about the hall peddling sandwiches and water—for a substantial consideration—to the exhausted delegates and spectators.

Convention Floor Like a Circus.

The Convention floor had taken on the appearance of a circus ground after the performance. The debris of the night of wild disorder was strewn about the place. The State standards, broken and battered, leaned drunkenly above the heads of the delegations. Several of the delegates slept fitfully, head on breast, awakening with a start as each gust of applause swept the room. A highly colored lithograph of Wilson glared down from one of the galleries, where it had been hoisted during the Wilson demonstration. Even the police, on post along the aisles, leaned heavily on the seats or shifted uneasily.

It was four o'clock when Westcott concluded, and his peroration set off another demonstration by the Wilson forces. The lseepy delegates awoke to life, and, aided by the band, they raised a din. Once more the standards were wrenched from the places; the Wilson banners again put in an appearance, and the parade around the hall once more was on.

Five minutes of demonstration found the parade piled in a struggling mass of delegates, marchers, chairs, and banners at the head of the centre aisle. The yelling continued, and the band aided the uproar. Up in the gallery the shrieking automatic automobile horn was again turned loose to add to the pandemonium of sounds.

Chairman James finally decided that it had gone far enough and he pounded his desk, ordered the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles, and then ordered that the roll call be resumed.

When Indiana was called Senator Shively took the platform to nominate Gov. Marshall. It was then 4.35 a. m.

By the time Shively had finished at 5.05 dawn and begun to dim the arc lights in the hall. A cheer greeted the conclusion of his speech, and the Indiana delegation swung out a big Marshall banner. For the first time a band appeared on the floor of the Convention and led the parade through the aisles. The Hoosiers marched to the strains of "On the Banks of the Wabash." Senator Kern was prominent in the procession, marching behind the big Marshall banner.

The Marshall band and demonstration served to awaken the few spectators left in the galleries for a short time. The demonstration, however, lasted only five minutes.

Ohio was called at 5.45 a. m., and M. A. Daugherty stepped to the front of the stage to nominate Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio.

Mr. Daugherty concluded at 6 a. m. The Harmon forces made no attempt at a demonstration.

As a rule the delegates listened patiently to the somewhat lengthy nominating and seconding speeches, seeming to realize that this rhetorical maze had to be threaded before the serious work of voting was begun. After day had broken and the artificial lights in the big armory were giving way before the gray shafts streaming through the windows the pangs of hunger and the fatigue of the long sitting grew upon them and they began to call to the speakers to make what they had to say as brief as possible. The wiser men among the scheduled orators heeded this advice. Others who atempted to make the eagle scream and the flag wave in wordy pictures were treated with scanty courtesy.

Take Test Vote Quickly.

It was 6.43 a. m. when the last state was called and the last speech had been made. Inside the auditorium only a single line of arc lights gleamed where there had been a score before. Outside, the light of day filtered its way through a heavy veil of clouds. But the clouds were no heavier than the eyes of the delegates, and they greeted the beginning of the first roll call with a whoop.

The test vote was carried on with great rapidity and little or no confusion. The galleries were all but forsaken. Strangely enough the women seemed to outnumber the men among the spectators who had spent the night at the hall, and were also much more keenly alert to the proceedings. Two or three of them had collapsed into sound slumber.

It required half an hour to call the roll and figure the results.

Six candidates had been placed in nomination. Oscar Underwood of Alabama, Champ Clark of Missouri, Simeon Eli Baldwin of Connecticut, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana and Judson Harmon of Ohio.

Clark	440 1-2
Wilson	324
Harmon	148
Underwood	117 1-2
Marshall	31
Baldwin	22
William Sulzer	2
William J. Bryan	1
Not voting	2

From the fifth to the ninth ballot New York voted "90 for Harmon," and Nebraska voted almost solidly for Clark as instructed by the State convention, Mr. Bryan, as a Nebraska delegate-at-large, following his instructions up to and including the fourteenth ballot. On the tenth ballot New York switched to "90 for Clark," causing a Clark demonstration. The balloting continued without serious interruption until Nebraska was called on the fifteenth when Mr. Bryan arose from his seat on the floor and asked permission to explain a change in his vote.

"No! No!" came the cries, and Congressman Sulzer, of New York, who was presiding, ruled the Nebraskan out of order, and instructed him to vote without an explanation.

"Despite my instructions, I will not vote for Clark so long as New York votes for him," yelled Mr. Bryan, and pandemonium was again loose in the great convention.

The unanimous consent which Mr. Bryan had asked was finally granted at the request of Senator Stone, of Missouri.

From the platform Mr. Bryan read a typewritten statement saying he did so for the reason that he did not want to be misquoted. It was a scathing arraignment of Murphy and the interests Bryan claims he represents, and another effort to read Tammany out of the Democratic party. He referred to his resolution which the convention had passed on Thursday night, and said no candidate the party might nominate with the assistance of the votes of the New York delegation voting as a unit under the direction of Murphy would be in a position to carry out the promises of that resolution.

The reading of his statement was interrupted time after time before it was completed, and when completed a

hundred or more delegates were on the floor clamoring for recognition.

"Will you support the nominee of this convention" yelled one delegate.

"I do not expect to bolt," parried Mr. Bryan.

Another succeeded in asking a long hypothetical question, which he refused to answer unless it was made more explicit.

Another asked whether he considered a refusal to support a candidate receiving Murphy's support the same as a refusal to support for President a man nominated with Murphy's support.

"Does not the law make a difference," replied Mr. Bryan, "between the lawyer who defends a criminal after the crime has been committed, and the man who assists in the commission of a crime."

Mr. Bryan then announced his vote for Woodrow Wilson and retired to his seat in the Nebraska delegation, and continued to cast his vote for Wilson throughout the night.

Every strategy known in political generalship was tried to stampede the convention for the different candidates. No convention in the history of this coutry has seen such wild demonstrations as have been witnessed in this one at Baltimore.

While Tuesday's dramatic incident arising over the selection of a temporary chairman was the cause of almost unprecedented turmoil, there was nothing even bordering on a demonstration. It was just plain fight—not enthusiasm.

Even the speech of Temporary Chairman Parker did not arouse the response so characteristic of Democratic conventions of the past, and the convention showed nothing but a fighting mood until after the incident of the Bryan resolution of Thursday evening and the beginning of the nominating speeches.

On Thursday night, when the nominating speeches were being made, at the close of that of Senator Reed naming Clark, the Speaker's beautiful daughter stepped onto a chair in the gallery, and with a big American flag wrapped around her, and another in each hand, led the cheering for her father. She was the only woman who figured conspicuously in the demonstrations.

Great as was the Clark demonstration, however, it did not compare in noise with that led by the Princeton boys when Judge Westcott named the New Jersey executive. For more than one and a half hours the din continued, the lusty youngsters seeming to glory in their ability to keep it up.

Of all of the demonstrations of Thursday night the most amusing was that started by a man in the press stand for Gov. Baldwin, when the name of the Connecticut executive was entered in the race for the nomination. Realizing that the fourteen delegates from Connecticut could not successfully compete with the stronger following of the other candidates the men in the press stand volunteered a noisy assistance which they continued for more than twenty minutes and which subsided only when the chair threatened to clear the press, stand if the reporters did not stop. The many star writers of the press stand, men whose reputations for genius are world-wide, led the Baldwin demonstration, and introduced into it all the elements of a first class vaudeville show or a gridiron club dinner. It was the one really spontaneous and amusing demonstrations of the long week.

Original of a Dickens Character.

Oscar Millender, a blacksmith, who is believed to have been the original Joe Gargery in "Great Expectations," is dead at the age of 72. Dickens spent many hours with him at his forge, near Gad's Hill.