

CONVENTION ADJOURNS TO MONDAY, 11:00 A. M.

FAILED TO REACH A FINAL VERDICT

Twenty-Six Ballots Taken in Democratic Convention and Party's Standard Bearer is Not Yet Named—Wilson Made Steady Gains, While Clark Lost—Political Records Are Broken.

Baltimore, June 29.—With Governor Woodrow Wilson gaining on each ballot and Speaker Champ Clark constantly losing ground in the race for the Presidential nomination, the Democratic National Convention at 11:05 o'clock tonight adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Twenty-six ballots had been taken since the first call of the States and there was no hope of a final verdict tonight. It is against all critical precedents for a National convention to sit on Sunday, but tomorrow will be a day of important conferences among the party leaders and a day of hard work for the campaign managers.

When the convention adjourned tonight Speaker Clark was hurrying to Baltimore from Washington in response to an urgent call from his campaign director.

William Jennings Bryan at the afternoon session had attacked Clark and had said he would vote for no man willing to accept a nomination at the hand of "Murphy" of Tammany Hall.

It was the plan of Mr. Clark to appear before the convention and make an answer. In this was his managers hoped to bolster the falling vote.

The ballots today ran from the 13th to the 26th. Wilson began at 356 and ended at 407 1-2, a net gain during the day of 51 votes.

Speaker Clark began at 554 and fell to 463 1-2, a loss of 90 1-2 votes. The anti-Clark elements in the convention called attention to the fact that they almost exactly offset the 90 votes given to Clark by the New York delegation.

Breaks to Governor Wilson were coming from many different delegations as the balloting closed. His managers believed that once he had overtaken Speaker Clark the winning of delegates would become general.

The Clark forces plan to make a desperate effort tomorrow to win back some of the delegates lost today and in this work they probably will have the personal direction of the Speaker himself. The Wilson forces, meantime, expect to fight not only to hold their gains of today, but to induce more to desert the other candidates.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, tonight made a motion to eliminate the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes on each succeeding ballot after the 27th until only one name was left in the race. There was a storm of objections and the subject was pressed no further.

The Harmon delegates from Ohio threw their support to Speaker Clark on several ballots, but did not materially help him toward the necessary two-thirds vote because of the gradual inroads made by Wilson. They then changed back to Harmon and remained there until the last ballot of the evening.

The greater bulk of the Massachusetts delegation deserted Clark tonight and started the Foss boom. It created little excitement.

The deadlock confronting the Democratic convention is the most remarkable of modern politics. There was no one in the convention today able to recall another instance in recent years in which it had required anything like the number of ballots to nominate that so far have been taken without result.

Having failed to nominate with the week end it is not anticipated that the delegates will hurry to a decision on Monday and the fight may be prolonged for several days. The Clark people are still confident that enough of their delegates will remain steadfast to constitute the necessary one-third to prevent a nomination.

Many of the delegates were hopeful that an early decision might be reached but the two leading candidates were tonight so far short of the 725 1-3 votes necessary to nominate that the problem ahead seemed a most difficult one.

Clark Will Answer Bryan. Baltimore, June 29.—Speaker Clark came to Baltimore tonight in response to the urgent request of former Senator Fred T. DuBois, his campaign manager, and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, who represented that the Missouri's candidacy had suffered by reason of an "attack upon his honor" made by William J. Bryan. The convention, apparently hopelessly deadlocked, had adjourned until Monday before the Speaker's arrival.

There is a good deal of bitterness against Mr. Bryan among the Clark adherents.

They feel that the Nebraskan has no right to attempt to place a Morgan-Belmont-Ryan brand on the Speaker just because the New York delegation gave its support to him. They have attempted to offset the effect upon the progressives made by Mr. Bryan's statement that he would withhold his vote from the Missouri so long as the New York vote went to him.

At the same time they argued that he could not wipe out the injury without attacking Mr. Bryan in the forum where Mr. Bryan's assault was delivered. A majority of the Missouri delegates felt that while Mr. Clark had been justified in facing Mr. Bryan and defending himself before the convention, his opponents would charge that his appearance was for the purpose of personally seeking vindication in the form of votes.

Mr. Williams and former Senator DuBois were said to have ignored the advice of their associates and to have told Mr. Clark that his only chance of staying in an immediate confrontal of Mr. Bryan at the convention. They urged him to take the first train, believing that it would get him here before the adjournment of the session.

The chances are that Mr. Clark would have reached the convention hall in time to make a dramatic entrance had the plans of Messrs. Williams and DuBois become known. It was the plan to adjourn shortly before midnight and the Clark forces not wanting another ballot after the 26th, had entered upon a counter Wilson demonstration.

As soon as the Clark leaders heard that Senator DuBois had gone to the depot to meet the Speaker they called in their following and the elaborate demonstration quickly subsided.

The adjournment over Sunday gives to the Clark forces opportunity to adjust differences. These are not thought to be serious and it is thought Mr. Clark will be able to heal them. It could not be determined tonight whether Mr. Clark would attempt to see Mr. Bryan. Some members of the Missouri delegation believe he will be content to make a statement to the convention through some friend, or that he will ask that a letter be read setting forth such statements as he cares to present. There is no way he could address the convention except by invitation, but it is not likely this would be withheld if he desires to speak on Monday.

Mr. Clark arrived in Baltimore at 11:45 and went direct to the Emerson Hotel. There he went into conference with the managers, ex-Senator Fred DuBois, of Idaho, and William R. Hearst, of New York.

After his conference with Mr. Hearst, Senator Stone, David R. Francis and others, Speaker Clark issued the following statement: "Today in the National convention an outrageous aspersion was cast upon me and by one who of all men ought to be the last to besmudge or betray his friends or his party. So far as I am personally concerned it is enough to say that the charge which reflects upon my personal or party integrity is utterly and absolutely false. I might afford to forget myself, but I am by the clerk of the Democratic House of Representatives the ranking official Democrat in National public life. I cannot be false or corrupt without reflecting upon my party in the most serious way.

"Any man who would enter into an alliance with any selfish interest or privileged class of this country to gain the Presidency or the Presidency and the unworthiness of the Presidency and of the Speakership of the House. If I have not entered into such an alliance then the Democrat, however distinguished, who charges me with this act is a traitor to the Democratic party and to his professional friendship to me.

"I am not here to plead for a nomination or to attempt to influence any man's political action. Let every man proceed in this convention according to his convictions and the expressed will of his constituents. I ask no undue consideration from any man, be he friend or foe, but I demand exact justice from every Democrat, either in the convention or throughout the Nation. With William J. Bryan and his charge made in the convention today, the issue is proof or retraction. I shall expect him to meet that issue."

CHAMP CLARK. The hour the statement was issued, 1:40 A. M., Mr. Bryan had retired for the night, leaving word that he was not to be disturbed.

Baltimore, June 29.—While the roll was being called on the 26th ballot another Wilson demonstration was begun. When Maryland, which had passed the night, the delegation was demanded. The chairman of the delegation announced 16 votes for Clark, but stated that two members of delegation wished to state a preference for another candidate.

When the roll was called the second (Continued on Page Eight.)

RESULT OF VOTE AS TOLD BY BALLOTS

Table with columns for Ballots (13-26) and rows for candidates: Clark, Wilson, Underwood, Harmon, Marshall, Foss, Bryan, Kern, James, Gaynor, Absent, Total.

WILSON'S VOTE GOES OVER THE FOUR HUNDRED MARK

Jersey Governor Makes Steady Gains During Afternoon and Night—Clark Forces Worried By Defections in Their Ranks—Bryan Stirs Up Trouble and Gets Another Chance to Speak.

Convention Hall, Baltimore, June 29.—The Democratic National Convention struggled in vain through a long and sultry afternoon session this afternoon, trying to make a nomination for President. Tonight the perspiring delegates were still at their task, many of them on the verge of prostration from heat and lack of rest.

Champ Clark steadily lost ground during the afternoon and evening, dropping from 554 on the 13th ballot to 467 1-2 on the 26th ballot.

Woodrow Wilson made important gains during the late afternoon and evening balloting, going from 356 1-2 on the 13th to 405 on the 26th ballot.

The Wilson forces were enthusiastic tonight and were claiming they ultimately would win. The Clark people plainly were worried by the defections in their ranks. Kansas was the first important State to desert Clark as a whole for Wilson.

The sentiment in the hall during the evening was in favor of Wilson from the beginning, but the Wilson contingent was not able to get a two-thirds vote until today. Then under State convention instructions the entire 20 Kansas votes went into the Wilson column.

On the 21st ballot the Clark people in something of a panic sought to have a recess ordered. The Wilson people encouraged by their steady gains, fought the motion and defeated it on a roll call.

The afternoon session was marked by another dramatic outburst from Mr. Bryan. He declared that so long as the services of "Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall," he would not vote for him. In changing to Wilson, Mr. Bryan said he reserved the right to switch again if New York or any other State delegation "controlled by the interests" should go to the standard of the New Jersey Governor.

From the floor a score of delegates hurled questions at the Nebraskan and applauded as he attempted to make himself heard. Several delegates wanted to know if Mr. Bryan would support the ultimate nominee of the convention in the event that his nominating vote included the 90 from the State of New York. Mr. Bryan said he was content to make his protest in advance of any decision by the convention. He "expected" to support the nominee. A lawyer, he shouted, was permitted to "defend a criminal" after the crime was committed, but would not be permitted to defend the criminal if he had abetted the crime.

Some of the delegates believed Mr. Bryan was making a final bid for the nomination. If it was intended as such, it appeared to fail, for there seemed to be a crystallization of the forces against him, and their strength seemed to indicate that a Bryan stampede so often predicted was out of the question.

Baltimore, June 29.—Under the guise of explaining a change of vote in the Nebraska delegation, William Jennings Bryan got another hearing in the Democratic National Convention today and again threw the delegates and spectators into a disorderly uproar.

Bryan, who under primary instructions had been voting for Champ Clark, announced that he would not

vote for him again while New York was included in the Clark column. He changed his vote to Woodrow Wilson, but defiantly declared he would change again if "Mr. Murphy" and the "Ryan-Belmont-Morgan" crowd should vote for Wilson.

Bryan was assailed from the floor by many delegates who demanded that his speech be stopped and by others who demanded to know if he would support the nominee. Bryan said he "expected" to do so, but he also expected the convention to nominate a man without the support "of the interests."

Balloting Begins Anew. Convention Hall, Baltimore, June 29.—The convention hall was again the center of intense animation and expectancy. The hour for resuming the balloting drew near. In the hall the delegates struggled to their seats, though the crush was not so great as on previous days. This was attributed to the intense heat and the fact that tired thousands remained in the hall until adjournment this morning.

Many of the leading supporters of the Presidential aspirants were in the hall early conferring earnestly with advance members of the delegations. Chairman James called the convention to order at 1:06. The chaplain, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Strayer, of Baltimore, then said the prayer.

The hall was in confusion with delegates crowding into the aisles. Order was finally had at 1:15 p. m., and for the thirteenth ballot the clerk began the calling of the roll.

The 13th roll call began with the same monotonous repetition that marked last night's voting. When Connecticut was reached Wilson's 1-3 vote to Underwood. The rumored shift in the vote of the Nebraska delegation did not materialize on this ballot, the record remaining Clark 13, Wilson 3.

There has been some question as to whether New York would cast its 90 votes for Clark, but Charles F. Murphy made his usual announcement of 90 votes for Clark again and it was apparent that there would be no nomination.

North Carolina gave Wilson a gain of one from the Underwood column. Wilson also took two from Clark in Ohio.

In Alaska Clark gained one from Wilson. Hawaii gave Clark a gain of one from Wilson.

Porto Rico voted six for Wilson, a gain of two for Clark. In Virginia Clark gained 2 1-2 from Underwood.

The result of the 13th ballot was: Clark 554; Wilson 356 1-2; Underwood 115 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Foss 2; Bryan 1. This showed a gain of five for Clark, Wilson gained 2 1-2 and Underwood lost 7 1-2. Foss was put on the roll with two votes. Kern received no votes and Bryan was given one. At 1:40 the roll call began for the fourteenth time.

effort to secure unanimous consent that Bryan be allowed to make a statement. A roar of dissent greeted the request when Sulzer stated it, but he announced: "The Chair hears no objection."

Bryan made his way to the platform and a round of cheers greeted him. Through the uproar Bryan shouted: "As long as New York's vote is recorded for Mr. Clark, I withhold my vote for him and cast it."

He got no further. "Again the racket swept the hall. I am explaining my vote only because my advice was not followed in by own delegation. I advised that those who are instructed for Clark vote for him until conditions arose which justified in doing otherwise. Not all this delegation agreed with me. If a poll is demanded, I am now ready to cast my vote and give my reasons."

"I recognize the responsibility that rests upon me and do what I intend to do in giving this explanation. I expected this necessary to arise. I have written out what I propose to say that there may be no mistake."

Here Mr. Bryan read a prepared statement explaining his vote. "Having explained our position," said Bryan. "I now announce my vote for..."

Another roar from the floor interrupted him and former Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, secured the floor to ask Bryan a question.

"Does the gentleman mean that he will not support the nominee of this convention if he is nominated by the present votes of the New York delegation?"

"Bryan asserted his willingness to repeat. "This is true," said Mr. Bryan, "a Democratic convention and we have a right to ask questions of each other and be frank."

"Hypocrisy has been certified to by 6,500,000 Democrats and I ask the secretary to enter a dissenting vote if the will give me his name. And I will put it beside the name of Belmont and others who were not Democrats when I was a Democrat."

Bryan then returned to the question of Governor McCorkle. "Nothing that I have said here this morning would give any grounds for the conclusion that I would not lend my aid to nominate a man that I would not support him after he had been nominated over my opposition."

"Just as a lawyer who defends a criminal after a crime has been committed and a lawyer who conspires with a criminal before the crime is committed."

Governor Brewer, of Mississippi, demanded to know if Clark, Wilson, Underwood, Kern or any other candidate before the convention was nominated with the aid of New York, whether Bryan would support the ticket.

"I deny the right of any man to put a hypothetical question to me," said Mr. Bryan. Here Mr. Bryan was interrupted.

A delegate moved that these questions and answers were out of order and there was more confusion in which the chairman pounded the table.

Allow me to complete my answers that until he puts into the question every essential element I cannot answer it," continued the Nebraskan.

John B. Knox, of Alabama, jumped to his chair and in an impassioned speech denounced Mr. Bryan as interfering with the proceedings and that Mr. Bryan was violating the point of order. There were cries of "sit down," "put him out," and the delegates were in an uproar.

Mr. Knox declared that no one had

a right to attack any candidate before this convention.

A hand bill distributor at this point was thrown out of the hall and the turmoil continued.

While the confusion attending the reading of Bryan's statement was in progress there came cries for Murphy, Lewis Nixon, Alton B. Parker, and Norman E. Mack, and interfered in the aisles before the platform.

Murphy watched Bryan closely, standing in shirt sleeves. "Now I am prepared to announce my vote," concluded Mr. Bryan. "I cast my vote for Nebraska's second choice, Governor Wilson."

Bryan's announcement caused another uproar. The New Jersey delegation led the demonstration. Bryan made his way from the platform through the Clark, three for Kern, two and a half not voting.

The 17th ballot was almost identical with the 16th. The result was Clark 545; Wilson 362 1-2; Underwood 112 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 4 1-2; Bryan 1. This left Clark with a loss of six votes, Wilson, Underwood, Harmon and Marshall unchanged. Kern gained 2 1-2 votes.

The 18th ballot proceeded as far as the "passage" before there was any considerable shift. Twelve and one-half votes were gained by Underwood, 10 from Clark and 2 1-2 from Wilson. The result was: Clark 535; Wilson 361; Underwood 125; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 3 1-2; Bryan 1.

This was a loss of 10 for Clark, a loss of 1 1-2 for Wilson and a gain of 12 1-2 for Underwood. This ballot brought Clark's vote below the majority, which he had gained on the 10th ballot and which his managers counted on to help force his nomination.

Idaho's Kern vote broke for Bryan, giving him six of the eight votes of the State. Clark 6. The result of the 19th ballot was: Clark 532; Wilson 338; Underwood 130; Harmon 24; Marshall 30; Kern 1; Bryan 7.

This showed a loss of three for Clark, a loss of three for Wilson, a gain for Underwood of five and a gain of six for Bryan. During the 20th ballot Senator Bankhead, manager of the Underwood forces, received a telegram from Representative Underwood saying: "We control the situation. I hope my friends will stand firm."

The 20th ballot resulted: Clark 512; Wilson 358 1-2; Underwood 121 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 1; Bryan 1.

This was a loss of 20 for Clark, a gain of 30 1-2 for Wilson, a loss of 8 1-2 for Underwood. Foss and James were each placed on the roll on this ballot.

On the 21st ballot Wilson men in the Washington and Wyoming delegations asked roll calls. Clark had majorities in each delegation and under the unit rule the entire vote of both went to him.

Clark's loss and Wilson's gain continued on the 21st ballot. The result was: Clark 508; Wilson 395 1-2; Underwood 118 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Kern 1; Bryan 1; Foss 5.

This was a loss of four for Clark, a gain of seven for Wilson and a loss of three for Underwood.

Former Governor David R. Francis, of the Clark forces, moved that the convention recess until 8:30. The Wilson forces encouraged by the steady gain through the afternoon, objected and Senator Lea, of Tennessee, demanded a roll call.

The convention refused to adjourn and the 22nd ballot was begun.

"I expect to support the nominee of this convention. (Applause) I do not expect any one to be nominated here who will not deserve the support of the Democratic party. I do not expect any one to be nominated who would permit a partnership between Morgan, Ryan and Belmont and himself (Applause) I shall stand ready to withdraw my vote from the one for whom I am going to cast it whenever New York casts her vote for him, I cast my vote for Nebraska's second choice, Governor Wilson."

Mr. Bryan's announcement was received with prolonged cheering and applause after which Senator Stone, of Missouri, was recognized by the chair. Senator Stone said: "So far as Speaker Clark is concerned I have just this one sentence to utter. I pledge his great record as a Democrat and the splendid service rendered his party for more than a quarter of a century and no part of it was more conspicuous than that during the campaigns of William J. Bryan." (Applause.)

Then the call from Nebraska began. On the roll call Nebraska's vote, which up to this ballot had been cast 13 for Clark and three for Wilson,

divided Clark 4, Wilson 12.

The result of the 14th ballot was: Clark 550; Wilson 382; Underwood 113; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 2; Kern 2.

This was a loss of four for Clark; a gain of 5 1-2 for Wilson and a loss of 1-2 for Underwood.

An Oklahoma delegate asked to explain his change of his vote from Wilson to Clark.

"My name is Giddings, of Opuless, Okla. I have always followed the lead of the Niagara Nebraska, but I do not like to sit here and hear aspersions on my fellow Democrats. I think it is time to call a halt in personalities and stand on principles. I want to go back to Oklahoma with my record clean."

Here a delegate cried from the floor: "You may go back, but you will never come back."

Mr. Giddings defended his record as a Democrat and asked if Mr. Bryan could do the same.

"I ask this convention," concluded the Oklahoma, "to turn upon Mr. Bryan a paraphrase statement of his own: 'Thou shalt not press down upon the brow of Democracy a crown of gold.'"

Here a yell interrupted. The speaker tried to finish, but the uproar drowned his voice.

"You shall not press down upon the brow of Democracy a thorny crown of anarchy. You shall not crucify us upon a cross of selfishness," shouted Giddings and he left the platform.

The poll of Oklahoma proceeded. Oklahoma's vote was unchanged, Clark 10; Wilson 10. The squabble had taken more than half an hour, and had accomplished nothing.

Connecticut changed its vote to Wilson 1; Clark 9; Underwood 4.

The call of the roll of the 15th ballot was then begun at 3:55.

On this ballot Montana's eight votes, up to that time cast solid for Clark, split. Six went to Wilson and two to Clark. The result was:

Clark 552; Wilson 382 1-2; Underwood 110 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 2; Kern 2.

This gave Clark a loss of one, Wilson a gain of one-half and Underwood a loss of one-half. This gave Wilson one-sixth of a vote less than one-third of the convention.

When Idaho was reached on the 16th ballot Governor Hawley, of that State, asked a poll of the delegation, declaring that, although instructed for Clark, a majority of the delegates had determined that the time had come to disregard their instructions.

The chairman, after examining concluded: "If the majority of the delegation believes there is no longer a reasonable hope of Clark's nomination, they may violate their instructions and be responsible to the people."

A shout of protest went up. "I object to the chairman characterizing the action of the delegates as a violation of their instructions," shouted Thomas H. Ball, of Texas, Wilson delegate.

Idaho was passed.

Representative Burleson, of Texas, went to the platform and protested to James against the form of his ruling.

Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, joined Burleson on the platform. The Wilson managers were aroused and Hughes warned James that a resolution to "vacate the chair" had already been prepared and would be presented if further rulings were not impartial.

The result of the poll of Idaho, at the end of the roll call, gave the eight votes of the State to Clark.

The result of the 16th ballot was: Clark 551; Wilson 382 1-2; Underwood 112 1-2; Harmon 29; Marshall 30; Bryan 1; Kern 2.

On this ballot Clark lost one, Wilson remained unchanged, Underwood gained two, Harmon and Marshall remained unchanged.

The 17th ballot began with the hall in disorder, Idaho caused trouble again and was passed and at the end of the call demanded a poll of the delegation. Five delegates voted for Kern, four for Clark and seven were absent.

Each delegate had half a vote. This made 4 1-2 votes present and majority of the 2 1-2 votes were for Kern.

Chairman James ruled that the delegation was controlled by the votes of the delegates present and directed that the eight votes be cast two for crowded aisles to the Nebraska section.

After order had been restored Bryan took up Brewer's question.

"I expect to support the nominee of this convention. I do not expect any one nominated here to permit himself to be allied with Morgan, Ryan and Belmont." (Continued on Page Eight.)