

THE CONCORD TIMES.

JOHN B. SHERRILL, Editor and Publisher.

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DEMOCRATS IN DENVER

Twentieth National Convention of the Party of Jefferson and Jackson on July 7. Two-thirds Vote Needed to Secure Nomination.



Bryan and Johnson the Leading Candidates. Conventions of the Past "Old Hickory" and "The Little Giant" Tilden vs. Hayes.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.
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IN the new Auditorium at Denver, capital of Colorado, on the 7th of July, the twentieth national convention of the Democratic party will begin its work of nominating candidates for president and vice president of the United States. A two-thirds vote of the 1,008 delegates, or 672 votes, will be required to nominate.

In Republican national conventions a mere majority is sufficient. The Democrats adopted the two-thirds rule at their first national convention, seventy-six years ago. Of the candidates for the presidential nomination at Denver may be mentioned William J. Bryan of Nebraska, John A. Johnson of Minnesota, David R. Francis of Missouri, George Gray of Delaware and Lewis S. Chanler of New York. The convention will be called to order by Thomas Taggart, chairman of the Democratic national committee.

The first Democratic national convention opened in Baltimore May 21, 1832. Its chief duty was the nomination of a vice presidential candidate. President Andrew Jackson, then near the close of his first term, was so universally popular with his party that no other name was considered for the presidency. A resolution endorsing Jackson in about a hundred words was the only platform adopted. At Van Buren of New York, Jackson's own selection, was named for the vice presidency.

Prior to 1832 presidential candidates were nominated by mass meetings, caucuses, legislative resolutions and in other ways not national in character. In the Baltimore convention all the states except Missouri were represented by delegates. Since 1832 the Democrats have held quadrennial conventions, and eight of them, including the first, have met at Baltimore.

At President Jackson's instance the convention which named candidates for the election of 1836 met May 20, 1836, nearly eighteen months prior to election day, thus giving Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the nominees, the longest campaign in the history of America. This convention adopted no platform. Andrew Jackson was the Democratic platform. The whole power of Jackson's administration was exerted toward the election of Van Buren in order to overthrow John C. Calhoun, with whom "Old Hickory" had quarreled.

President Van Buren was renominated in 1840, the convention meeting May 5, as the unanimous choice of the party. The convention refused to renominate Vice President Johnson, making, in fact, no nomination for that office. Nevertheless Van Buren was badly defeated in the election by William Henry Harrison, while Johnson was elected vice president by the United States senate. The convention of 1840 adopted a platform, the first ever adopted by any national convention. It declared that the federal government is one of limited powers, which should be strictly construed by all the departments.

The convention of 1844 met May 27 and nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee for president and Silas Wright of New York for vice president, but Wright refused to accept the nomination. George M. Dallas of Pennsylvania was placed on the ticket in his stead. Wright's refusal was because of plique at the defeat of Van Buren, who tried to break down the two-thirds rule and secure a renomination for himself. Polk was the first "dark horse" nominee in our history. He had not been mentioned for the presidential nomination prior to the convention.

Lewis Cass of Michigan was nominated for president at the 1848 convention, with William O. Butler of Kentucky as the vice presidential candidate. The convention met May 2.

The convention of 1852, which opened June 1, was a battle royal, and in the end another dark horse, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, was named for president. The fight was between Cass, nominated for a second time, and James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. Finally Pierce was voted for on the thirty-fifth ballot by the Virginia delegation, which persisted in voting for the New Englander until on the forty-ninth ballot nearly all the other delegates swung over and nominated him. William R. King of Alabama was named on the second ballot for vice president.

In 1856 the Democracy finally broke away from Baltimore and met in Cincinnati on June 2. During all of President Pierce's administration James Buchanan had been absent from the country as minister to England and

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(Seal) T. P. KANE,
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thus had escaped the fierce conflict on the slavery problem and the incidental anarchy in Kansas. Buchanan, Douglas and Cass were candidates before the convention. Pierce sought a renomination and received a substantial vote, but his attitude in having favored the repeal of the Missouri compromise rendered him a weaker candidate than Buchanan, whose absence had given him his political salvation. Buchanan received the nomination, with John O. Breckinridge of Kentucky as his vice presidential candidate. The platform adopted at this convention approved the course of the Pierce administration in repealing the Missouri compromise and thus giving slavery a chance to intrench itself in the new territories north of the southern line of Missouri.

The convention of 1860 met at Charleston, S. C., April 23. This was the fiercest Democratic convention ever held, slavery extension being the bone of contention. Stephen A. Douglas was by far the strongest presidential probability. The convention voted fifty-seven ballots without casting the necessary two-thirds vote for one man.

Finally the convention adjourned to meet in Baltimore June 18. Before adjournment several southern states withdrew, being opposed to the Douglas platform. The seceding delegates held a convention in Charleston, adopted a platform for which they had contended in the regular convention, then adjourned to meet in Richmond the next Monday in June. On this date the seceding delegates met and again adjourned to the 21st of June. Meanwhile on the 18th the "regulars" met in Baltimore and nominated Douglas for president and Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama for vice president. Fitzpatrick declined, and the national committee named Herschel V. Johnson in his place. Some of the "seceders" bolted the Baltimore convention and nominated for president John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky and for vice president Joseph Lane of Oregon. The "seceders" sitting in Richmond accepted this ticket.

At Chicago in 1864 the Democratic convention, which met Aug. 22, was national only as it related to the northern states. The eleven southern states then in the Confederacy, of course, were not represented. General George B. McClellan was named for the presidency on the first ballot and George H. Pendleton of Ohio for the vice presidency on the second ballot. The platform pronounced the war failure.

The only time the city of New York ever entertained the national convention was in 1868, when the body met there on the Fourth of July and nominated for president Horatio Seymour, governor of New York, and for vice president Frank P. Blair of Missouri.

In 1872 the Democracy as then constituted returned to the first lot of the party. Baltimore, meeting in convention July 9, and nominated for the first and second offices in the land two Republicans, Horace Greeley of New York and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri. This anomalous situation was brought about by a prior convention of "Liberal Republicans" at Cincinnati, led by Carl Schurz, which nominated Greeley and Brown. The only hope of defeating President Grant for re-election was in a combination of the Democrats and the Liberal Republicans, who had declared violently against the Grant administration. The Baltimore convention simply swallowed the Cincinnati convention product—ticket, platform and all. Greeley and Brown were defeated overwhelmingly in November.

St. Louis was the Democratic convention city in 1876. June 18 being the opening date, Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana were named for president and vice president. Tilden, who was given the nomination by Hayes, was a statesman and had planned his campaign with marvelous ability. Governor Hendricks of Indiana was his chief opponent. Tilden was elected in November, according to the best knowledge and belief of all Democrats and many Republicans, but a special commission created to decide electoral contests voted his opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio, into the presidential chair. The electoral commission was made up of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. The final vote on the matter in contest was eight Republicans for Hayes and seven Democrats for Tilden.

In 1880 the Democrats met June 22 in Cincinnati. Tilden declined a renomination. General Winfield S. Hancock of Pennsylvania was named for president and William H. English of Indiana for vice president.

Grover Cleveland of New York, the first Democrat elected president since 1836 and thus far the only one, was the presidential nominee of the three conventions of 1884 in Chicago, 1888 in St. Louis and 1892 in Chicago. His running mate in 1884 was Thomas A. Hendricks, in 1888 Allen G. Thurman of Ohio and in 1892 Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

When the convention of 1896 met in Chicago the leading candidate was

DEMOCRATS IN DENVER

Richard P. Bland of Missouri, but William J. Bryan of Nebraska, then only thirty-six years old, delivered in the convention his famous "cross-of-gold" speech, and in the ensuing whirlwind of enthusiasm he was nominated for president. Arthur Sewall of Maine was named for vice president. Bryan was renominated by acclamation at Kansas City in 1900, with former Vice President Stevenson in second place.

At the convention in St. Louis in 1904, of which Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri was permanent chairman, Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was nominated for president, with former Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia as running mate.

At the nineteenth Democratic national convention already held fifteen individuals have been named for the presidency. Of these six have been elected. The successful candidates were Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan and Grover Cleveland. Van Buren was elected once and defeated once. Cleveland was elected twice and defeated once. Andrew Jackson was president two terms, but was the nominee of a national convention only once. Tilden was elected at the election and defeated by the electoral commission. Bryan has been defeated twice and is now again the leading candidate for the nomination. In 1904 he was not an aspirant for the honor.

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DENVER, A MILE HIGH

Scene of the Democratic National Convention, July 7



Hastening Colorado City and Its Mammoth Auditorium

By ROBERTUS LOVE.
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DENVER is a mile high. This may be one reason why the delegates, alternates and others attending the Democratic national convention which meets there July 7 may expect a high time. A tablet on the side of a building in the Colorado metropolis sets forth the interesting fact that the altitude at that point is exactly one mile above sea level. Never before has a national political convention elected to hold itself so high up in the world, and never before has such a convention been held so far to the westward. In 1900 the Democratic national convention met in Kansas City that being until the present year "farthest west" for all national nominating conventions.

Denver is paterfamilias proud of its distinction in securing this great convention, where will assemble 1,008 delegates from all the states and territories to nominate candidates for the presidency and the vice presidency of the United States. This will be the twentieth national nominating convention of the historic party, but the first to meet in a city the site of which was a barren plateau when the Democratic party nominated in 1836 its last successful president, Andrew Jackson, whose political changes brought about by the civil war.

The first settlements upon the land now comprising the thriving city of Denver were made in 1857. Originally the place was called St. Charles, but a little later the name was changed in honor of General James W. Denver, territorial governor of Kansas, which at that time included the Colorado country. In 1859 the city received its charter, and in 1868 the first railroad connection with the rest of the world was made. In forty years Denver has grown from next to nothing to undoubted greatness. American energy, the precious metals and the Colorado climate have made Denver the metropolis of the Rocky mountain region and one of the most enviable cities in the world. It is practically impossible to discover anybody who once having seen Denver will speak ill of the city. To most persons Denver and delight spell the same thing.

Denver's determination also might be said to spell the same thing, for the hustling representatives of the Colorado capital were so determined to secure this convention that they pledged the Democratic national committee \$100,000 to help defray convention expenses, and the money was in eight days in the hands of the committee, as says Jack Robinson. Denver also pledged the construction of a convention hall, to be called the Denver Auditorium, which should be the biggest of its kind in the United States. The city has fulfilled that pledge, having put up a splendid stone, steel and brick structure, with a seating capacity larger than that of Madison Square Garden, in New York. The garden seats 12,135, to be exact, while the Denver Auditorium seats 12,500. The capacity is far in excess of that of the great Morison tabernacle at Salt Lake City, the Cincinnati Music hall, the Metropolitan Opera House in New York or the Auditorium or the Coliseum in Chicago.

The Denver Auditorium is built for generations as Denver hopes to get many more big conventions. It is situated in the business center of the city. The structure contains 4,500,000 cubic feet of space and is lighted by 5,000 sixteen candle power electric lights. Three million brick and 1,500 tons of steel were used in the construction. The 12,500 seats are all opera chairs, no cheap wooden affairs, and there is room for the placing of a considerable number of extra chairs in the immense hall when occasion calls for them. As to exits, this hall has the rest of the United States gasping for air. Within two minutes the entire building can be emptied of its human throng. As to ventilation, the Denver Auditorium seems to surpass every known predecessor, for it has two great fans, each ten feet in diameter, midway in the house, to send cold air through the building, while there is an exhaust fan to eliminate the foul air. Each fan has a coil of 12,000 feet of pipe to be filled in summer with cold water, thus establishing a cooling plant, and to be filled with steam in winter, thus heating the building.

The Denver promoters, however, declare that the July climate is so pleasantly cool that every delegate will be able to sit comfortably in the hall with his coat on instead of being compelled, as at most conventions, to go "in shirt sleeves" and with a handkerchief under his collar.

Ignatius J. Dunn of Omaha is the man selected by the Nebraska delegation to nominate William J. Bryan for the presidency.

Nothing in American life is so interesting, so dramatic, so full of thrills, as a national political convention. Denver fully realizes this fact and has determined to supply the delegates and the thousands of visitors to the convention of 1908 with an extra series of thrills. This being, as stated, the first time that the Rocky mountain plateau had the privilege of entertaining a national body of such importance—of world importance, it may be said—Denver proposes to let slip no opportunity to prove to the rest of the United States that the city is a pretty good place to visit in the good old summer time.

There are, first of all, the "Seeing Denver" cars. On these electric coaches the visitor may observe under the tutelage of a scholarly and humorous lecturer with a megaphone most of the sights of the city—the broad, clean business section, the wholesome, happy residential areas, the parks, the state capitol building, the city's public library and the state library and, in fact, everything to be expected in a modern city except slums. Denver has no slums.

Visitors from the far eastern sections of the United States who may have become accustomed to looking upon western cities as the resorts of foot-pads and other kinds of holdup men will discover that there are no dark streets in Denver where a footpad may operate. Perhaps in no other city of the nation is electric light employed as a permanent police force. Of course there are living policemen, too, but the city fathers of Denver some time ago put in operation a unique lighting system with a particular intention toward making robbery a difficult and perilous pastime. Even the alleys are brilliantly lighted, so that the crook finds little chance to operate. As a result of the electric police force nocturnal robberies and assaults are scarcely known to Denver.

If the visitor to whom the "seeing Denver" car lecturer points out the mile high sign is not satisfied with that unusual altitude he need not go home without going higher. Let him take a train for the famous Georgetown loop and beyond to Silver Plume, which is two miles high. The trip is a matter of only about three hours and is as full of thrills as the frequent passenger's exterior is full of quills. Past gold mines prodigiously rich the train climbs up the mountains, the track winding around and up so that at Georgetown it crosses over itself twice.

In case two miles high is too low for satisfaction, there is still higher climbing by rail. The road which climbs over Pike's peak, not far from Denver, is the "highest up" railway in the world. In a zigzag fashion the train crawls up the mountain wall until all around the amazed tourist lies perpetual snow and within his range of vision are 192 mountain peaks of the mighty Rocky range. This high line is something new, having been in operation but two seasons. The altitude reached by this railway is 14,000 feet, considerably more than two and a half miles.

Should further thrills be sought after these the passenger may make a one day trip into the Royal gorge and return. Another trip is that into the wonderful gold fields of Cripple Creek and the vicinity which, in the language of an enthusiast, is "a one day trip that bankrupts the English language." A night's ride from Denver to Glenwood Springs, the beautiful watering place. A similar distance is the Pike's Peak region, with Colorado Springs, Manitou Springs and the cog road up Pike's Peak and the drive through the astounding Garden of the Gods.

Denver itself is about fifteen miles from the mountains, though the marvellously clear atmosphere causes the stranger to imagine that he can walk to the mountains and get back before breakfast. Gold and silver are by no means the only products of Colorado. In the delightful little valleys and on the plateaus around Denver one may see the prettiest of farms, agriculture being made possible and profitable through irrigation.

Denver is at the junction of the South Platte river and Cherry creek. Along the banks and in the bed of Cherry creek, right in the city, used to be placer gold in paying quantities. For that matter, anybody in Denver today may go down to the creek with a pan and wash out \$1 or \$2 worth of gold dust in a day's work.

"Is that so?" exclaimed an excited tourist who recently visited Denver and heard this fact casually mentioned. "Why, I don't see anybody down there looking for gold. Why don't you folks take advantage of your opportunity

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