

PARKER IS REVEALED AS A GREAT LEADER

Bourke Cockran Enthusiastic Over the Democratic Nominee AND CHANCES OF SUCCESS

Until Judge Parker's Telegram, Giving His Views of the Money Question, Was Received, Mr. Cockran Says He Could See Nothing But Defeat Before the Party—But in an Instant the Situation Was Changed—The One Thing Necessary to Success Was a Leader, and the Pusillanimity of His Managers Who Refused to Insist on a Gold Plank, Furnished Parker With the Opportunity Which He Improved Decisively—His Message Revealed Him as a Leader, an Honest and Courageous Man, the Greatest of His Generation, and the Prospect at Once Became Splendid at Promises of Victory.

New York, July 11.—The Associated Press today received the following telegram from Bourke Cockran, dated Indianapolis July 10, explaining his declaration to address the National Democratic convention at St. Louis: "I left St. Louis yesterday at 12:45, because as matters then stood I did not want to be in the convention when nominations for vice president were reached. "Calls for me to make a speech, which had been made repeatedly on prior days would very likely be renewed at the final session, and at the time I could not truthfully assure the convention that Judge Parker, had in my opinion the faintest prospect of success. I have made it a rule to never say on a public platform anything which I could not repeat in the witness chair. I could not prophesy victory and I would not fortell defeat. Silence was therefore the only course open and the best way to pursue it was by absence. "When I reached Indianapolis I was handed a telegram from Charles F. Murphy, informing me of Judge Parker's message to Governor Sheehan and urging me to return immediately. "In an instant the whole situation was changed. The prospect which had been blank with signs of disaster at once became splendid at promises of victory. For many months I had been preaching that the success of the Democratic party this year involved the continuance of constitutional government in this country. This view was expressed in the resolution submitted to the state convention last April by the Tammany members, and I think it is shared by every thoughtful man in the country. The one thing absolutely essential to Democratic success is a leader. "Till now no one possessing anything like availability was conspicuous except Mr. Cleveland. To him there were weighty objections. His age is advanced. Many politicians believe there is a widespread objection to giving any man, however wise, or virtuous more than two terms in the Presidency. The antagonisms which he has provoked are numerous and bitter. Still his running qualities were so elegant, that the delegates from the old city of New York urged his nomination as the only one that furnished the slightest hope even of an exciting contest. To bring this about and to secure an unequivocal acknowledgment that the money question was settled were two objects to which the Tammany delegation confined the efforts of its members. It appeared quite early that the first of these was wholly impossible. To accomplish the second we felt it was only necessary that the delegates from the doubtful states should demand it firmly, as a condition absolutely necessary to success. At the meeting of the delegation on Tuesday morning, a resolution to this effect, offered by me was suppressed by a parliamentary maneuver. After it had been agreed by the leaders to eliminate all reference to the money question, I again moved that an amendment in the convention the financial plank submitted by Senator Hill to the committee on resolutions, be rejected by a vote of 50 to 25 of the delegates. "Under these circumstances, the nomination of Judge Parker who was without any record on the coinage question, except that he had voted twice for Mr. Hearst, seemed to preclude the slightest hope that he would have even as many electoral votes as Mr. Bryan polled in 1900. But this very pusillanimity of his managers, which led them to surrender their own convictions and to stifle every attempt of the New York city delegates, even to voice the opinions of their constituents on this momentous question, furnished Judge Parker

with an opportunity which he has improved decisively. It has revealed him to the people of this country almost in an instant as a great leader—the greatest of this generation, an honest man—the most impressive in displaying that virtue that I have ever known, either through experience or reading, a courageous man—of such incomparable courage that he was willing to throw away, not merely the hope of prospect of a nomination, but an actual nomination for the Presidency, rather than stoop to an evasion or equivocation on a matter of principle. "I, who had left St. Louis before the final adjournment as the only way to avoid being placed in a position where I must have told the convention that Judge Parker could not in my opinion escape crushing defeat, on the receipt of Mr. Murphy's message, at once ordered a special train and hastened back, because I then felt free to tell the members of the staff desired to hear from me on the new platform, which he himself had made, he would be overwhelmingly elected. "When my train arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning the convention had completed its work, but if I had been present could not have made a single suggestion which would have been an improvement on its course. Indeed, the admirable temper displayed by the men who at first blush might have considered themselves belittled or aggrieved by the singularly independent course of their candidate, is one of the most auspicious features under which the campaign opens. "JUDGE PARKER'S TELEGRAM. Light Thrown on the History of the Famous Message—Many Messages of Congratulation Received by the Nominee. Esopus, N. Y., July 11.—Light was thrown on the history of the famous Parker telegram, and the reply to it of the Democratic convention at St. Louis to-day, by a close friend of Judge Parker, who declined to allow the use of his name. "When Judge Parker went to bed at 9:45 Friday night," said this man, "he did not know anything at all about the financial side of the platform, which had been agreed upon, more than was outlined in the very brief bulletins telephoned from Kingston. When informed by the Associated Press correspondent at 6 a. m. of the bare fact of his nomination, he knew no more, and the first real knowledge he had of the action of the convention on the financial plank in the platform was when he read the New York morning papers. Immediately after breakfast, he started for a horseback ride. Just before mounting his horse a telegram was handed him giving a concise outline of the platform. From the moment of his reading of that telegram it was noticed that he was very much preoccupied, and as he rode off his head was bowed, as if in deep thought. "About 10:30 o'clock he rode up to the railroad station, asked for telegrams, and received quite a bunch of them. I happen to know that none of them gave him the information he wanted. He chatted with the reporters for a while, and it was afterward recalled that some of his questions to them betrayed the fact of his lack of first-hand knowledge of the convention's action. He waited about the station, almost irresolute in bearing, for fully ten minutes, and then suddenly galloped back to Rosemont. An hour afterward his famous telegram was filed with the operator, and the remarkable series of events was under way. "That night, while the convention tossed and billowed with the sea, he had produced, he did not go early to bed, as he had done the night before, although the local celebration in his honor ceased, and the people dispersed as early as 10:15 p. m. He sat up until after a m., closely watching the bulletins, and made no move toward retiring until after the action of the convention upon his telegram was made known to him. "It is not true," said the gentleman quoted above, "that Judge Parker sent a message to Senator Hill demanding the insertion of a gold plank. His telegram to William F. Sheehan was his first communication, directly or indirectly, with the convention. "Judge Parker received the following message from former President Grover Cleveland: "Buzard's Bay, July 10.—You must permit me to express my gratitude and admiration for the splendid manifestation of honor and courage you have given to your countrymen, and to Democracy in your St. Louis dispatch. (Signed). "GROVER CLEVELAND." The telegram from William F. Hearst, sent on Saturday, evidently went astray, but a duplicate was received today as follows, dated Chicago, July 10th: "I congratulate you upon your nomination and upon the expression of Democratic principles in the platform on which you stand. I hope and believe that battling for the people and for such principles, you will lead the Democracy to victory." Judge Parker immediately wrote Mr. Hearst the following letter: "Hon. William Randolph Hearst: Dear Sir: Just a word to thank you for your very kind message of congratulation, and to assure you of my very grateful appreciation. "Very truly yours, "ALTON B. PARKER." Other telegrams received today include the following: From the Right Rev. Charles C.

Grafton, Episcopal bishop of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, dated Providence, R. I.: "We will daily pray God to possess thee with his wisdom and give thee a courageous and unswerving heart." From President David R. Francis, of the St. Louis Exposition: "Hearty congratulations, not only on your nomination, but on your sagacious telegram which the convention by overwhelming majority has sustained. Those who have been asking that you announce your position on the issues can not longer have any question as to your convictions or your courage to express them." From former Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, from Bloomington, Ill.: "My hearty congratulations." So far as his plans have as yet been made, Judge Parker will not tour the country making speeches. His personal campaign will be conducted in a way similar to that of President McKinley to a large degree from the porch at Rosemont. He will probably make but one or two pilgrimages to the larger cities. An explanatory statement of the long silence of Judge Parker was given by a close personal friend of the judge this afternoon to the Associated Press. As a judge, said the authority, Judge Parker had kept silent on political questions. He believed that it was not compatible with the dignity of a judge of the bench to discuss such questions. When he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, Judge Parker thought that the people of the country knew his full views. He realized that the Democratic party could be composed of two elements when the national convention assembled—radicals and conservatives. He knew that he was regarded as the candidate of the conservatives, and became convinced that it was not necessary for him to make any statement of his views. Judge Parker had voted for Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and he had done so, not because of, but in spite of the silver plank. He did not think that any one had any doubt as to where he stood, and he hoped to maintain his silence through the campaign preliminary to the convention. Judge Parker had no intimation of the subject matter of the platform until he had been notified by the Associated Press of his nomination. When he had gone for a horseback ride he realized that if he allowed the convention to adjourn without knowing his financial views, the people would regard as true Mr. Bryan's statement that the judge was tricking the convention. He said he was not willing to profit by the nomination, and thus be regarded as being guilty of treachery. It was then, said the informant, that Judge Parker decided to send a telegram to the convention. He returned to his study, and without consulting any one wrote the telegram to Mr. Sheehan which was filed at Esopus at 11:50 a. m. on Saturday. William F. Sheehan arrived at Esopus from St. Louis this afternoon. He was met at the station by Mrs. Sheehan and was driven to his summer home near Rosemont. On the way Mr. Sheehan met Judge Parker, who was driving. The two gentlemen alighted and greeted each other. Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Sheehan then drove in their carriage, and Judge Parker and Mr. Sheehan in the other. Later Mr. Sheehan made this statement to the Associated Press: "I am authorized to say that no telegram was sent by Judge Parker to the convention, and that the latter was in St. Louis." Judge Parker returned here from Mr. Sheehan's residence at 7 o'clock, after which he dined. This afternoon, in reply to his telegram of congratulation, he received from Henry G. Davis, the nominee for Vice President, Judge Parker received the following: "Elkins, W. Va., July 11. "Delayed in reaching home. Thanks for your telegram. Most cordial congratulations to you and to the convention on your nomination. I feel proud and highly honored to be associated with you on the ticket. H. G. DAVIS. "Other telegrams received were: From headquarters Bryan National Club, Charleston, S. C., dated July 11: "The democracy of Maryland is enthusiastic over your nomination. You count on her electoral vote by a splendid majority. Marylanders like your backbone and manly independence." AGRSSION THE WATCHWORD. Thomas F. Ryan on the Prospects of the Party—The Fine Attitude of the South. New York, July 11.—Thomas F. Ryan, who was a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic national convention, reached home here today from St. Louis. Speaking of the convention and its results, Mr. Ryan said: "In one brave stroke, with the aid of the solid South, Judge Parker has re-organized and re-united the Democratic party. The fact that stands out most prominently in this reorganized force is the attitude of the South, for the vote on Sunday morning shows that the South, which has only emphasized and asserted the necessity for a return to financial sanity, but it has led the way and forced the fighting. To see one Southern state after another—by the accident of alphabet voting standing up for sound finance, hear the delegates leading the demand for it, was certainly grateful to one whose faith in the essential political soundness of the people of that section has been a part of his political being. There was no longer any fear to mention or to advocate the gold standard, not as some new strange thing, it is true, but as a recognition of conditions already existing in the financial policy of our government. Too much honor cannot be given to men like Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, who, in the convention as on the floor of the House, has shown himself a

NOT SO GREAT

Reported Victory Only a Series of Skirmishes

LOSSES LIGHT

The Russian Retirement From Kai Chou Was in Perfect Order—Gen. Oku's Advance Continues, and He is Nearing Kai Chou—The General Staff Expects an Engagement at Har Chou—Russian Vessels Left Port Arthur Recently, and After Being Attacked by Japanese Torpedo Boat Destroyers, Retreated to the Harbor.

St. Petersburg, July 11.—6.08 p. m.—Details of the Russian retirement from Kaichou, which is hailed as a great victory at Tokio, show according to the official report of Lieutenant Sakaroff, commander of the eastern army, that it was little more than a series of skirmishes. The Russian losses were about 200 men. The Tokio report that ten guns were captured is unfounded. The Russians retired in perfect order before General Oku's army, consisting of four divisions. Staff Captain Count Nero, who was killed, is a brother of the midshipman of that name who was killed at the time of the sinking of the Russian protected cruiser Variag off Chemulpo. Captain Nero was in command of the rear guard, which is the post of honor. A Russian officer occupying this post must be behind his men and it was while following the troops that Nero met his death. General Oku's advance continues. His main force which the staff claims to be almost 60,000, was yesterday about five miles north of Kai Chou. His skirmishers were about three miles further north. The Japanese cavalry is proceeding to New Chwang and a heavy force of Japanese is converging upon Stadiamaf, half way to Ta Che Kiao on the Siu Yen road. At about noon July 9th, a Japanese force of six companies of infantry and two guns were observed marching southward from the Black mountains, in the vicinity of Stadiama. At the same time a brigade of Japanese infantry, with two batteries, advanced from Wida Pass, Kieg at Stadiama. Firing commenced in the afternoon and lasted until dusk, when the Russian troops retired. In this affair two Russian officers and four men were killed. There is no change in the situation in the direction of Hai Cheng and Siu Yen. A company of Cossacks during a reconnaissance near Siu Chou in the direction of Liao Yang and Saimtasza, ambushed a squadron of Japanese cavalry. The Cossacks losses were three horses killed. The Japanese lost twenty killed or wounded. The sentiment of the general staff foreshadows an engagement while at Hai Cheng. Up to noon yesterday the Japanese had not resumed the offensive. The admiralty has no confirmation of the reported activity of the Fort Arthur squadron. Nevertheless there is excellent ground for believing that it has gone out of Port Arthur. The Vladivostok squadron is also at sea. Japanese Advance Steadily Proceeds. Yin Kow, July 11.—Japanese vessels have been seen off Kai Chou. It is believed that they are keeping in touch with advance of the land forces and that if the Japanese take Ta Che Kiao which understood to be their objective it is thought that a landing will be made simultaneously at Yin Kow. The fighting at Kin Chou consisted of a series of skirmishes on July 7th and July 8th, with the occupation of the town by General Oku's troops. The Japanese began to push their advance north at dawn July 9, and since then they have proceeded steadily. They kept their artillery well to the front and shelled and occupied Pintzan, seven miles north of Kai Chou

at noon July 9th. It is now reported that they are in close touch with Ta Che Kiao. General Oku is said to be wearing a Chinese costume. Japanese are close to Yin Kow. They can be seen on the neighboring hills pass from which they occasionally fire upon the Russian outposts. Russian Vessels, Steam Out From Port Arthur. Tokio, July 11.—11 a. m.—The Russian cruiser, Bayan, Diana, Pallada and Novik, two boats and seven torpedo boat destroyers came from the harbor of Port Arthur on Saturday morning, July 9th, preceded by a number of steamers, engaged in clearing away mines. In the afternoon the Russian vessels reached a point between Sensikat and Lun Wan Tang, where they were attacked by a Japanese flotilla of torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers. Fire was exchanged with the Bayan. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Russian vessels retreated to the harbor. Admiral Togo reports that the Japanese vessels had one cabin boy slightly wounded. The vessels themselves sustained damage. The Operations Around Port Arthur. Che Foo, July 11.—4 p. m.—The Port Arthur Novi-Kral of July 7th, a copy of which has just reached Che Foo, contains an account of the operations around Port Arthur from July 1 to 5. It says: "Heavy fighting has occurred between the first line of defenses and the Japanese. Our soldiers are not announced. Nevertheless the time, the facts are becoming known. Our side sent scouts to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy and whether they were protected by the Chinese. It was impossible to find out the exact strength of the Japanese, but they do not number less than thirty thousand men. The Chinese credit them with sixty thousand. Thirty thousand men are not sufficient for operations against a fortress like this unless they expect assistance. After three days fighting the positions of the two armies was as follows: "On the left flank to retain the position we originally occupied, the forcing of our right flank back previous to this, was rectified and now we have both Green and Semaphore hills in our hands. In front of these hills we are not opposed, but we are being heavily shelled from both sides. The enemy retired a considerable distance. Of course, all this was not won without loss, some of which will strike the hearts of our countrymen. "We started to take the offensive the night of July 1st when we began a strong attack. Our soldiers were forced back at Kai Chou were waiting for an opportunity to get at the Japanese. The result was most satisfactory. The infantry marched out as if engaged in maneuvers, while the artillery taking up a position, opened a fierce fire with Shrapnel on the enemy's line, resulting in their retirement. "During the three days of the battle the Novik and fleet of gun boats left the harbor daily, covering the right flank of the army and stopping the fire of the enemy's artillery. On July 4th the Novik fortunately obtained the range of the enemy's batteries and did frightful damage to them. All the morning gun boats without receiving a return fire, shelled the enemy's troops marching towards our defenses. "The Japanese fleet appeared in the afternoon and our gun boats returned to the inner harbor without sustaining any damage." PARTING OF THE WAYS. Dissatisfied Bryan Democrats and Populist Leaders to Meet in National Conference. St. Louis, July 11.—After three conferences held by members of the executive committee of the People's party, with prominent Bryan Democrats who are dissatisfied, not so much with the platform as with the Democratic national convention, it has been decided to call a national conference of Bryan Democratic leaders within the next thirty days, to decide on some line of action during the coming campaign. This statement is given to the Associated Press by the authority of George F. Washburn, of Boston, national treasurer of the People's party, who said the extent of the movement and the names of those engaged in it would be made public when the call for the national conference was issued, and their prominence, he added, would be a surprise. Commenting on Judge Parker's nomination, Mr. Washburn said: "Next to Cleveland, the Populists desired the nomination of Parker. His nomination emphasizes the parting of the ways of the allied forces, and will help immensely to restore the Populist party to its former strength and effectiveness." FIRE IN COVINGTON. Property Destroyed to the Value of \$125,000, With \$60,000 Insurance. Covington, Ga., July 11.—Fire in Covington late Sunday night resulted in the destruction of property amounting to \$125,000, with \$60,000 insurance. The fire started in the Star building. The heaviest losses are J. W. Anderson, \$14,000; Heard and White on building \$12,000; and on stock \$15,000. Brooks and Smith building \$3,000 and on drugs \$8,000; Fowler Brothers \$15,000; Stephenson and Calloway, \$15,000; C. C. Robinson, \$14,000. The Covington telephone exchange, the Covington Bottling Works and Doctors Robertson, Rosette, Hopkins and Ragsdale lost everything. The Western Union telegraph office was also burned. Death of Hon. Chas. F. Warren, of Washington. Raleigh, N. C., July 11.—Hon. Charles F. Warren, of Washington, this State, formerly president of the State Bar Association, died at his home this afternoon of Bright's disease. The Polvogt Co's store is crowded every day, with shoppers taking advantage of their removal sale price. Visit them today.

TO ORGANIZE

The National Committee Will Soon Meet in New York

FOR CHAIRMAN

Committee Members Will Consult Judge Parker and His Friends Before Making a Choice—It is Believed That Judge Parker Will Be Entirely Satisfied With Thomas T. Taggart, of Indiana, for Chairman—Judge Parker is Anxious to Meet the Men Who Will Head the Campaign in the Various States.

St. Louis, Mo., July 11.—National Committeeman Norman E. Mack, of New York, tonight sent the following message to William F. Sheehan, at New York, making clear the exact status of the new national committee, and when it will hold its first regular meeting, in order to dispel all rumors that have arisen regarding the organization of the new committee. "Senator James K. Jones will, under the instructions given him by the resolution passed by the convention Saturday night, call a meeting of the national committee as soon as he confers with Judge Alton B. Parker, the nominee of the party for President, and his friends, and learns from them the date fixed for notifying the nominees of their selection by the convention. "He will then call a meeting of the national committee to be held in New York city, it being Judge Parker's wish to meet as many as possible of the national committee in attendance upon the meeting. "It is for this purpose that Chairman Jones will first consult with Judge Parker, in order to make the dates of the notification and the national committee meeting coincide, and thus afford the candidate an opportunity to meet the men who will lead his campaign in the various states. "At this meeting the national committee will elect a chairman, secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms. The committee will then take up other matters as may properly come before it at the time. The national committee will, of course, consult Judge Parker and his friends before organizing. "So many garbled reports have been sent out that I deem it necessary to make this statement, as made to me by Chairman James K. Jones, who has been chairman of the national committee for eight years. (Signed), "NORMAN E. MACK."

Atlanta, Ga., July 11.—Clark Howell, national Democratic committeeman from Georgia, spoke this evening for the St. Louis meeting of the committee, after the adjournment of the convention, as follows: "In the matter of the selection of the chairman of the national Democratic committee, there should be no room for apprehension that the choice will not only be satisfactory to Judge Parker, the party's nominee, but more than that, the committee will be guided in its action by Judge Parker's expression on the subject. "This is the first time in many years—perhaps ever—that the chairman of the national committee has not been chosen at the meeting of the committee immediately after the adjournment of the national convention. It has been the custom that they organize immediately after the adjournment of the convention for the choice of a chairman, who has always been named in accordance with the desire of the Presidential nominee. Until the St. Louis convention adjourned, it was assumed that Hon. Thomas T. Taggart, of Indiana, was the choice of Judge Parker, and the fact that a majority of the executive committee favored him grew out of that current understanding. "If it should develop that Judge Parker does not wish Mr. Taggart, but prefers some one else, it goes without saying that the committee will be guided accordingly, at the meeting to be held at a later date in New York. If Judge Parker prefers another to Mr. Taggart, the latter will promptly withdraw his name from the consideration of the committee—but this will not be done unless Judge Parker, as the party's Presidential nominee, states that he has in view some one else who would be more satisfactory to him than Mr. Taggart, who with the understanding that his selection would meet the approval of Judge Parker, is the choice of a majority of the national committee. "Mr. Taggart, the choice of Judge Parker's campaign in Indiana, and it was partly through his efforts that that pivotal state was among the first to instruct. He has been in close touch with the Parker movement, and no state's action contributes more to shaping the verdict of the convention than did that of Indiana. Hence Indiana's presentation of Taggart's name was presumably in full accord with the precedent of having the nominee's full approval of the chairman chosen."