

THE WEATHER TODAY:
For North Carolina:
Showers
For Raleigh:
Showers

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 82.
Minimum, 66.

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No. 125

PARKER CHOICE OF THE PARTY

An All Night Session Followed by Vote in Early Morning

BIG CROWD FAGED OUT

Spellbinders Made a Night of It--Some Aroused Storms of Enthusiasm and Others Provoked Jeers and Hisses---The Agony Ended at Last

St. Louis, July 8.—Judge Alton B. Parker of New York is the choice of the Democratic party for president. Just as the sun was rising across the Mississippi river the convention took its first ballot with the result that Parker received 663 votes—more than the necessary two thirds.

The night was filled with the usual convention scenes and an unusual number of seconding speeches, which prolonged the session until the enthusiasm of the immense crowd in the ballroom died out and its patience was exhausted; but when the vote was taken and it was seen that Parker had votes and to spare, the delegates and galleries went wild again.

The roll of the states for balloting for the nomination for president began at five o'clock. Alabama led off with 22 votes for Parker and Arkansas followed with 18 for him. There were mingled cheers and hisses. Colorado divided—five for Hearst, four for Parker and one for C. C. Clellan. There was hissing and cheering when California voted solidly for Hearst. There was a big cheer when the thirty votes of Indiana were cast for Parker. Iowa cast her twenty-six votes for Hearst.

Kentucky cast her 26 votes for Parker under the unit rule. Louisiana and Maryland voted for Parker. Michigan voted solidly 28 votes for Parker, and Mississippi followed with 20 votes.

There was some applause when Missouri voted for Cockrell. There was loud applause when the 78 votes of New York were cast for Parker. North Dakota got a faint cheer upon casting her 8 votes for John Sharp Williams. The applause was renewed when Ohio cast her 48 votes for Parker, making his total 437 votes.

The vote of Ohio was challenged and there was a poll, but the vote stood under the unit rule.

There was a cheer when the 68 votes of Pennsylvania were cast for Parker. South Carolina and Tennessee votes carried Parker's total above 550.

The vote on the first ballot was ended at 5:30 with the following result: Parker 669, Hearst 190.

A motion to make Parker's nomination unanimous was carried.

The convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

THE NIGHT SESSION
Here is where the Really Serious Business of the Convention Began

St. Louis, July 8.—For an hour before the earliest delegate appeared beneath the great yellow canopy of the coliseum an impatient crowd had begun to file into the galleries and boxes. Word had passed about that this session of the convention would be a most dramatic and interesting one. The inspiration of the moment compelled the spectators to look about for some object of cheering as soon as they took their seats. The flag was saluted with enthusiasm.

took his place to make the speech, putting Judge Parker in nomination. The first few sentences of Mr. Littleton's speech were spoken slow and low, but the house had become quiet and almost still, so that he was heard. His voice soon grew stronger. When he said "We believe in equal strenuousness for all, and special strenuousness for none," there was laughter and applause, and throughout the speech his points were caught and appreciated. The convention paid to Mr. Littleton the compliment of keeping quiet. Its applause for him was sincere and frequent. It seemed to enjoy his arraignment of President Roosevelt and never failed to grasp Mr. Littleton's principal thought. There were no cries of "Louder, louder."

At twenty-nine minutes after nine o'clock Mr. Littleton named Judge Parker. The mention of his name was the signal for the applause that had been shown in little puffs and bursts during the speech. The delegation from New York—Tammany men and Hill men—jumped up, each one waving a green American flag. The Lone Star flag of Texas was raised above the delegates. The Michigan state banner, a purple silk and gold, was taken to the platform. The delegates took the state names from the banner holders in which they stood. New York, Arkansas came next, Texas, South Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, Alaska, Connecticut, Virginia, followed quick in line. Pennsylvania and Tennessee joined the procession moving about the hall. Utah fell in line. Between standing walls and cheering humanity the delegates, screaming the name of Parker at the top of their lungs, marched the circuit of the hall. Each moment saw the tumult rise in volume, each instant heard the cries increase. "Parker, Parker," was the cry. The cheers changed to roars and shrieks. Cow bells rang in the galleries, shrill whistles punctuated the march. The standards of the states, borne aloft by howling adherents of Judge Parker, made the circuit of the hall. There were men behind them, but the delegates kept their seats, preferring to howl and yell rather than to walk.

The states with favorite sons, and Illinois and Nebraska, did not move their standards and join the march. Minnesota, too, kept still.

Between the standards marched men with megaphones. The band played. At the end of ten minutes the exultant cries had not diminished. The delegates and spectators were still standing. The third time the procession went around it contained a new banner, a silk American flag with gold fringe, with the picture of the New Yorker. The band struck up "America." The whistlers first caught the strain. Then the cheering gradually fell into cadences and the huge audience sang one verse of the song. The instant the band stopped the cheering recommenced. A small boy, waving frantically a flag, was raised aloft on the shoulders of the New Yorkers. The volume of sound grew greater. Adele and Evelyn Hayward, of Julien, Mo., little girls, were hoisted up to the speaker's desk. Each of them had a great bunch of roses. They were waved in time to the band which was now playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

Gradually the cheering subsided as the band played, but the moment the music stopped the cheering began again. Mrs. Charles Mercer Hall, daughter of Judge Parker, sat beside Mr. Littleton on the stage, and smiled as she saw the waving banners and heard the rising cheers. Fifteen minutes after the demonstration began it was strong, vigorous, sincere. The state standards were carried to the front of the platform and grouped there. In the center was a great banner bearing the legend, "The People's Choice." Whenever the band played the tired enthusiasts rested a moment, but when the music ended, the cheers burst out again and again, as though the men who uttered them had throats of iron and lungs of leather.

After twenty-two minutes of uninterrupted cheering the galleries began to weary of the din. When the noise had somewhat subsided hisses were heard from some of the galleries. It was said these were packed with Hearst's shouters. When twenty-six minutes had passed, hisses and cheers were in an equal volume. The cheerers were getting hoarse and the hisses had the advantage of a later start.

As the big "people's choice" picture was being carried through the aisle it slipped off the pole and clattered down, hitting several delegates on the head. This ended the demonstration. It had lasted twenty-nine minutes. The band played "We Want Go Home Till Morning," and Chairman Clark hammered with his gavel. The first Parker demonstration was over.

In the midst of the demonstration Colonel Guffey sent C. P. Donnelly of Philadelphia over to Colonel Bryan at the head of the Nebraska delegation to tell him that he (Guffey) had heard that he (Bryan) was to put ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania in nomination and wanted an explanation.

"Tell Colonel Guffey, with my compliments," said Mr. Bryan to Donnelly, "that no man who enters a combination to turn the Democratic party over to those who assassinated it in the last two campaigns is in a position to ask me what I am going to do. Tell him I don't know what I am going to do."

As the delegates marched by Nebraska, cheering for Parker, Mr. Bryan turned to one of his delegates and shouted: "Protect that Nebraska standard; don't let them grab it." As the standards passed Mr. Bryan he noticed that no two-thirds of the states were represented, and grinned as he said: "They have not got enough to nominate Parker in that procession."

Mr. Bryan sat quietly in his seat, and so did his fellow Nebraskans. "It's a pretty cold demonstration," remarked Bryan. "Look at those galleries; they are asleep." As the Michigan standard passed Mr. Bryan he said: "That state can't give Parker any electoral votes." A Michigan man shouted at him, "No; but we are going to give him votes in this convention."

A Batch of Seconding Speeches
Quiet was restored at 10 o'clock and Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform to make the first seconding speech. Cries of "Hooray for Hearst!" interrupted Senator Carmack, and Chairman Clark's best tapping did not quiet them. Like Mr. Littleton, Senator Carmack attacked President Roosevelt and the Republican convention, which he called "a convention called together to record the will and execute the wish of one man."

Senator Carmack's allusions to Col. Bryan were ill-received in the galleries. Hisses first assailed him, and then came cries of Bryan and a strong effort was made to get up a Bryan demonstration. The noise was to disturb the convention, interrupt Senator Carmack and delay the convention. There was no demonstration. Unlike Mr. Littleton, Senator Carmack found it impossible to control his audience.

Moses Wright of Georgia, in seconding Parker's nomination, said: "We go to the people with a policy which knows no discrimination, north or south, east or west, but is tender in its consideration of every section."

Realizing the bright prospects of victory in 1904, the south began early the solution of the problem of selecting the strongest leader for Democracy's standard bearer. We found such a leader, Georgia claims that honor. The Empire State of the north, with her favorite son, shall reap the fruit of this convention; but it was the county of Lincoln, in the state of Georgia, which first instructed a delegation to vote for Judge Parker of New York. No organized movement was ever behind the candidacy of Judge Parker. The people, having learned of him, trusted him and felt an unbounded confidence in him."

A Whirl for Hearst Started
California was next on the list. When her name was called D. M. Delmas, one of the greatest orators of the Pacific slope, ascended to the platform to name William Randolph Hearst, and Mr. Delmas worked up the crowded steps to the platform. Colonel Bryan had his entire delegation get up on their chairs and yell. When Delmas named Hearst California's standard was raised high and a wild yell went up. California started the march around, Iowa joined in, and then Arizona, Washington, Kansas, Rhode Island, Wyoming, Hawaii, Illinois, Idaho, New Mexico and Nevada got in line. From the galleries there came a thunderous lot of applause. The band joined in and played "The Wearing of the Green." A fine picture of Mr. Hearst was unveiled and taken to the platform. The rooters cheered.

When the state standards were on the second trip around the hall ten minutes had elapsed. From the galleries pictures of Mr. Hearst, bordered with yellow, were flaunted and waved. Then came a third time from the band and a third trip around the hall for the banners.

When Delmas ended his speech for Hearst Mr. Bryan rose to his feet and led the demonstration. After thirty-two minutes of cheering and marching the Hearst demonstration subsided.

Delegate Henry Handy of Delaware put Judge George Gray in nomination, urging him as the man to carry the party to complete and final victory.

W. J. Hillman, chairman of the (Continued on page six.)

NORTH CAROLINA'S BANNER LEADS PARKER PROCESSION

A Great Demonstration Followed the Delivery of Littleton's Speech--A Suggestive Air by the Band Has a Sobering Effect--Carmack Spoke, but Was Not Heard

By THOMAS J. PENCE

as you are gathered here with the present breaking upon your enraptured vision, and the past filling your hearts with songs of praise and joy, you are urged by every impulse to forever sink the differences that distract and the causes that confuse.

"The state of New York, hearkening to the demand from every quarter of the country, comes to you united upon one who will bring peace into our councils, patriotism and power into our campaigns and successes to our contest. I say New York is united, and in saying so I deny the charge that has been spread broadcast over the country that there is dissension.

"The country called upon New York for a Democrat free from factional disputes, for a man who measured up to the stature of this lofty place; and New York answers with a man who puts against the strenuous sword play of a swaggering administration a simple faith in all the power of the constitution; a man who puts against an executive republic the virtue of a constitutional republic; a man who puts against executive usurpation the knowledge and deep love for the poise and balance of its three great powers; a man who puts against the stealthy hunt with the 'big stick' a faithful observance of constitutional restraints. If you ask me why he has been silent, I tell you it is because he does not claim to be the master of the Democratic party, but is content to be its servant. If you ask me what his policy will be if elected, I tell you that it will be that policy which finds expression in the platform of his party.

"With these as some of the claims upon your conscience and judgment, New York comes to you flushed with hope and pride. We appeal to the south, whose unclouded wisdom and iron courage saw and fought the way for half a century; whose Jefferson awoke the dumb defiance of development to a voice that cried out to the world a curse upon the rule of kings and a blessing upon a new-born republic. We appeal to you of the old south and the new to join with us in this contest for the supremacy of our party.

"We appeal to the west, whose frontier struggles carried our civilization to the Pacific slope. We appeal to New England, faithful sentinel among her historic hills, in the name of all her unflinching and brilliant Democrats, living and dead, to join us in our labors for success. We appeal to every Democrat from everywhere to forget the strife and anger of the older, other days; abandon all the grudge and rancor of party discontent; and recalling with ever increasing pride the triumphs of our fifty years of a constitutional government, of liberty and peace—here and now resolve to make the future record that resplendent reach of time in which liberty and peace went up and down the nations of the earth, building their kingdom in the hearts of men and gathering the harvest of genius and toil; in which reason struck from the hand of force the sword of hate and plucked from the heart of the war the germ of greed; in which conscience smote the thoughts of wrong and flint; in which power grew in the human brain, but refused the shelter of a glittering crown; in which the people of all lands and tongues, awakened to hope by the inspiration of our example, followed with the march of years the luminous pathway leading to a destiny beyond the reach of vision and within the providence of God.

"In this spirit New York nominates for president of the United States Alton B. Parker."

Cholera in Manchuria
Washington, July 8.—United States Minister Allen has cabled the state department from Seoul that he has learned from a missionary surgeon that cholera has crossed Manchuria and has appeared at Antung. It is pointed out that both the Russian and Japanese armies may be in danger from the disease.

Bruisers Put in Jail
Greensboro, N. C., July 8.—Special John Lee and John Crosby, the two negroes who had a terrible fight Wednesday night with a razor and club, as reported in this correspondence yesterday, were hauled to jail last evening. Both men are improving, though they will be marked for life. They will be given a hearing before the mayor in a few days.

New York Presents the Name of Parker

The Choice of the United Democracy of the Empire State Put Forward by Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn

St. Louis, July 8.—Martin W. Littleton, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, in placing before the Democratic national convention here today the name of Judge Alton B. Parker for the nomination for president said:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: We do not expect here that stupid peace which smells of chloroform. We do not wish that unctuous unanimity which springs from the unconflicting emotions of a solitary man. We, too, love the stir of a strenuous life, but we believe in equal strenuousness for all and special strenuousness for none. We do not derive our power from the souls of the mighty, but from the souls of the humble. We do not ask for inane agreement, springing from faithless fears, but rather outbursts of dissension, issuing from robust freedom. We are not in executive session, but rather in committee of the whole. We were sent here by the people to select a candidate, we are not sent here by the candidate to notify the people.

"Our adversaries, by dwelling tenderly on the simplicity of the lamented McKinley, managed to endure for three days the strenuousness of Roosevelt. By recounting in affectionate terms the achievements of the one, they evoked an enthusiasm, which they immediately credited to the other. Through the tears that were shed for the noble dead they saw a larger outline of the living. Driven by lash and lured by luck, they called on all the sacred dust to keep their spirits up. Set to run for three full days, the pendulum petered out, the hands stuck fast, and only a strenuous shake could make the wheels go round.

"Spiritless in the sullen task, they worked up hill against the grain and gravity of the hour. With the master whom they had learned to love, they lingered listless under the whip of one whom they have learned to fear. Stripped of premeditated pomp and shorn of soothing praise, the occasion meant no more nor less than an era of boots, of spurs.

"Take away the tribute to the dead, and all that is left is a horseman on the slopes of San Juan. Remove the reverent black that tells of a nation's grief, and underneath is a khaki uniform. Without the record made by hands and hearts now still, and all that is left is a man's bold affront. Pull off the mask that wears the lady smile of peace, and see the grim and arm-set teeth of war.

"As the change from sure and certain ways to the shifting, eddying

Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Special—Martin W. Littleton of New York, who placed Parker in nomination, was a Palmer and Buckner elector eight years ago. His speech was finely delivered. Nothing aroused the convention more than when, referring to Judge Parker's silence, he said: "The man whom I place in nomination does not want to be master of the Democratic party, but rather its servant." Again there was a thunder of applause when the speaker declared that Judge Parker had never scratched a ticket. The conclusion of Littleton's eloquent speech was made the occasion for the wildest and most spectacular demonstration of the convention. The delegates were in an enthusiastic uproar for thirty-three minutes. The first spasm brought the Parker people to their feet with hats in the air. Umbrellas were uplifted and many more or less wild antics were performed. The Parker states got in the melee by marching around the aisles. This lasted for fifteen minutes. North Carolina was at the front, the standard of the state being borne aloft by Clyde R. Hoey, who followed New Jersey and Virginia. The foremost state flag among the marching delegates was that of North Carolina. It was immense in size and notable by the letters "N. C."

In order to stop the demonstration the band played numerous patriotic airs. At thirty minutes from the time the demonstration began the band struck a happy idea that restored quietness. "We won't go home till morning" was started and had a sobering effect.

Senator Carmack was recognized to second the nomination of Parker. He was interrupted by shouts of "Hurrah for Hearst," and "Hurrah for Bryan." Then the Hearstites began to hiss. Carmack received poor attention, but stuck it out.

No Chance for a Southern Man
Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Special.—The North Carolina delegates met this morning and considered the advisability of presenting Governor Aycock's name for the vice presidential nomination. There is the certainty that a southern man will not be nominated and some of Governor Aycock's friends think it best not to offer his name. The matter was left to the chairman of the delegation, Locke Craig, and Nathaniel O'Berry of Wayne. The entire North Carolina party put in the day at the exposition. Most of the delegates will return home tomorrow. A few have decided to remain over and become more of the big show. The Post Dispatch printed this evening a likeness of Governor Aycock with a policy booming him for the vice presidential nomination.

The Dullest Day Yet
Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Special.—It was the dullest day of the week prior to the meeting of the convention at the night session. The morning session was tame, and but for a strong voiced speech by Richmond Pearson Hobson, was devoid of interest. The first ripple came when the delegates began to yell for Bourke Cockran. The Tammany orator and other leaders who were called did not respond, but Hobson liked the mention of his name and quickly responded. He encountered cheers and hisses. He expressed grave misgivings about the settlement of labor troubles during his administration and won tremendous approval when he denounced the negro policy of the terrible Teddy.

The unanimous adoption of the platform without debate, which meant its endorsement by Bryan and the radicals, was highly pleasing to the delegates. They cheered frantically when the vote was put adopting the platform. Senator Tillman best expressed the situation when he said:

"We have accomplished a miracle, we have succeeded in getting a platform without any poison in it."

Forced Hearst Demonstration
Convention Hall, St. Louis, Mo., July 8.—Special.—The nomination of Hearst by Delmas of California was responsible for a minutes' demonstration that lasted six minutes longer than the Parker ovation. The Hearst affair was forced towards the end and became very wildsome. In fact Hearst's employees and labor union admirers did most of the noise making. This was to be expected. The North Carolina delegates, who had been very demonstrative during the Parker ovation, kept their seats while the Hearstites hollered. The noise came largely from the galleries, where the (Continued on Page Six.)