

Democratic National Convention a Record Breaker; Judge Alton B. Parker Named For President On 1st Ballot

A HARMONY PLATFORM IS ADOPTED All Dissentions in the Party Healed--"The Lion and Lamb Lie Down Together"--Bryan and Hill Walk Arm in Arm, Expressing Satis- faction--Defeated Aspirants Wire Congratulations.

MONEY QUESTION NOT AN ISSUE

Enormous Production of Gold Has Removed It From Field of Poli- tics, Says the Convention.

SEN. DAVIS FOR SECOND CHOICE

Distinguished West Virginian Is Named by Acclamation--Strong Ticket, Which Presages Success.

St. Louis, July 6.—Exactly at noon Chairman J. K. Jones of the national committee, called the convention to order. His appearance on the platform and the sound of his gavel brought forth a cheer from the floor and galleries.

Chairman Jones directed the sergeant-at-arms to secure order. He continued to rap the table with his gavel but it was some time before quiet reigned. California's appearance with a huge silk banner and silk American flags and a yell, "California, California, Hearst, Hearst, Hearst," caused cheering.

Just as the California delegation reached its reservation after marching up and down the center aisle, William J. Bryan, who had come in unnoticed, arose in his place and was given a cheer. Then an enterprising member of the Montana delegation created a diversion by vigorously ringing a cow bell.

Again Chairman Jones demanded that the convention be in order and at once directed the secretary to read the call for the convention.

Applause followed the reading of the call. After quiet, Chairman Jones announced that the convention would be opened by prayer by Rev. John F. Cannon, pastor of Grand Avenue Baptist church, St. Louis.

Enthusiastic cheering greeted the chairman's announcement that he was directed by national committee to appoint John Sharp Williams temporary chairman and C. A. Walsh temporary secretary and John I. Martin temporary sergeant-at-arms.

The chairman appointed Col. J. M. Duffey of Pennsylvania and M. F. Tarpey of California to escort Mr. Williams to the chair. As the platform was enclosed by a railing, it was necessary for the committee and Mr. Williams to climb over the railing. The committee lifted Mr. Williams safely over and the entire convention burst into cheers as he ascended the platform.

"I have the honor to introduce to you John S. Williams as temporary chairman," said Chairman Jones, and again the convention cheered.

Williams' Speech.

Mr. Williams was attired in a light gray suit and a white waist coat. He delivered his address calmly and without gestures. Several cries of "louder, louder" interrupted Mr. Williams as he began, his clear but not powerful voice at first failing to reach parts of the hall.

The convention appeared considerably amused at Mr. Williams' humorously sarcastic reference to the "mutual admiration society" of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root, and when he read an eulogy by the President on Mr. Root, the delegates laughed and applauded.

Mr. Williams spoke in an ironical tone that caught the fancy of the convention and he was interrupted time and again by laughter. At this point the Michigan delegation entered the hall and there were several calls for order. Cheering was evoked by the speaker's statement that Mr. Roosevelt had found praise for only three Presidents—"George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and himself" and when he asked if the "bell-ringing Jake Smith" order was a sample of the moral sentiment for which the republicans stood, a lusty cheer broke forth.

A considerable part of Mr. Williams' speech was delivered under great difficulties for the speaker and those of his hearers who

were supposed the most interested in his remarks. The aisles leading past the delegates were packed by dense throngs who kept up a constant hum of conversation that smothered Mr. Williams' voice.

Police men were stationed in the space around the platform to keep others away from it by occupying the space themselves to the exclusion of all others. Several times the speaker stopped and asked that the talking cease in order that he might make himself better understood.

Passing from the discussion of Mr. Root's speech, the speaker took up the republican platform.

Mr. Williams drew a picture of the country's condition at the time of President Cleveland's first inauguration, declaring that much of the distress that came in the early nineties was due to republican misrule that had gone before. Under Benjamin Harrison, he said, for three years all hope had well nigh vanished from the business world. He scored the attitude of the republican party on the financial question, declaring that it had been full of inconsistencies and absurdities. He mentioned the name of Mr. Bryan in discussing the price of wheat during the first Bryan McKinley campaign. The utterance of the name called for a little applause and some cheering. A second later he mentioned the name again and the applause was not repeated.

Went Wild Over Grover.

A mention of the name of Grover Cleveland was cheered lustily. A moment later the first scene of the session occurred. Mr. Williams declared that it was brazen effrontery for the republican party to attempt to seize the laurels of Grover Cleveland. A genuine outburst of applause followed. Cheer after cheer rolled through the hall and although the chairman used the gavel vigorously the convention was soon beyond his control.

New Hampshire delegates climbed upon their seats and yelled vigorously. One Iowa man of the Hearst-instructed delegation from that commonwealth stood up and waved his hat frantically and a wild chorus answered him.

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland," shouted an Alabama man, and they came with genuine power and enthusiasm. No cry came from Nebraska, where Mr. Bryan and his friends sat quietly without taking part in the noise. Again and again the cheers came in dense volume, despite numerous cries of "order" and the strenuous pounding of the chairman's gavel.

Then Mr. Williams sat back and watched the scene he had created. As the cheers and cries fell there was a renewed outbreak. The demonstration lasted eight minutes.

Tim Murphy, of St. Louis, standing in the center aisle and encouraging the demonstration was first requested to take his seat and then ejected from the hall by John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms. Murphy was rushed toward the platform by Martin, through a railing and down a narrow stairway leading under the stage.

Another encounter between Murphy and Martin took place in the passageway under the stage. Murphy permitted himself to be taken from the hall by two officers.

Murphy said he endeavored to assist in securing quiet. But his efforts were misunderstood and, at the direction of Sergeant-at-Arms Martin he was forcibly ejected from the floor by a police officer and landed among the newspaper men. Here he endeavored to explain he had been acting in the interests of quiet and order, but his explanations fell on deaf ears and despite his explanation and threats he was finally taken from the building by the police in charge of Captain Schroeder.

For several minutes after the Murphy incident, the demonstration continued. Finally in desperation Mr. Williams threatened to discontinue his speech.

"You have placed me here, I am your servant. If you don't want me to continue it is your pleasure," he cried.

This announcement was effective and Mr. Williams secured control, the demonstration that his mention of Cleveland had caused dying slowly out.

When he said that he had heard that Dewey, Schley and Miles were democrats that a republican administration had snubbed the first, tried to disgrace the second and insulted the third, the convention broke out into shouts and applause.

By this time Mr. Williams' voice was failing. It grew weaker and weaker and he was

heard with difficulty even by those very near the platform. Mr. Williams' flow of oratory was uninterrupted for some time, a response of applause following his denunciation of the republican claims of prosperity because of the tariff. Cries of "louder" were again heard in various parts of the hall.

"I wish I had the lungs to speak louder but I cannot," answered Mr. Williams.

"What did you say?" came a voice from the gallery. So rapidly did the noise in-

crease that Mr. Williams began to address himself directly to the persons on the platform. This brought forth from the galleries loud cries of "time" and "louder."

The Race Question.

Mr. Williams, with all the voice left, turned to the audience and with considerable feeling took up the race question. When he referred to the incident at the republican convention when a colored child and a white child were both on the platform waving flags during one of the demonstrations, there were cries of "this is a white man's country."

"Now a few words" said Mr. Williams, "and if you are as pleased to hear that conclusion as I am to conclude, this will be the most delighted audience that ever existed."

Mr. Williams spoke but a few words more and concluded his address greatly exhausted. The perspiration was streaming from his face, his collar was a soft white roll of linen, his voice was worn to a frazzle and could not be heard twenty feet away from where he stood.

As he finished, after speaking for one hour and forty minutes, the hand struck up a melody of patriotic airs, the stirring strains of "Dixie" calling forth the wild cheers that never fail to follow the song, no matter when or where rendered.

"The delegates are invited to the exposition," said Mr. Williams, "and the clerk will read the invitation."

Calls for Bryan.

The last few words were lost in cries of "Bryan," "Bryan," that came swift and thick from different parts of the hall.

Cheers mingled with the calls, and it was fully a minute before the voice of the clerk was able to rise above the tumult.

Mr. Bryan remained quietly in his seat during the demonstration made by his friends and gave no outward sign of his recognition of the applause that had greeted his name.

Delegate Powers, of Michigan, was recognized by Chairman Williams to return to the thanks of the convention to the exposition officials for the courtesy shown and made a brief speech of acknowledgment.

The motion to accept the invitation, with which Mr. Powers concluded, was adopted unanimously.

Sergeants-at-arms with bundles of exposition tickets were at once sent throughout the seats occupied by the delegates and alternates, handing them to the chairmen of delegations.

When the ticket passers had nearly finished their task, the chairman announced that the roll of states would be called, each state as its name was called to send up to the chairman's desk the names of its committee-men selected in caucus.

While the roll call was in progress the spectators concluding that the interesting scenes of the convention were finished for the day streamed out by thousands. The noise of their exit and the talking throughout the hall was so general that the clerks could be heard with difficulty. The announcement of Mr. Bryan as a member of the resolutions committee from Nebraska called forth a cheer from such of his friends as were able to hear the announcement.

As the roll was finished and the call began for those states which had not answered on the first call, Chairman Williams drew a cigar from his pocket, lighted it and com-

mentenced to smoke with great satisfaction, notwithstanding the fact that numerous signs prohibiting the indulgence were posted all around the building.

After announcing the time and places for the various committee meetings a motion was made by Bourke Cockran that the convention adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. The motion was adopted and the convention adjourned at 2:30 p. m.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7.—The efforts of the partisans of Bryan to stampede the convention for the Nebraskan and his friends this afternoon resulted in scenes of the wildest confusion and disorder.

The standards of the States were literally torn from their fixtures by delegates, who acted like madmen and hustled them to the platform, to be placed with the colors of Bryan or Parker, which were banked at either end.

Delegates fought furiously with one another, while the galleries choked with partisans, shouted and screamed their approval and disapproval.

Mr. Bryan entered the hall one minute before the delegates were called to order. All the house was packed from the top galleries down to the floor. The top galleries began to cheer Mr. Bryan and the movement gradually spread until there was quite a demonstration. Many on the platform joined in the cheering. The cheers and the howls kept up and the whole affair made the Cleveland demonstration of yesterday look like a whisper.

All efforts of the chairman to quell the Bryan folks were futile until the cheering were itself out.

A battle of the standards such as has never before been seen in a convention resulted. The Parker banner was carried to the platform and following it were carried the standards of Alabama, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arizona. Grouped around the Nebraska standard in the enclosure for the delegates were the standards of Texas, Iowa, Illinois, California, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Rhode Island, Nevada and Kentucky.

It is now charged that the Bryan demonstration was carefully planned by Secretary Walsh of the national committee. It was one of the most remarkable outbursts that ever occurred in a national convention. The Walsh and Hearst men with the aid of Tammany got thousands admitted to the galleries on special tickets, with instructions to start shouting the minute Bryan appeared. Every second the demonstration grew, and when after four minutes it showed signs of letting up the standard of Nebraska was grabbed by two men on the floor and hustled to the stage. That started it afresh and other standards were sent to join it. The cheering grew louder.

Then did the Parker men wake up Georgia, with her blue silk banner, bearing the name of Parker, sent the colors to the platform and others were seen after it. Parker men broke loose with a roar. Bryan men hissed and Parker men shouted louder than ever. Then began the kidnapping of the colors.

Slowly the Bryan men were howled down and finally, although the Bryan standards kept their place on the platform, the Parker men had things their own way. But the Bryan demonstration did break out again when Bryan himself took the platform, to give the minority report of the committee on credentials. As the majority report had not been received he was not allowed to give the minority report. There was more howling and louder outcries than ever, but the bands started playing national airs, and after persisting ten minutes they drowned out everybody. The convention then settled down to something like order. The demonstration lasted nearly half an hour.

St. Louis, July 7.—In the midst of the wildest scene that could be imagined Bryan was voted down in the Democratic convention tonight. After a speech, during which Bryan aroused his adherents to the greatest enthusiasm, the convention voted to reject the minority of the committee on credentials.

The vote was 299 to 647. More than one hundred delegates refrained from voting, but the result is considered as a fair test of Parker's strength. There were some surprises in the vote, Alabama and Kentucky both casting ballots in favor of Bryan's minority report.

When he concluded his speech Bryan was given a tremendous ovation and for a considerable time the wildest disorder prevailed in the hall. It was a repetition of the demonstration Bryan received this afternoon when he entered the hall.

After the vote adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

The sub-committee of the committee on resolutions adopted as its financial plank a declaration for maintenance of the present gold standard on the ground that the increased supply of gold insures a sufficient volume of currency.

Bryan, in presenting the minority report, made a scathing speech in protest against the seating of Hopkins' delegation from Illinois. He assailed on the Hopkins element and the bitter reply of the Hopkins spokesmen kept the convention in tumult.

Bryan asserted that Hopkins' policy was likened to that of "ordinary train robbers." He held the attention of the convention for the fifteen minutes allotted to him and then gave way to opponents.

The committee on credentials admitted the Porto Ricans, but decided that as the Democrats claim that the Philippines are not properly American territory their delegation shall not be admitted. The convention sustained this.

Champ Clark of Missouri will be permanent chairman.

HARMONY PLATFORM.

Hill and Bryan Settled, John Sharp Williams Delighted--Senator Tillman Says Miracle Has Been Accomplished.

St. Louis, July 8.—The members of the resolutions committee express themselves as satisfied with their work, some of the expressions heard being as follows:

Senator Daniel—The platform was unanimously adopted, and is reasonably satisfactory.

Senator Tillman—We have accomplished a miracle; we have succeeded in getting a platform without any person in it.

Mr. Bryan—I am fairly well satisfied with the platform. I have had opportunity to present some matters as I desired and I have had to make concessions in many instances in order to get what I wanted in others.

"Will you support a ticket on this platform?" was asked of Bryan.

"I will certainly support the platform," was his reply and this was said

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TO CAPTURE NINCHWANG.

Jap Armies Enroute to Yim Kow, Says General Sakharoff.

KEY TO THE SITUATION.

The Capture of Kai-Ping Accomplished After Heavy Fighting Early in July.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—Lieutenant General Sakharoff, in a dispatch to the general staff, confirms the report of the Japanese occupation of Kai Chou. He says that the Russian losses did not exceed 150 killed and wounded. The general adds that the Japanese are on the Yin-Kow road.

Among the killed was Count Nyrodt, captain of the general staff, who abandoned the last position after brilliantly carrying out his duties as chief of staff with the rear guard.

General Sakharoff also reports an ambush of Japanese 25 miles north of Su-Yen, when the Japanese had one officer and eleven dragoons killed or wounded.

On July 7, General Sadaroff says, the Japanese began to advance, but not in considerable force, toward Siao-you, occupying Sian-Cean.

Yin-Low is the port of Ninchwang. In the Japanese dispatches Kai-Chow is called Kai-Ping.

Capture of Kai-Ping Confirmed. Tokio, July 10.—General Oku reports that our second army commenced operations July 6 for occupying Kai-Ping. After successively dislodging the Russians from their positions, we finally occupied Kai-Ping and the neighboring heights on July 9.

General Kuroki reports that on July 6 our detachment after expelling 300 Russian cavalry occupied Hsien-Chang, 30 miles northeast of Saimachi. There were no casualties on our side. On July 5 we repulsed a Russian cavalry regiment under Colonel Chichensky, which came to attack us near North Fen Shulling. Our casualties were four killed and three wounded.

Heaps of Russian Dead. Chefoo, July 10.—Chinese junkmen who arrived here today from Port Arthur say that on Tuesday, July 5, a Chinese carrier brought into the town over 800 Russian dead, two of whom were high officials. They state that a part of the Japanese force advanced to within 6 miles of the besieged town taking another eastern fort.

A dispatch from Chefoo, dated July 7 stated that in the fighting which occurred on July 4, over the possession of one of the hills northeast of Port Arthur, the Russians lost, according to Chinese, 100 men killed and 50 men wounded. Fifty Chinese carriers were sent out to bring in the Russian dead and wounded.

Tokio, July 10.—On Friday night, July 8, during a storm, a flotilla of torpedo boats of Admiral Togo's fleet approached Port Arthur. On the following morning one of the torpedo boats found and attacked the Russian cruiser Askold, but the result of the attack is unknown.

The Askold fired on the torpedo boat two petty officers being severely wounded.

Liao-Tung Gulf Swept. Niuchwang, July 8.—(Delayed in transmission)—incoming ships report that eight Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are sweeping the Gulf of Liao-Tung in order that a search for neutral ships may be carried on in a more thorough manner.

The Japanese are nightly bombarding Port Arthur.

Russian Volunteer Ships on Way to Port East. Suva, July 10.—The Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, which passed the Hosphorus from Sevastopol July 6, has sailed southward from here. The vessel took two red sea pilots, one for herself and the other for the volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg, which passed the Hosphorus July 6, coal laden, and which was reported at Port Said on Saturday.

Russian Cavalry Attacks, Results off by Japanese. Tokio, July 10.—General Kuroki reports that on Wednesday, July 6, a detachment of Japanese troops drove off 300 Russian cavalry and occupied Kan-Chang the enemy retiring northward. The Japanese had no casualties. The Russian losses are unknown.

In the afternoon of July 5 43,000 Russian cavalry attacked a Japanese detachment near the north entrance to Fen-Shui pass. The Russians were repulsed and the Japanese retained possession of the entrance to the pass. The Japanese had four men killed and three wounded.