

KEEPS CONVENTION IN ORDER



Col. John I. Martin (in the center) the popular old sergeant-at-arms of the Democratic national convention. With him are two boosters for Governor Harmon, H. P. Denton at the left and Jay Cairns at the right.

MACK WIELDS GAVEL

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN A WRANGLE OVER THE TEMPO.

RAY CHAIRMANSHIP.

BRYAN OBJECTS TO PARKER

National Committee Ratifies Selection of New Yorker as Presiding Officer and Settles All Contests in Favor of the Contestees.

Baltimore, June 25.—Democratic presidential nomination battles famous in the history of the country and the party, were recalled by the line-up of candidates whose supporters met today in Baltimore to fight for the nomination to the presidency on the Democratic ticket.

The immense auditorium was packed from floor to roof when National Chairman Norman E. Mack pounded the gavel calling the convention to order. Seated on the platform and among the state delegations were men famous in the history of the party, men who have been in the forefront of its battles for years and whose names are known all over the land. It may be that this convention will be the means of making others famous as has been done in the past.

The call for the convention was then read by Secretary Urey Woodson.

This was followed by an opening prayer and invocation by Cardinal Gibbons, who spoke fervently and with deep feeling.

Chairman Mack announced the selection of Judge Alton B. Parker as the national committee's choice for temporary chairman of the convention, and the fight was on.

Fight on Parker.

Colonel Bryan immediately took the floor in opposition to Judge Parker. The Nebraskan discussed Mr. Parker's fitness for the position of temporary chairman, and pointed out that if he did not know whose agent he was, he lacks the intelligence necessary for a presiding officer. And if he does know, he did not deserve the support of any Democrat who had a right to call him a delegate.

Committee Vote on Chairman.

Ollie James' name was presented to the national committee for temporary chairman of the convention against his will by National Committeeman Ewing of Louisiana. James announced that he was not a candidate for the office. Parker won by 31 votes. James received 20 votes and O'Gorman 2. Total 53, all voting.

The committee upheld the regular Illinois delegates and seated the 26 members whose places were contested by the Carter-Harrison faction.

In every case the contestants were out. In Rhode Island the Greene delegates retained their seats; in Alaska, T. J. Dally retained his. In the District of Columbia, where three factors warred, Edwin Newman was seated; in the South Dakota contest ten delegates, Wilson men and contestants, were seated, and in the Philippine contest, the Texas contest and the Vermont, the result was the same.

In the Porto Rican quarrel a compromise was reached by seating the six contesting delegates and giving a half vote to each.

PARAMOUNT PLANK IS TARIFF

Others in Platform Will Be Currency, Trusts, Direct Elections, Injunctions and Jury Trial.

Baltimore, June 25.—Tariff will be the paramount plank in the platform which the Democratic national convention will adopt. There have been many informal conferences among the leaders and while the platform is not whipped into shape for full consideration a number of ideas have been considered. The following is a summary of the main features which the progressives will suggest and which the conservative leaders may accept:

Tariff—Reaffirmation of the declaration that the tariff should be gradually reduced to a revenue basis, along the lines of the Denver platform. Material reductions in the duties on the necessities of life, especially upon such articles competing with American manufacturers as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, and gradual reductions in such other schedules as

WILL SEAT 15,000 PERSONS

Building in Which Democratic Convention is Held is Admirably Arranged for Purpose.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—The Democratic national convention is held in the Fifth regiment, M. N. G. armory. The hall is 360 feet wide and 234 feet deep, while the floor is 200 by 300 feet.

From the sixty foot walls of granite a dozen steel trusses carry the arched roof to a height of eight-five feet.

Large windows at each end and a row of windows at each side give ample light by day, while more than a hundred powerful electric lights will illuminate at night.

The hall will seat 15,000 people.

This number of chairs has been provided, and every member of the audience commands a view of the speakers' stand and understands what is being said. The speakers' stand is well toward the middle of the auditorium, directly opposite the main entrance, midway between the ends of the hall and a little more than one-third the distance from the rear wall.

Separate Secretaries' Platform.

Back of the rostrum is another platform for the use of the secretaries.

Behind this are 600 seats for the officers of the national organization. On

each side of the speakers' platform are 432 seats for the press. In front of the platform are the places for the delegates; 1,200 chairs being provided.

Back of the delegates are 1,200 more chairs for the alternates.

The seating arrangement is divided into sixty-six sections, forty-nine on the floor, the others in the balconies. On the floor are 10,661 chairs and 4,403 chairs are in the balconies. The two main balconies are 200 feet long and fifty-two feet deep.

Can Be Emptied Rapidly.

There are five entrances in addition to thirteen exits, and the great hall can be emptied in a few minutes.

To make the necessary stands and galleries, to say nothing of fitting up more than two score committee rooms, more than 5,000,000 feet of lumber was used, and \$35,000 was spent by Maryland to fit the hall for the convention, including the building of the stands, balconies, committee rooms and the decorating.

The decorations alone cost \$7,000,

and fourteen men and six seamstresses were busy for a month putting together and hanging the 34,000 yards of cream, gold and white bunting, 6,000 yards of red, white and blue bunting, 1,000 rosettes and 500 flags that beautify the interior.

One of the most important caucuses

was that of the New York delegation at state headquarters in a hotel here. The New York progressives assert

they have from fifteen to twenty votes

among the ninety the state will cast

in the convention, but no question was

raised about the binding force of the

unwritten rule.

Democrats Offer Aid.

Among the committee who called

upon Col. Roosevelt to invite him to

be their nominee were four southern

Democrats: H. L. Anderson of Florida,

G. T. Taylor, state treasurer of Tennessee; Richmond Pierson of North Carolina, and Oscar Hundley of Alabama.

Another Democrat was Judge Ben

Lindsey of Colorado. New England

was represented by Hale of Massachusetts and Thompson of Vermont.

New York by City Controller Prendegast; New Jersey by former Gov.

Fort, Pennsylvania by Dean Lewis of the Pennsylvania university law school, West Virginia by D. W. Smith, Michigan by Nichols, Ohio by Garfield, Illinois by Chauncey Dewey, Minnesota by Rawn, South Dakota by Norbeck, Kansas by William Allen White, Nebraska by Gov. Aldrich, Washington by Senator Poindexter, Oregon by Coe, California by Meyer Lissner, New Mexico by Curry, and Arizona by Greenway.

Many States Represented.

There were others on the committee,

representing almost every state in the union. Thus, his friends claim,

the colonel stands before the country

not as his own chieftain in the coming

fight but as the deliberate selection

of men who sat as delegates in the

Republican national convention in accordance with the express will of the people of their states.

In this connection," said Judge

Lindsey of Colorado, "it is interesting

to note that the colonel's strength

in the convention represented 260

votes in the electoral college, six only

short of a majority. It was the de-

legates of these states which cast the

votes which invited him to be their

standard bearer in the coming cam-

paign."

Urge All to Join Cause.

Colonel Roosevelt delivered the key-

note speech at the informal mass con-

vention. He said he would accept the

candidacy for the presidency if at a

delegate convention to be held later

it was determined that he was the

man to lead the fight. He urged that

men, regardless of present party affil-

iations, who believe in the doctrines

he enunciates shall join in the cause.

In the course of his address he

said: "I hold that we are performing a

high duty in inaugurating this move-

ment, for the permanent success of

practices such as have obtained in the

fraudulent convention that has just

closed its gatings would mean the

downfall of this republic; and we are

performing the most patriotic of du-

ties when we set our faces like flint

against such wrong."

See Chance of Victory.

Supporters of the new movement

are said to reason in this manner:

If the Baltimore convention should

nominate a progressive man the move-

ment inaugurated here Saturday will

not receive the impetus in all proba-

bility that will be the case should a

reactionary be named. On the other

hand, the Democrats are likely to feel

that with the split which has occurred

in the Republican ranks any candi-

date they may select will be sure of

the election. An examination of the

vote in the primary states shows the

colonel as the leader of the progres-

sives who would need only a compara-

tively small accession from the Demo-

crats to obtain the electoral votes of

these commonwealths.

Two Things to Admire.

"When I was a young man I worked

twelve hours a day," said the sire. "I

admire your youthful energy," replied

the son, "but I admit still more the

mature wisdom which led you to stop

it."—Washington Star.

No Cause to Quarrel.

"My poem," said the poet, "was enti-

tled 'A Day With a Dream,' but you

printed it 'A Day With a Dram.'"

"Well," said the editor, "that ought to

stimulate you."—Atlanta Constitution.

Injunctions—Indorsement of the

WILL FORM NEW POLITICAL PARTY

MASS MEETING HELD AT CHICAGO FOLLOWING REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ROOSEVELT TO BE LEADER

Colonel Declares He Will Accept the Honor, if Organization to Come Later, So Decides—Many States Represented.

A Memorial Visit

By DOROTHY BLACKMORE

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press.)

"But, father," Caroline protested, "surely this is not a part of the estate, this—this cemetery?"

Col. Darling nodded his head. "Yes, daughter, it is. I purchased the old Craft farm, as it was called, without ever having gone over the 200-acre acres of its extent. The old homestead has so excellent a site overlooking the water that I took the acres I could not see pretty much for granted.

Father and daughter stood in the arch made from the branches of two ancient hemlock trees that formed a gateway to a small and apparently abandoned cemetery. Here and there, covered with myrtle vines and creeping wild ivy, were tombstones gray with age. The little plot gave evidence of having been, in days gone by, carefully kept, but now it was so overgrown with trees and shrubs as to be almost hidden. Thus, it was little wonder that Col. Darling had overlooked it when he purchased the property of which it was a part.

"I'm quite sure I shall never enjoy rambling in the grounds as I had dreamed of doing," Caroline lamented. "But, father, do you know, it is the old Craft farm?"

"It is," the colonel answered. "I have recently bought it. What can I do for you, sir?"

The young man smiled. "I am looking for the grave of my great-grandfather, and I was told that it was in a small cemetery that was

believed to be in the Craft property."

"Oh, father," began Caroline.

"It is," interrupted the colonel.