

# WILSON AND MARSHALL NAMED BY DEMOCRATS

## Former is Nominated on 46th Ballot.

## HE POLLED 990 VOTES

## Vice President Named by Acclamation After 2d Ballot.

## WAS OFFERED TO CLARK

## Speaker Declined to Accept Second Place.

For president, Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey; for vice president, Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana. This is the ticket named by the Democratic national convention in Baltimore, Md.

The nomination of Governor Wilson came on the forty-sixth ballot of the convention. Wilson on the final vote got 990; Clark, 84, and Harmon, 12.

The nomination was then made unanimous.

Governor Marshall was nominated after two ballots had been taken. The nomination was also made unanimous.

William J. Bryan caused trouble in the closing scenes of the convention by taking the platform and endorsing Governor Burke, of North Dakota, and United States Senator George F. Chamberlain, of Oregon, as against Marshall, Charles F. Murphy and other leaders who have been fighting Bryan lined up for Marshall.

So rapidly did the states follow the lead set by Illinois in swinging to the "schoolmaster statesman" that his warmest supporters could hardly believe their ears, particularly after the long and arduous work of the past week.

The final vote as recorded by the clerks was particularly gratifying to the Wilson supporters, because its figure—990—took away any chance for "Charlie" Murphy, the New York leader, to claim any credit for the governor's election.

The tide set in strongly for Wilson on the forty-third ballot. Then the expected flop of Illinois led the way and others followed in rapid order, the New Jersey governor gaining a total of 108 votes.

The result of the forty-third ballot was: Clark, 329, a loss of 101; Wilson, 602, a gain of 108; Underwood, 98½, a loss of 5½; Harmon, 28; Foss, 27; Kern, 1; Bryan, 1.

Aside from the switch of Illinois, which had been previously announced from caucus, the principal change from Clark to Wilson was West Virginia, which sent its solid 16 votes from the speaker to the New Jersey governor. He also gained eight votes in Michigan, two in Connecticut and 14½ in Virginia, Alaska and Hawaii each contributing one.

On the forty-fourth ballot Wilson crept still nearer his goal, getting the two votes from Pennsylvania which had been going to Clark, and thus having the solid Keystone delegation for the first time. The Wisconsin and Utah delegations also became solid for him, five votes in the former and 1½ in the latter deserting the speaker. He also got the solid Indiana delegation, taking one from Clark and one from Kern, the only one Kern had on the preceding vote. This brought Wilson's total to 629, while Clark went down to 306.

The result of the forty-fourth ballot was: Clark, 306, a loss of 26; Wilson, 629, a gain of 27; Underwood, 99, a gain of ½; Harmon, 27, a loss of 1; and Foss, 27. Bryan and Kern had been eliminated.

All that Wilson needed as the forty-fifth ballot started was the Underwood vote or its equivalent. He only got two of them and got two also from Harmon, sending his total going to 633, while Clark's 306 stood firm.

The result of the forty-fifth ballot was: Wilson, 633; Clark, 306; Underwood, 97; Foss, 27; Harmon, 2. Wilson gained four on this ballot. Clark held his own and Underwood lost two.

The final or forty-sixth ballot was made necessary by a technical objection raised by Senator Reed, of Missouri, to granting right to make the nomination by acclamation, which required a unanimous vote of the convention.

Clark's vote came down to 84 and Harmon had only 12 supporters. Only two delegates were absent.

There were three high lights in the proceedings: The swing of Illinois and its 58 votes from Clark to Wilson; the withdrawal of Representative Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, as a candidate, and the announcement of Senator Stone, of Missouri, which immediately followed the Underwood withdrawal, that all Clark delegates were released from their pledges.

All three of these announcements brought forth tremendous cheers from

### STORY OF THE BALLOTS

Session of Friday, June 28.

	Clark	Wilson	Harmon	Underwood
1.....	440½	324	148	117½
2.....	446½	329½	141	111½
3.....	441	345	140½	114½
4.....	443	349½	136½	112
5.....	443	351	141½	119½
6.....	445	354	135	121
7.....	449½	352½	129½	123½
8.....	448½	351½	130	123
9.....	452	352½	127	122½
10.....	456	350½	31	117½
11.....	454	354½	29	117½

Session of Saturday, June 29.

12.....	547½	354	29	123
13.....	554	356½	28	115½
14.....	553	361	29	111
15.....	552	362½	29	110½
16.....	551	362½	25	112½
17.....	545	362½	29	112½
18.....	535	361	29	125
19.....	532	359	29	130
20.....	512	388½	29	121½
21.....	508	395½	29	118½
22.....	500½	396½	00	115
23.....	497½	399	00	114½
24.....	496	402½	00	115½
25.....	469	405	00	108
26.....	463½	407½	00	112½

Session of Monday, July 1.

27.....	469	406½	29	112
28.....	468½	437½	29	112½
29.....	468½	436	29	112
30.....	455	460	19	121½
31.....	446½	475½	17	116½
32.....	446½	477½	14	119½
33.....	447½	477½	29	103½
34.....	447½	479½	29	101½
35.....	433½	495½	29	101½
36.....	434½	496½	29	98½
37.....	432½	496½	29	100½
38.....	425	498½	29	106
39.....	422	501½	29	106
40.....	423	501½	28	106
41.....	424	499½	27	106
42.....	430	494	27	104

Session of Tuesday, July 2.

43.....	329	602	28	98½
44.....	306	629	27	99
45.....	306	622	25	97
46.....	84	990	12	0

Necessary to Nominate, 726.

Governor Foss received 43 votes on the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th ballots.



Photo © 1912, by American Press Association.

WOODROW WILSON. THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

the delegates and galleries. There was no band to play, but that didn't matter, so long as the crowds were possessed of lung power.

Governor Stone added that the Missouri delegates, however, would stick to the speaker to the end. Then Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, took the platform and withdrew the name of Governor Foss, of Massachusetts.

A dramatic incident occurred while Bankhead was speaking in behalf of Underwood. He said that Underwood had entered the contest hoping to be the nominee. But his chief desire was to eradicate every vestige of sectional feeling. That had now been demonstrated by the liberal support given the Alabama candidate. He would not be a party to the defeat of any candidate.

"But I think the time has come to recognize that he cannot be nominated in this convention, nor can he be used to defeat any other candidate," Bankhead proceeded.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, called forth a frenzy of cheers as he went to the speaker's stand and moved that the roll call be disposed with and the nomination of Wilson be made by acclamation.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, interposed an objection to the form of the Wilson nomination by acclamation. His objection was sustained and the forty-sixth roll call was completed.

When the roll call was completed, Chairman James shouted "Wilson, 990 votes." Before the words had been heard, Senator Stone, who was at the elbow of Big Ollie, said in a sing song voice, "Mr. Chairman, I move to make the nomination of Woodrow Wilson unanimous."

There was one wild hysterical cheer. It had strength for a second or so and died away. There was a rush for

the entrances and practically no desire to stay and hurrah for the candidates. The final vote was: Wilson, 990; Clark, 84; Harmon, 12; two absent. The nomination of a candidate for vice president at the night session was delayed until Champ Clark could be consulted.

Senator Kern, of Indiana, presented the platform, and after it was read it was quickly adopted.

Ex-Governor Alexander M. Dockery, of Missouri, then went to the platform. He said: "The Hon. Champ Clark has decided he cannot accept the nomination for vice president. But I want to say to you that Champ Clark will be as loyal to the nominee of this convention as any man. He has not reached this conclusion in pique, but for the reason that he would prefer to remain a representative in congress. Champ Clark occupies the same position that every man in the Missouri delegation does—he is for Woodrow Wilson, first, last and all the time."

The storm of cheers, in which the men who were responsible for Wilson's nomination joined as heartily as the friends of the speaker, was a plain indication of the good feeling that was replacing the soreness and bitterness.

Former Senator Purcell, of North Dakota, nominated Governor John Burke, of North Carolina.

Samuel Alschuler, of Illinois, nominated Elmore Hurst, a wealthy business man of Rock Island, Ill.

Major G. V. Menzies, of Mount Vernon, Ind., nominated Governor Marshall, of Hoosierdom, who, he said, "took his Democracy in his mother's milk." The mention of Marshall's name stirred the first demonstration.

A. L. Miles, of Baltimore, nominated Mayor Preston, of Baltimore, for vice president.

Henry Vollmer, of Iowa, presented the name of Judge Martin Wade, the national committeeman from Iowa, and one of Champ Clark's most earnest followers.

W. R. King, of Portland, Ore., nominated ex-Governor George E. Chamberlain for vice president.

A vote was then ordered. Result of first ballot for vice president: Burke, 305½; Marshall, 389; Chamberlain, 157; Hurst, 77; Preston, 58; McCombs, 18; Sulzer, 3; Wade, 28; Osborne, 8; absent, 46½.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Burke, 387½; Marshall, 645½; Chamberlain, 12½.

The chairman of the North Dakota delegation thereupon moved that the nomination be made unanimous after having withdrawn Governor Burke's name.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

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