

SELECT WILSON AND MARSHALL TO LEAD THEM

Democrats Name Their Candidates at St. Louis Amid Scenes of Wildest Enthusiasm.

AVOID THE FRIDAY "HOODOO"

Nominations Were Made Only Few Minutes Before Midnight on Thursday—President Wilson at Once Notified of the Convention's Choice.

St. Louis.—By strenuous suppression of oratory and rushing proceedings the Democratic national convention dodged Friday as the day on which it renominated President Woodrow Wilson and Vice President Thomas Riley Marshall.

The superstitious party engineers beat the clock by only a few minutes, but it was enough to avoid the hoodoo.

Wilson Named at 11:52 P. M.

Mr. Wilson was nominated by acclamation at 11:52 p. m. Thursday.

Mr. Marshall was only a trifle behind crossing the line at 11:55.

In this lightning sprint Mr. Marshall made a record. Senator Kern was due for a nominating speech. Sensing the approaching midnight he threw his eulogy on the floor and simply said: "I renominate Thomas Riley Marshall." Somebody seconded. Somebody moved to make it by acclamation. And it was done, the whole job of nominating a vice presidential candidate taking up just 180 seconds.

Friday Superstition Averted.

Thus, the ancient superstition against Friday nominations was averted, although President Wilson had made it known that he regards Friday as his "lucky day."

Dramatic scenes attended the naming of the ticket. William Jennings Bryan in an impassioned panegyric placed his O. K. upon the president and his administration.

The Nebraskan, who resigned from the cabinet, was not a delegate to the convention, but he was called to the platform by unanimous consent. He lauded Wilson to the skies for keeping the nation out of war, lauded the Wilson Mexican policy and extolled the economic legislation from tariff to currency act.

Bryan at times spoke under the strain of emotion. It was the first convention in 20 years in which he has not been an active figure, but the ovation and the outbursts that punctuated his remarks indicated that he is still a powerful force behind the scenes of the party he once dominated.

Wescott Names Wilson.

The Nebraskan through with his speech, John W. Wescott of New Jersey placed Mr. Wilson in nomination. As the time grew short Wescott, cutting short his peroration, shouted: "I nominate Woodrow Wilson."

Then followed a great demonstration that lasted 46 minutes. Delegates and galleries were roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm and emotionalism. They yelled and shouted and paraded and sang. Some of them wept in an ecstasy of feeling.

Harmon Seconds Wilson.

Former Governor Judson Harmon of Ohio, who was a candidate for the presidential nomination at Baltimore four years ago, made the first seconding speech for President Wilson.

The next was by Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia.

Senator Hughes of New Jersey moved that the rules be suspended and the nomination made by acclamation. The motion was carried with a tremendous roar.

The only objection came from Robert E. Burke of Chicago, the only anti-Wilson delegate in the convention. He shouted "No."

Senator James declared President Wilson nominated at 11:52 p. m.

Kern Names Marshall.

Senator John W. Kern of Indiana then was recognized. He moved that the nomination of Vice President Marshall be made by acclamation. No nominating speech was made.

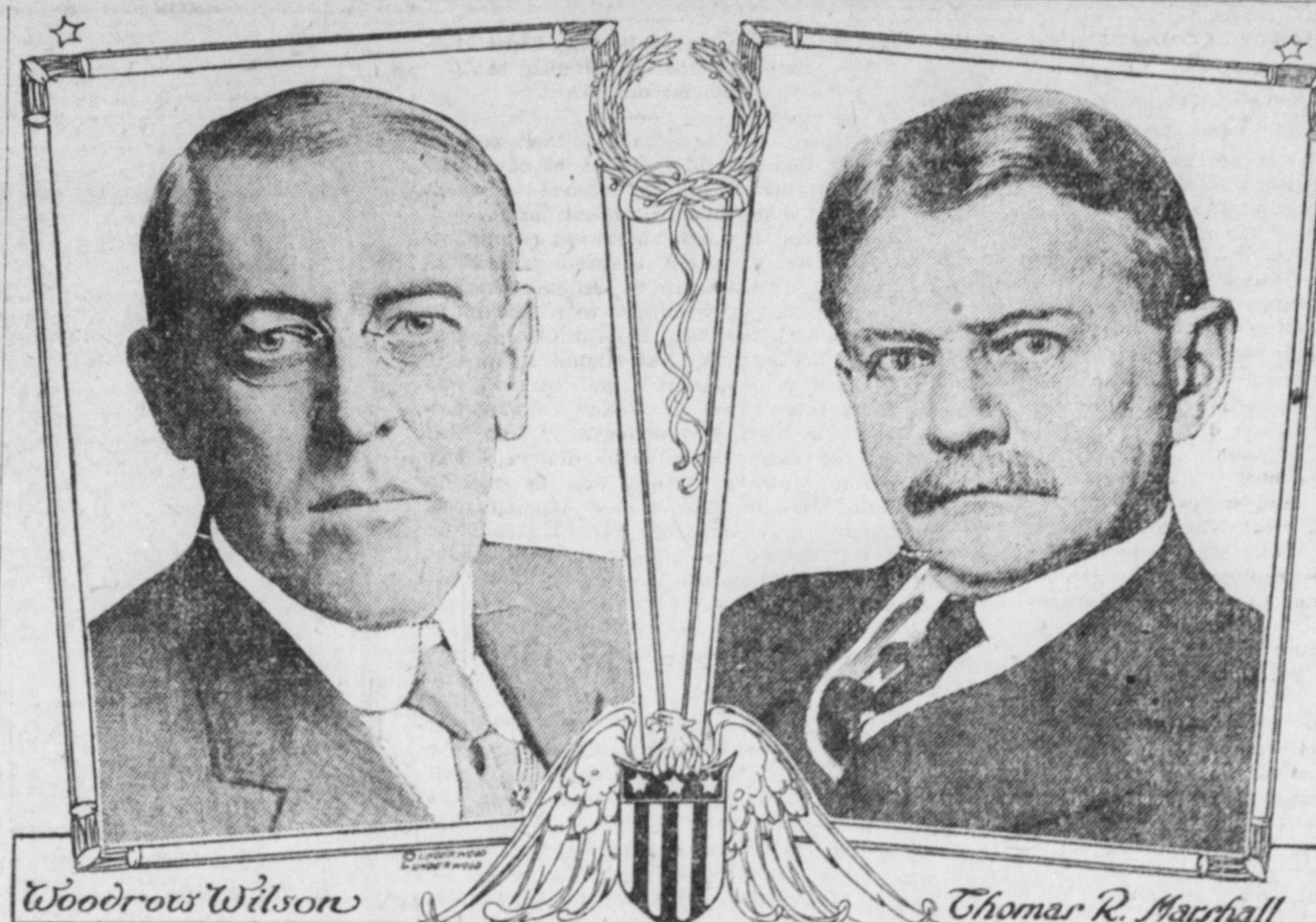
Vice President Marshall was declared nominated four minutes after the nomination of President Wilson.

Numerous seconding speeches which had been prepared were not made.

Former Gov. Martin H. Glynn was made chairman of the committee to notify President Wilson of his nomination.

Roger C. Sullivan presented a resolution expressing thanks to former Governor Glynn, Senator James and other officers of the convention.

A resolution was adopted giving state committees authority to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation on the national committee.



LEWIS' SPEECH HIS SHORTEST.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois was invited to the platform to make an address at 12:12 a. m. "I do not like to impose upon your time," said Senator Lewis. "I beg you will excuse me and I express my sincere thanks."

It was the shortest speech of his career.

Senator Hughes reported to the convention that the resolution committee had failed to complete its work on the platform. The convention then adjourned at 12:32 a. m. until eleven o'clock Friday morning.

Forty-six minutes of sheer enthusiasm and emotion followed the naming of President Wilson. The minute Mr. Westcott had yielded to the adjurations of his audience and had spoken the name "Woodrow Wilson," the galleries and the delegates were on their feet.

An immense oil painting of the president was dropped from the gallery back of the speaker's stand. It excited the gathering almost to the point of frenzy. Georgia bore down the aisle a banner—"Wilson: Dixie's gift to the nation."

The band blared and thumped out "America" and "Dixie" while the great pit, a crater of eruptive humanity, let out its collective lungs and throats to capacity.

Lockstep Dance in Hall.

Groups of belated delegates kept outside by "strong arms" placed on the gates broke into the hall and the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled on scheduled time Wednesday. The proceedings were formally started when William F. McCombs, chairman of the national committee, ascended the platform and rapped for order. He incited the first burst of enthusiasm of the convention when, in a short address introducing the temporary chairman, he predicted victory for the party in the fall.

Glynn Is the Keynote.

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Wilson Praised by Bryan.

Mr. Bryan was cheered enthusiastically as he entered the press section with Mrs. Bryan shortly after nine o'clock. A few minutes later, upon the motion of Senator Thompson of Kansas, the convention suspended the rules amid tumultuous good feeling and invited Mr. Bryan to the rostrum. A committee conducted Mr. Bryan amid wild cheering to the side of Chairman James.

Mr. Bryan launched into a speech lauding the administration of the president.

Following Mr. Bryan's address the convention got down to the real business for which it had been convened and the renomination of President Wilson and Vice President Marshall was quickly put through as related above. The convention took a recess until eleven o'clock Friday morning, when the report of the committee on resolutions was presented and the platform was adopted with little discussion and practically no opposition.

"TOM" TAGGART PROVES TO BE CONVENTION RESCUER.

St. Louis.—Senator "Tom" Taggart, Indiana's popular citizen, was one of the most-sought-after men in the convention. Delegates who wanted "just one more ticket for a friend" went to Tom; newspaper men wanting favors of all kinds sought him out; officials worried about arrangements poured their troubles into his ears, and the marvel of it all is that none went away dissatisfied. The Hoosier solon found time and means to grant every request, or, at least, pour enough oil upon the troubled waters to send his visitors away smiling.

Poor Man!

"And what is that monument in the public square?" asked the young lady from the East.

"That there monument," said the native, "marks the last resting place of Three-fingered Jim Nugent. He was the best sheriff this county ever had and he died with his boots on!"

Auto License Receipts.

The State Highway Department last week passed the \$2,000,000 mark in receipts for automobile licenses, breaking all records. The receipts for the whole of 1915 amounted to \$1,658,276.50, which figure was passed on April 25, and it is estimated that this year the total of \$2,225,000 will be reached. Licenses are being issued at the rate of fifteen to twenty a day.

Franklin Man Game Warden.

Herbert L. Beatty, of Franklin, was appointed a State game warden to succeed E. E. Tirk, resigned. Frank A. Myers was appointed alderman of the Third Ward of Oil City.

Dye Shortage Causes Chocolate Tags.

Chocolate brown has been selected by the State Highway Department as the color for the 1917 automobile license tags and the same size and style of plate will be used as now, the figures being in white. The selection was made because of reports that there might be a shortage of reds, greens, blues and yellows as a result of the dye situation. The chocolate colored tags are in use in New Jersey.

John Dexter, aged 29 years, former turnkey of the Northampton county jail, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Prior to the shooting Dexter appeared to be in the best of health and joked with friends.

Edward Stutsman, of Reading, was injured fatally in an elevator shaft at the Bethlehem Steel plant. The elevator operator ran past the 11th floor underneath which Stutsman was working on a ladder. Both his arms and legs were shattered, and he was injured internally.

J. M. Boyd, aged sixty-nine years, of Centerville, a rural delivery carrier, was killed by a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train. He drove in front of the train.

THREE CONTRACTS LET FOR ROADS

State Highway Department Accepts Bids For Work in Delaware and Chester Counties.

Harrisburg—Three contracts for road building in Delaware and Chester counties were let at the State Highway Department and award on one contract withheld until investigation can be made into the prices bid. Bids were asked on one section of the road in the southeastern part of the State, but none were received, this being the first time that such a thing has happened in the history of the State Highway Department.

The contracts awarded were as follows: Juniata Company, of Philadelphia, for 2.76 miles of reinforced cement concrete 16 feet wide on section 4 of State highway route 131, in Birmingham Township, Delaware county, at \$47,566.14.

Paul J. Snyder & Co., of Philadelphia, 0.83 miles of bituminous pavement, amiesite, in Whitmarsh Township, Montgomery county, at \$15,502.53.

Sutton & Corson Company, of Ocean City, N. J., four miles of 16-foot pavement, reinforced cement concrete, on section 9 of State highway route 131, in East Nottingham and West Nottingham Townships, Chester county, at \$61,040.15.

J. G. McGuire Company, New Brighton, for one mile of vitrified brick pavement, in Rochester Township, Beaver county, at \$28,744.05.

Auditor General Shifts Nine Clerks.

Auditor General A. W. Powell accepted the resignation of Hais Hill, of Tarentum, Allegheny county, as chief of the Corporation Bureau, and changed the status of nine persons connected with his department. He also hired two new men.

W. Binzham Kay, of McKeesport, was promoted to fill Hill's place from the chief clerkship at \$3,500, and O. H. Graff, Pittsburgh, advanced from chief of accounts, at \$3,000, to chief clerk.

J. A. Kennedy, Philadelphia, was made chief of accounts with a raise. Frank H. Lehman, Lebanon, was made special corporation assistant at \$3,000, an advance of \$600. F. H. Him, Williamsport; S. Robert Pealer, Berwick; W. R. Kimball, Dunbar, and John C. Heagie, Philadelphia, got raises in salary of \$200 each, and Bees R. Weller, Middletown, was given a promotion to a \$1,800 post.

W. B. McCrory, Pittsburgh, was appointed a special assistant at a salary not fixed, and John Frenie, Harrisburg, appointed clerk.

N. J.-Pa. Bridge Boards.

Members of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey State Commissions to consider means to eliminate toll bridges spanning the Delaware River between New Jersey and Pennsylvania held their first meeting at the State Capitol and designated Willis Whited, engineer of bridges of the State Highway Department, to cooperate with an engineer to be named by the New Jersey Commission in ascertaining the value of the sixteen bridges. The reports will be made at a joint meeting to be held later in the summer.

The Pennsylvania Commissioners are Governor Brumbaugh, who was elected chairman; State Treasurer Young and Auditor General Powell, and the New Jersey commissioners, James A. Campbell, who was elected vice-chairman; Frank Thompson and R. W. Darnell, who was chosen secretary. The Pennsylvania officials constitute the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings.

James M. Boyd, aged seventy, one of the best known Odd Fellows in the State, was killed at Centerville when a Pennsylvania passenger train crashed into his carriage. He was a member of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil War and was prominent in political circles in Crawford county for many years.

Just \$3,750 per finger was demanded of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by George E. Fornwalt, a former employe, in an action for damages filed at Harrisburg. Fornwalt says two of his fingers were crushed at No. 3 Roundhouse while he was oiling a drill press on June 14, 1914, and he wants \$7,500 damages.

The annual reunion of the Veteran Employees' Association of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad brought railroad men to Harrisburg from points between that city and Altoona. Superintendent N. W. Smith presided over the business session and was toastmaster at a banquet at night.

To prevent running down a woman, Charles Overly, of Lafayette Hill, ran his automobile into a trolley car. The machine was wrecked and the car slightly damaged. Overly and his son escaped injury. Overly was en route to the hospital to see his wife who is undergoing treatment.

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STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State.

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

On a mountain top, a suburb of Shenandoah, there will be established a new town as the result of an order issued by Judge M. H. Wilhelm of the Schuylkill Orphans' Court. It grants permission to the trustees of the Girard estate to sell fifty-three acres, comprising the McNeal Cope and Jackson tracts. Under the will of Stephen Girard, it was impossible to permanently dispose of any property, only five-year leases being provided for. The order of Court just handed down dispenses of this handicap. The new town is guaranteed by options on the released ground already given.

Miss Bertha Steckel, aged eighteen, of Easton, is in St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, in a critical condition. Miss Steckel was a main witness in the case of Ray Donecker, of Easton, who was charged with shooting Miss Rachael Styer, of Easton, on the night of March 31 last. Miss Steckel was with the Styer girl at the time of the shooting. Donecker was tried and sent to a reformatory.

Maggie Slowitzky, ten years old, was run down on the Reading tracks at Shenandoah and both hands so badly crushed they probably will have to be amputated. The mother, Mrs. Joseph Slowitzky, ran to save her child, and was also run down, one car passing over her right arm, which had to be amputated. Her condition is critical.

After five hours' deliberation, a jury at Reading returned a verdict of guilty with recommendation of mercy in the case of John A. Smith, of Sejerets Station, charged with involuntary manslaughter in causing the death of Mrs. Kate Geis, fifty-one years old, of West Reading, by running her down with his automobile. The woman was deaf.

A charter was approved by Governor Brumbaugh for the McConeillburg & Fort Loudon Railroad Company, which when constructed will be the first steam railroad in Fulton county, the only county in Pennsylvania without a railroad. The company was originally projected as a trolley line, but the character of the country is understood to have required a change in plans.

One man was killed and two others hurt when the wheel of an automobile collapsed at Allegheny Furnace. The dead man is Samuel Stonerook, fifty, blacksmith, of Woodbury. The injured, Jesse Settle, fifty-five, right arm broken in two places, nose virtually torn off and other face lacerations; Howard Pressel, forty-three, cuts and bruises.

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Herbert L. Beatty, of Franklin, was appointed a State game warden to succeed E. E. Tirk, resigned. Frank A. Myers was appointed alderman of the Third Ward of Oil City.

W. Curtis Truxal, first lieutenant of Company G, Tenth Infantry, Somerset, was appointed captain and assigned to that company, to succeed Captain Bert F. Landis, transferred to supernumerary list, and Charles J. Harrison, Jr., second lieutenant, was advanced to first lieutenant and assigned to the same company.

The Governor also re-appointed Marvin F. Scaife, Pittsburgh, and O. D. Bleakley, Franklin, trustees of the State Institution for Feeble-minded at Polk.

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MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

joined their voices to the tumult. In lockstep the delegates danced around the hall.

A woman bore the California standard to the platform. Emblems from other states were grouped around it while the brilliant lights of the "movie men" turned the platform into a tableau vivant.

And the singing! The crowd fairly lifted the roof. They let out their lungs in national hymns, "Swanee River," "My Old Kentucky Home," "How Dry I Am" and that other old political anthem, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." Then they burst into "Tipperary" and rendered it at the top of 1,000 voices. It was some chant. It was great congregational singing.

Bryan Lauds Wilson.

Bryan in his laudation of Wilson and his policies dwelt on the possibilities of America as negotiator of peace in Europe.

"I stand with the Democrats of the nation to give Woodrow Wilson a chance to be that man," shouted Bryan, in conclusion, and the hall echoed with cheering.

Details of the Night Session. St. Louis.—While the convention was assembling for the night session to nominate President Wilson it became known the Nebraska delegation planned to withdraw the vice-presidential candidacy of Governor Morehead.

Before the convention was called to order the Coliseum was so full that the fire department took charge of the entrance and permitted no more to come in. William J. Bryan was stopped at the door. Senator James learned of the Nebraskan's plight and rescued him. Then the Nebraskan got his usual uproarious reception.

Chairman James rapped the convention to order.

Rev. W. J. Hardesty, chaplain of the Missouri senate, offered prayer.

STEPS IN CAREER OF PRESIDENT WILSON

Born December 28, 1856, Staunton, Va.

Went to school Columbia, S. C., 1870.

Entered Davidson (N. C.) college, 1873.

Entered Princeton, 1875.

Graduated A. B., 1879.

Entered law school University of Virginia, 1879.

Began law practice in Atlanta, 1882.

Spoke before tariff commission favoring free trade, 1882.

Entered Johns Hopkins university, 1883.

On Bryn Mawr faculty, 1885.

Received Ph. D., 1886, from Johns Hopkins.

Professor history and political science, Wesleyan university, 1888.

Chair of jurisprudence, Princeton, 1890.

LL. D. from Lake Forest university in 1887; Tulane university, 1898; Johns Hopkins, 1901; Yale, 1901.

Elected president of Princeton, 1902.

Nominated governor of New Jersey, November, 1910.

Elected governor of New Jersey, November, 1910.

Nominated for president of the United States July 2, 1912.

Elected November, 1912.

Inaugurated March 4, 1913.

Renominated, St. Louis, June 15, 1916.

crats indulged in a love feast in which the advent of harmony in their ranks was celebrated. The leader of this demonstration of good will was William Jennings Bryan.

Wilson Praised by Bryan. Mr. Bryan was cheered enthusiastically as he entered the press section with Mrs. Bryan shortly after nine o'clock. A few minutes later, upon the motion of Senator Thompson of Kansas, the convention suspended the rules amid tumultuous good feeling and invited Mr. Bryan to the rostrum. A committee conducted Mr. Bryan amid wild cheering to the side of Chairman James.

Mr. Bryan launched into a speech lauding the administration of the president.

ORIGIN OF POLITICAL "BOOM"

Term First Used in Connection With Movement for Third Term for Grant.

The word "boom," as applied to a political movement, so far as known, was first used by the editor of a Republican newspaper in St. Louis, Mo., pending the return of Gen. U. S. Grant from the trip around the world undertaken by him in 1876, immediately following his retirement from the

presidency of the United States. The term was used so persistently and so cleverly that it soon began to lodge in popular thought, and to take on the meaning which the editor intended to convey when he declared that the movement looking to a third term for Grant was "booming," or when he employed the invention as a noun and spoke of "the Grant boom."

The idea had come to him from a common expression used by the people along the Mississippi river. When that stream was at flood tide and

sweeping everything before it it was said to be "booming." The St. Louis editor aimed to convey the thought that the movement for the nomination of Grant for the presidency in 1880 was like the onward sweep of a great river under such conditions, and therefore a boom. The term soon came into general use, and has been applied in the United States ever since, like the spontaneous and preconcerted or organized movements looking to the placing of some person in an office of importance, not