DEMOCRATS REJECT ALL LIQUOR PLANKS

Platform as Drawn by Committee Adopted by Convention

WILSON MEN IN CONTROL

San Francisco, July 3.—The Democratic National Convention last night, after a furious nine-hour floor fight, overwhelmed William J. Bryan and his five minority reports, when it adopted the Democratic platform as framed in the resolutions committee. The platform declared for the peace treaty, expressed sympathy for Ireland and said nothing at all about prohibition.

Bryan led the fight for adoption of his bone-dry plank, but it was buried by a vote of 929½ to 155½, and then "the Commoner," thoroughly awake to the onslaught, did not even ask for roll-calls on his four other minority reports—for a national bulletin, for profiteering, for compulsory military training and for peace treaty.

The convention went over him roughshod, rejecting decisively the projects put forward by the autocrat of the party.

State after state, "dry" for years before the advent of nation-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment, voted against the Bryan dry plank. State after state where Bryan once held sway as a political genius turned away from him. The voice of the reading clerk, borrowed from the House of Representatives of Washington, grew more funereal for Bryan hopes and prestige at every state. The effort of the Nebraskan to regain the mantle of leadership was proving a sad spectacle. The Bryan of 1896, of 1900, of 1908, of 1912, was going west; he was not the Bryan whose political star dominated at Chicago, at Denver, at Baltimore. The administration had planned an eclipse. The program prevailed.

Wilson Victory Complete

The platform fight resulted in a clean-cut victory for Woodrow Wilson. It was the President's day throughout. The White House scored on every point. Mr. Bryan was flattened out every time he raised his head in protest against the administration program. Wilson had been waiting from January 8, when Bryan had his inning at the Jackson Day dinner. The President's friends made a good job of rebuking the Nebraskan.

In the battle for the platform, as framed, the administration forces were led by Secretary Colby and Senator Glass, of Virginia, during a debate in which both sides stirred delegates and spectators to repeated bursts of emotional enthusiasm.

The Bryan prohibition plank rejected by the convention was as follows:

"We heartily congratulate the Democratic party on its solid leadership in the submission and ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the party to the strict enforement of the present enforcement law, honestly and in good faith, without any increase in the alcoholic content of permitted beverages and without any weakening of any other of its provisions."

The next minority plank to come up for action was the dry proposals by Richmond Pearson Hobson. He asked for a rollcall, but the request was not sufficiently seconded and the plank was voted down in a great roar of disapproval.

The official total which beat the Cockran moist plank was 726½ against it and 356 voting for it. Eleven and a half votes were absent.

The text of the substitute plank offered by W. Bourke Cockran is as follows:

"The validity of the eighteenth amendment to the constitution has been sustained by the Supreme Court, and any laws enacted under its authority must be enforced. In the interest of personal liberty to conserve the rights of the states we favor federal legislation under the eighteenth amendment allowing the manufacture and sale for home consumption only of cider, light wines and beer, preserving to the various states power to fix any alcoholic content thereof higher than as fixed by Congress as may be demanded by the opinion or wishes of each locality."

Service Men Win Point

Chairman Glass won his fight to strike four words from the platform plank relating to treatment of service men in the late war after the platform had been adopted by the convention today. He declared that the resolutions committee did not think the change of signal importance, but R. C. Murchie, national committeeman from New Hampshire, who argued for the minority plank on the subject which the convention had previously turned down by a close vote, asserted the correction carried the plank far toward meeting the view of the service men.

The sentence altered originally read: "The fine patriotism exhibited * * * by American soldiers, sailors, marines * * * constitute a sacred heritage of posterity, the worth of which can never be recompensed from the treasury, and the glory of which must not be diminished by any such expedient."

The words "by any such expedient" were eliminated, but the preceding portion of the sentence was left unchanged.

Beginning his speech with an argument in favor of the eighteenth amendment, Mr. Bryan soon got the convention to cheering. "Every Democratic state," he said, had ratified the amendment and every one recognized that the "liquor traffic is dead, never to be resurrected."

"The only question is whether we shall recognize it as dead," he continued, "or allow it to lie out on the ground uncovered. Decency requires that a corpse be put out of sight."

The liquor interests, Mr. Bryan said, were not trying to reopen the question, but now had come down to advocating wine and beer for home consumption only. He argued that to remain silent on the subject would leave open the possibility of change in the law to increase the alcoholic content.

Cockran In Rebuttal

"God speed the right," repeated W. Bourke Cockran in introduction to presenting his minority report.

"With that the last speaker concluded and with that I begin, we have heard a great deal here that was highly interesting and picturesque and extravagant. But it is a peculiar thing in history that most of what is bad was conceived by people who were good, by ill-digested efforts to coerce people in their daily lives.

"I am opposed to the word prohibition. I abhor it. It is the word you will find chalked up in all the penitentiaries. If it is necessary to have prohibition and force the people to do what they do not want to do, then I say they are not fit for self-government and are ready for submission to anarchy. The question is whether in an effort to uproot a fancied evil we are going to overturn the whole system and foundation of government."

"We are not proposing that we tear down any constitutional provision. The eighteenth amendment declares illegal the sale of intoxicating liquors and it declares that the nation and the state shall have concurrent jurisdiction. The federal government cannot enforce that law without a machinery of federal officials which has never been provided and which it would be almost impossible to employ.

"This amendment isn't enforced now and it can't be. It may be enforced in some sections where no amendment was necessary just as the fourteenth amendment is enforced in some northern states where there is no negro question. There is no way in which a law can be enforced against the judgment of a community."

Irish Plank Considered

Debate on the Irish plank began as soon as the convention had settled down again for business.

Thomas J. Spellacy, Connecticut's member of the platform committee, took charge of the fight for the minority plank, and introduced Representative Augustine Lonergan, of that state, as the first speaker. Anchoring his argument to President Wilson's principle on self-determination, Representative Lonergan declared that to do less than recognize the right of full self-determination in America would be to throw overboard the teachings of the party's leader.

"The principle of self-determination was accepted by all the nations associated with us," he continued, "and shall it be said that the doctrine now is to be applied to the foe, but not to those who have been our friends?"

T. J. Duffy, of East Liverpool, O., took up the argument for the minority Irish plank, declaring that it seemed to have become apparent that it was impossible for Ireland to win its independence by the sword.

"But they have given to the world a noble lesson," he continued. "They have established a republic by the intelligent methods of peace, and they submit their case to the judgment of the world. Shall we say to the Irish people that we are not going to recognize their intelligent and peaceful methods, but are going to force them to take the sword and kill in order to win the liberty they are bound to have."

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, who had led the unavailing fight for the Irish plank in committee, took the stand to conclude the argument for its adoption by the convention.

"Circumstances connected with the fight of the Irish people for freedom," he told the convention, "require that there be something more than a mere expression of sympathy. No word spoken during the war so thrilled the oppressed people of the world as the statement that America was in the war to apply the principle of self-determination.

"Is there a principle of self-determination? If there is, where on the face of God's earth should that principle be applied if not in Ireland, where we find the only English-speaking people in all the world that are fighting for a government of their own."

"If there was to be no more war," said Senator Walsh, "then it was only by peaceable means that the principle of self-determination could be applied."

Senator Glass, in charge of the defense of the platform as presented from the committee, then presented Bainbridge Colby, President Wilson's secretary of state and the floor manager of the administration forces in the convention. He was greeted with cheers and began his address with a tribute to the ability and past achievements of Mr. Bryan.

"I am not very much concerned with this idea for a government-owned newspaper," he continued. "We've got one or two of these things. We've got the Congressional Record, for instance, which somebody has described as the most widely unread newspaper of the country.

"With regard to the liquor question, I suppose that all of you will vote your convictions, but I do want to say a word about Mr. Bryan's new plan about the League of Nations. For some time Mr. Bryan was for the treaty and then he began to emulate the Republicans and talk about reservations. They are for the treaty, too, but they all have reservations in their pockets. They remind me of a group of people who have been described as 'meaning well feebly.'"

"Mr. Bryan says in so many words," continued the speaker, "that no one could have brought back a better treaty than President Wilson did. He says no one could have brought back so good a treaty. Then, if that's true, for God's sake let's ratify it."

Democrats Bait Bull Moose Trap

(By DAVID E. SMILEY)

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as much clumsiness as any platform ever drafted. It has the usual platitudes about the party and the usual vituperatives about the opposition. At many points it is bitterly partisan; indeed, it is as completely unfair in its criticisms of the Republican Congress as it is extravagant in its lavish, sycophantic praise of the Wilson administration.

A Salient From No Man's Land

But the fact remains that it is a long advance toward the goals of social enlightenment and social justice from Democratic stupidity and darkness; a kind of salient pushed out suddenly over the no man's land of progressivism which, since 1912, has separated the forces of Republican old guard standpatism from the trench lines of the old-time radical Bryanism.

As everybody knows, since we were smatteringly taught military tactics by daily scanning of war bulletins, a salient strongly held is always a threat that may divide the opposing force unless immediately overcome by a counter-salient equally advanced and as forcefully defended and held.

The wide-awake general never blinks at facts. The ablest lawyer studies his opponent's case first. That is what the Republican generals and advocates must do now with the Democratic platform if they are possessed of the inspiration and capacity which the rank and file of Republican voters attribute to them and expect of them.

Apart from the general complexion of the platform, the League-of-Nations plank is the most vital in its possibilities and consequences. Precisely as indicated in these dispatches this week and editorially on the day after the league straddle was adopted to please the now sulking Hi Johnson by the Republican faint-hearts like Mr. Lodge at Chicago, the Democrats assume a wholly vigorous attitude upon this question, which all the signs here have pointed to as the paramount issue of the campaign.

Treaty Plank Strategic

The most interesting clause in this plank was that inserted at the instance of Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, a Democratic reservationist, which reads:

"We indorse immediate ratification without reservations which would impair essential integrity; *but we do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clear or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league associates.*"

This was inserted by a vote of 32 to 18 in the committee. It had the effect of satisfying all the potent factors of the party counsels, even though the administration would rather have left it out since it did not originate in the White House, and ideas not emanating from that source have been like homeless orphans out here. As a way of letting down easily the twenty-one Democrats who finally voted for ratification of the treaty with the Lodge reservations rather than see it completely defeated as Mr. Wilson's stubbornness compelled, it was a far cleverer stratagem than the inane phrase of the Chicago plank praising the action of the Republican senators indiscriminately, though they were diametrically apart in their attitudes.

Incidentally the clause opens the way for graceful acceptance by the party and Mr. Wilson of ratification with compromise reservations.

The effect of this pronouncement ought to be to call forth a fearless and ringing announcement from Senator Harding in accordance with the position he personally assumed as a reservationist in favor of ratifying the treaty. Whatever harm the treaty question has done to the Republican party has already been done, since the Chicago straddle has not been effectual in mollifying the clans of Johnson, Borah & Co., Ltd. Nothing but the chief prize of the convention could have done that, as it now appears, and that would have been a madness like unto that which seized the Democrats in the days of 1896 and 1900. A statesmanlike utterance from Mr. Harding on this vital question, in the absence of definiteness by the Republican platform, would destroy the strongest issues the Democrats have and hearten mightily the great mass of Republican men and women, especially in the West, who are determined that this country shall not put any unnecessary obstacle in the way of any reasonable concerted effort by the rest of the world, excluding "revolutionary Mexico, Bolshevist Russia and unspeakable Turkey," to end war for all time. Mr. Harding alone can do it. Will he?

Slight Gain Made by McAdoo on Third

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the New York man's supporters had still to fight a stubborn opposition with no definite assurance of success.

Palmer and Cox Stand Pat

Friends of Attorney General Palmer and supporters of Governor Cox took into careful account the reported strength of McAdoo, but expressed no fear that he could win the nomination in the face of the strong opposition of some of the party leaders. The Palmer and Cox men would concede nothing, but claimed they would pick up many delegates from the scattered candidates who are expected to rapidly vanish on the fourth ballot.

McAdoo men admitted their candidate had the opposition of certain leaders, but pointed out that it is not well organized and therefore not effective in holding down what they call the constantly gathering strength of the former secretary of the treasury.

McAdoo, Palmer and Cox were the leaders in the two ballots taken last night. On the first McAdoo had 266 votes; Palmer 256, and Cox 134. Governor Smith, of New York, had 109, of which his own state gave him its full quota of ninety votes.

On the second ballot McAdoo received 289, Palmer 264 and Cox 159. Smith's vote dropped to 101. Reports that New York would throw most, if not all, its strength to McAdoo were heard early today. Leaders in the Empire state delegation, however, would not discuss this except to say they would stick to their governor until further notice.

Big Crowd on Hand

Another big crowd was on hand to watch the delegates pick the party's nominees, the final act of the convention which has been in session six days.

While predictions of a McAdoo victory on an early ballot fill the air they are accompanied by a desperate stiffening of resistance against his nomination.

McAdoo or Cox and McAdoo and Cox were the leading predictions, coupled with talk of McAdoo and Meredith.

On the other hand the forces pitted against McAdoo pointed out in answer to the claims of a "glacier movement" toward President Wilson's son-in-law that he had failed in the three ballots already taken to make the gains that were claimed for him.

The night was given over to conferences and planning among the field marshals of the opposing forces. Efforts to find a Harding for the San Francisco convention had been unavailing, but despite the fact that the movement in opposition to McAdoo had failed to produce a rallying point, or to "coalesce," as its enemies declared, the opposition was still there, seemingly of formidable proportions.

While it did seem to offer no slate for beating McAdoo, still it continued to occupy a position where the McAdoo forces had produced no tangible plan for beating it.

McAdoo Leaders Lack Authority

One consideration which seemed to make it difficult for the anti-McAdoo forces to make progress was that there was no way to trade McAdoo out of his position by direct methods, as none of the men in charge of his campaign here had any authority and there was nothing to be offered him in way of a place that would interest him.

The McAdoo appeal was today being directed to larger states, such as New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and much missionary work was being done.

New York was the greatest stumbling block.

McAdoo supporters in the New York delegation said to number anywhere from fifteen to thirty, did nothing in the opening ballots to antagonize the Tammany leaders.

They voted solidly for Governor Smith. This situation, it was pointed out, gave all outside appearance of Murphy being in control.

Another consideration being capitalized by the McAdoo supporters was that Sunday and Monday are holidays and the tired delegates want to start home.

A group of McAdoo delegates, declared by McAdoo supporters to represent more than enough votes to block the convention, at a meeting last night pledged themselves to vote indefinitely for their candidate regardless of any turn the convention might take.

EDWARDS STANDS PAT

Believes Convention Will Act on His "Personal Liberty" Stand

Sea Girt, N. J., July 3.—With news of the result of the first ballot at the Democratic National Convention in hand, Governor Edwards this morning decided to stand pat for the present. No word has been received from his supporters in the far West, and no message has been sent to them.

The governor said he was surprised that he stood fifth on the first ballot, in view of the failure of the convention to put a wet plank in the platform. He still believes the convention will nominate a candidate who will take a firm stand one way or another on his personal liberty stand and it was evident from this conversation this morning that he doubts whether any of the three leading figures in the convention, McAdoo, Cox and Palmer, will be named. He apparently thinks a dark horse selection is yet to be made, but would not discuss his personal chances.

With James R. Nugent, of Essex county, leaving San Francisco after his failure to force a wet plank into the platform, the New Jersey delegation will keep in close touch with Governor Edwards here, it is understood. It is known that before they swerve to the support of any other candidate they will first secure from the chief executive a release from their pledges.

YESTERDAY'S DEMOCRATIC BALLOTS

First Ballot

Delegates	States	McAdoo	Palmer	Cox	Smith	Davis
24	Ala.	9	6	3	2	3
6	Ariz.	4	..	1	..	..
18	Ark.	3	2	7	..	..
26	Calif.	10	3	4	1	2
12	Col.	3	8	..	..	..
6	Del.	4	..	..	..	..
12	Fla.	1	8	..	..	..
28	Ga.	..	28	..	..	..
8	Idaho	8	..	..	..	..
58	Ill.	9	35	9	5	..
20	Kan.	20	..	..	..	..
26	Ky.	3	..	23	..	..
20	La.	5	2	2	..	2
12	Me.	5	5	..	..	..
16	Md.	5½	..	5½	..	3
36	Mass.	4	17	4	7	..
30	Mich.	15	12	..	..	..
24	Minn.	10	7	2	..	..
36	Mo.	15½	10	2½	..	..
8	Mont.	8	..	..	..	..
6	Nev.	..	..	6	..	..
8	N. H.	4	1	..	..	..
6	N. M.	2	1	..	1	..
90	N. Y.	..	..	..	90	..
10	N. D.	6	2	1	..	..
48	Ohio	..	..	48	..	..
10	Ore.	10	..	..	..	..
76	Pa.	2	73	..	..	..
10	R. I.	2	5	..	2	1
18	S. C.	18	..	..	..	..
24	Tenn.	2	9	8	..	2
40	Tex.	40	..	..	..	..
8	Utah	8	..	..	..	..
8	Vt.	4	1	2	1	..
14	Wash.	10	..	..	..	1
16	W. Va.	..	..	..	..	16
26	Wis.	11	3	5	1	1
6	Wyo.	6	..	..	..	..
6	Alas.	2	3	1	..	..
6	D. of C.	..	6	..	..	..
6	Hawaii	2	4	..	..	..
6	P. R.	1	2	..	1	1
2	Canal Z.	1	1	..	..	..
1094	T'ls.	266	254	134	109	32

SCATTERING

Edwards—New Jersey, 28; Minnesota, 4; Nine urs, 2; California, 1; Maine, 1; North Dakota, 1; Maryland, 1. Total, 42.

Cummings—Wisconsin, 1; Porto Rico, 1; New Mexico, 1; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 2; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 14; Washington, 1; Tennessee, 1. Total, 25.

Meredith—Wisconsin, 1; Iowa, 26. Total, 27.

Hitchcock—Wisconsin, 2; Nebraska, 16. Total, 18.

Harrison—Philippines, 6.

Gerard—Montana, 7; Wisconsin, 1; Missouri, 1; California, 1; South Dakota, 10. Total, 20.

Wood—New Hampshire, 3; Massachusetts, 1. Total, 4.

Simmons—North Carolina, 24.

Hearst—Massachusetts, 1.

Bryan—Michigan, 1.

Williams—Mississippi, 20. Total, 20.

Glass—California, 1; Virginia, 24; Maryland, ½. Total, 25½.

Colby—California, 1.

Daniels—Florida, 1.

Clark—Louisiana, 8.

Marshall—Delaware, 2; Florida, 1; Indiana, 30; Michigan, 1; Pennsylvania, 1. Total, 35.

Owen—Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 4; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Missouri, 1; New Mexico, 2; Oklahoma, 26; Tennessee, 1; Washington, 1. Total, 38.

Necessary to nominate, 729 1-3.

Second Ballot

Delegates	States	McAdoo	Palmer	Cox	Smith	Davis
24	Ala.	10	6	3	1	4
6	Ariz.	4	..	1	..	..
18	Ark.	4	2	10	..	..
26	Calif.	13	3	4	1	..
12	Col.	3	8	..	..	..
6	Del.	4	..	..	..	..
12	Fla.	2	7	..	..	..
28	Ga.	..	28	..	..	..
8	Ia.	8	..	..	..	..
58	Ill.	12	36	10	..	..
20	Kan.	20	..	..	..	..
26	Ky.	3	..	23	..	..
20	La.	5	3	5	..	..
12	Me.	5	5	..	..	..
16	Md.	5½	..	6½	..	2½
36	Mass.	6	20	5	3	..
30	Mich.	14	13	..	..	..
24	Minn.	12	9	..	..	..
20	Miss.	..	..	20	..	..
36	Mo.	17½	14	2½	..	..
8	Mont.	2	2	..	..	..
6	Nev.	..	..	6	..	..
8	N. H.	4	2	..	..	..
6	N. M.	3	1	..	..	..
90	N. Y.	..	..	..	90	..
10	N. D.	6	2	..	..	..
48	Ohio	..	..	48	..	..
10	Ore.	10	..	..	..	..
76	Pa.	2	73	..	..	..
10	R. I.	2	4	..	3	1
18	S. C.	18	..	..	..	..
24	Tenn.	4	6	8	..	3
40	Tex.	40	..	..	..	..
8	Utah	8	..	..	..	..
8	Vt.	4	2	2	..	..
14	Wash.	10	..	..	1	..
16	W. Va.	..	..	..	..	16
26	Wis.	16	2	5	..	2
6	Wyo.	6	..	..	..	..
6	Alas.	2	3	..	..	..
6	D. C.	..	6	..	..	..
6	Hawaii	2	4	..	..	..
6	P. R.	1	2	..	..	1
2	C. Z.	1	1	..	..	..
1094	T'ls.	289	264	159	101	31½

SCATTERING

Cummings—Arizona, 1; California, 5; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 14; Montana, 2; Tennessee, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Porto Rico, 1. Total, 27.

Daniels—Florida, 1.

Meredith—Iowa, 26.

Clark—Louisiana, 6.

Gerard—Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; South Dakota, 16. Total, 12.

Glass—Maryland, ½; Virginia, 24; Porto Rico, 1. Total, 25½.

Bryan—Michigan, 1.

Edwards—Minnesota, 2; New Jersey, 28; North Dakota, 2. Total, 32.

Hitchcock—Nebraska, 16.

Harrison—New Hampshire, 1; Philippines, 6. Total, 7.

Simmons—New Mexico, 1; North Carolina, 24. Total, 25.

Marshall—Delaware, 2; Indiana, 30; Pennsylvania, 1; Alaska, 1. Total, 34.

Owen—Arkansas, 2; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Mississippi, 1; New Jersey, 1; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 20. Total, 28.

Necessary to nominate, 729 1-3.

WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO

Leading candidate at the Democratic convention. Latest picture of President Wilson's son-in-law and former secretary of the treasury

McAdoo Men Afraid, Other Side Scared

(By CLINTON W. GILBERT)

Continued from Page One

on the camp of the opposition. McAdoo has become definitely the administration candidate. Mitchell Palmer is forced into the opposition.

Palmer's weakness as a candidate was demonstrated on the early ballots. He fell far short of the vote he had been expected to obtain. And as a member of the President's cabinet he cannot long occupy the position of cooperating with the opposition to the administration. Moreover, his own Pennsylvania delegation is anxious to go over to the support of the administration candidate, Mr. McAdoo.

A fire has been built under Mr. Mitchell Palmer.

Take Mr. McAdoo's other chief rival, Governor Cox. His weakness with only 134 votes on the first ballot and 159 on the second has been plainly shown. It is believed that McAdoo managers will offer Governor Cox second place on the ticket with Mr. McAdoo, and that Governor Cox will accept it.

Boss Taggart Marking Time

Furthermore, Mr. McAdoo may make inroads into the forces of the opposition at other points. Boss Taggart, of Indiana, does not think well of his prospects of election as senator, if by his actions here, and in Chicago, he gets the anti-administration stamp upon himself.

At present he is doing the perfectly innocent thing of supporting his state's favorite son, Vice President Marshall. So long as he is supporting a favorite son, his conduct is politically exemplary and above reproach.

But when it becomes necessary to make a choice of supporting Mr. McAdoo or the opposition, Mr. Taggart will have to be shown that Mr. McAdoo is stopped or he will be the best little administration man of them all and throw Indiana's vote to McAdoo.

Indiana's going to McAdoo, or Pennsylvania's going to McAdoo, or Ohio's going to McAdoo is likely to start the rush that will lead to his nomination.

Administration Convention

It is an administration convention. It may pay splendid personal tributes to Mr. Bryan, but it votes overwhelmingly for the administration against him. It cast only one vote for Mr. Bryan's queer plank favoring a government publication in which political candidates should air their views. And it only cast a few more than that for Mr. Bryan's prompt ratification of the league covenant with reservations plank.

It gave him a tremendous and spontaneous ovation when he finished his eloquent speech in behalf of his dry plank, one of the most eloquent speeches of his career, an ovation in which the standards of all the states except a few very wet ones like New York and New Jersey were carried in front of the platform in Bryan's honor.

But a few moments later it gave him only a few votes, 155 in fact, for his dry plank, although a majority of the convention is dry.

Bread-and-Butter Votes Cast

The convention is not bossed, at least there is no perceptible bossing. It votes with the administration for bread-and-butter reasons. It contains officeholders.

It counts its chance of success as dependent upon supporting the administration. The fact that Mr. McAdoo, without any sign from the White House, figures in every one's mind as the administration, is the strongest reason for his nomination.

The Democratic convention is the greatest show on earth. Nothing like the debate on the platform yesterday afternoon has been staged by either party in a long time.

Fight Made in Open

The divisions in the Democracy on booze, the League of Nations, on Ireland and on every pet idea of Mr. Bryan's were brought out in the open and discussed before the free Democrats in the auditorium assembled, the free Democrats being left to make their choice for themselves between Mr. Bryan's leadership and Mr. Wilson's.

The occasion was brilliant. If Mr. Bryan had a powerful and sane intellect along with his marvelous voice, his tremendous personality, his deep and abiding perception of the moral verities, he would be a very great man. But he hasn't and he is only a great moral showman, a political P. T. Barnum, differing from the circus producer only in rejecting the cynical dictum that the people like to be fooled.

Bryan gave a great show yesterday. It was a tremendous movie of virtue defying the powers of evil. The rich and powerful voice, undermined by the passing of twenty-four years since first it rang out against the cross of gold and crown of thorns, unrestricted by the fat which is being deposited about the chamber from which it comes, required no mechanical aid to fill the immense hall.

Mr. Bryan broke free from the great starfish of tin horns over the rostrum which carries the speaker's voice to the remote galleries. He did not have to stand in one spot for fear of getting out of favor with the great starfish and causing strange bellowings to echo through the tin monster.

Was Able to Bait Tammany

He could go to the front of the platform and bait evil in the person of the Tammany delegation, defying it to show that it had ever opposed the saloon until after prohibition had been established by constitutional amendment. The whole Tammany delegation rose and insisted that it had been the only and original opponent of the saloon, Miss Elizabeth Marbury seizing some Tammany delegate's straw hat and waving it defiantly at virtue upon the platform.

Mr. Bryan passed lightly from the sauciness of Miss Marbury to a comparison of himself to the Prophet Elijah and telling how Elijah drew back the veil and showed the higher powers fighting upon the side of Israel. Then Mr. Bryan drew back the veil, revealing the women and children fighting on his side and that of prohibition.

He sat down after one of his most striking perorations and one of his most dramatic speeches. And he was greeted by the most spontaneous and the greatest demonstration of the convention, one not aided by music or cheerleading.

There was a lot of Armageddon spirit of the progressive convention of 1912. These Democrats are likely to start out and sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers," at any minute. They have followed so long the Old Testament leadership of Mr. Bryan, they have been so impressed with the moral earnestness of President Wilson, they have fallen under the influence of women to an extent that Republicans have not. Their emotional reactions are much quicker, keener than those of their rivals. They still have in them the crushing spirit which President Wilson invoked in the whole world by his advocacy of the League of Nations.

Among them it is no mistake to say that a peace that will end all war is a vital hope, not obscured by the cynicism which has changed the heart of so much of the world. The League of Nations is to them a real issue on which they have no doubts. Bryan can play upon their emotions like a Billy Sunday before a lot of people waiting to hit the cinder trail, but they stick to the true faith "the political evangel of Wilson," and they intend to nominate a Wilson candidate, divining the real desires of the White House without waiting to be told.

Mayor Reviews 6 Months' Progress

Continued from Page One

tions work had commenced when the era of vastly inflated prices for labor and material set in. It was decided to complete this portion of the work and then wait the inevitable reduction that must come in cost of material before proceeding further with the accepted plan.

Civil Service Classified

"Classification of the civil service which we have established is a great and needed reform," the Mayor further explained. "When it is completed it will standardize the work of thousands of city employes and equalize wages. We shall classify all departments and all of the county offices that will submit to classification."

To understand just what this means it should be known that wages for the same class of city employes varied in different departments. It was a regular pigs-in-clover puzzle. The new charter provided for reclassification and the work was undertaken by Griffenhagen & Associates and is still in progress.

Under the new system the wages of carpenters, watchmen, stenographers, etc., will be uniform throughout the departments.

"We are going ahead with our plans and estimates, looking to the work of the city taking over the ash and rubbish collection and the cleaning of the streets," the Mayor went on, taking a new tack in the interview. "I shall have a report on the subject of how this is done in other American municipalities in a short time. I have had investigators gathering all available data. Later on I may have something very definite to say on this matter."

What the Mayor referred to was the tour of Chief Morden, of the bureau of street cleaning, undertaken recently. He was accompanied by one of the engineers of the Department of Public Works and an expert furnished by the bureau of municipal research.

One of the keynote declarations of Mayor Moore during his primary campaign was his determination to break the strangle hold of the contractor combine in street cleaning. His statement was gratifying evidence that the matter is still uppermost in his mind; evidence that he proposes to carry the charter provision and his promises to completion.

Work on Frankford "L"

"I desire to direct attention to the work of the administration in the matter of the Frankford 'L'," said Mr. Moore. "Through great discouragement and repeated disappointments I have kept constantly before me the one idea that the road must be put into operation in the shortest possible time.

"In our attempts to make contracts for rails we suffered interference from the railroad administration. I finally overcame this. We have let contracts for the stations, and shall soon open bids for a $4,000,000 loan to complete the work.

"Negotiations, as everybody knows, are in progress with the Rapid Transit Co. for the operation of the road. All in all, I think the very best has been done that could be done, considering all the circumstances. The administration has fought to secure every advantage for the city, and particularly for the northeastern section, and shall continue to do so.

"In this same connection are the projected lines along Roosevelt boulevard and other thoroughfares, which will be feeders for some of the greatest industrial enterprises in Philadelphia; the Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s plant and the Electric Storage Battery are contiguous to these extensions.

"Two million dollars' worth of contracts have been let for the improvement and extension of our water system," continued the Mayor. "It is in line with my desire to give the city an adequate and pure-water supply. Much of this money has been spent for improvements and replacements in machinery.

"There is under advisement at this moment the question of a commission of experts to undertake a complete survey of our water supply and to examine and report upon an expansion of the present system, with a new and greater field suitable to the needs of the city in the years to come."

There is one episode in connection with the Water Bureau that concerns the Mayor personally, as well as officially.

Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, was made the vice presidential nominee largely on the basis of the fight he made and the defiance he launched against the police strikers of Boston. And yet Mayor Moore went the governor one better and there were merely a few brief newspaper lines to give the bare facts.

A few months ago a delegation of water bureau employes, members of the union, called on the Mayor and demanded an increase of wages. The Mayor talked to the men and explained the impossibility of granting the request at that time.

He expressed himself in favor of a rise all around, but told how the city was handicapped by lack of funds.

There were statements then made by some of the men that unless a rise was given the employes would strike and thus cut off the city's water.

Instantly the Mayor replied, firmly and briefly, after pointing out the danger and disaster that would follow the shutdown of the water system with the announcement that no matter what the men did the water pumping stations would be kept running and that no man who struck would ever get back in the city's service as long as he was Mayor.

No General Strike

Although a few men walked out there was no general strike, and the number of employes involved was three or four times as many as the policemen who struck in Boston. The courageous action of the Mayor ended what might have turned out to be a crisis in the city's affairs.

"Every possible means has been devised to prevent waste of the taxpayers' money," the Mayor said further. "By improving the Chestnut street pier so that it can be utilized, in part, as offices for the Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, we will save an annual rental of $10,000 now paid for quarters elsewhere.

"We are advertising the city's advantages as the finest port in the United States. We are negotiating for more piers and pier space. The commerce of the port is greater now than ever in its history.

"These are some of the major things we have undertaken. Of the minor matters that attract little attention, but which are big in their way, is the conversion of Brown's Farm into a home for indigent children. It is a great step forward in the care of these helpless little wards of the city.

"The organization of a bureau of claims in the city solicitor's office has already saved thousands of dollars to the city. Every claim brought against the municipality for damages is investigated, and all the facts brought to light. It is no longer possible to put over a shady or fraudulent claim and collect on it. There was never such an official scrutiny.

Conducted Like a Big Corporation

"Still further along that line," continued the Mayor, "is the new rule that every attorney handling damage and claim cases must make a report on it to the city solicitor himself. The city solicitor's office is run on the principle of a big corporation and with the same attention to detail in the city's interest."

While the Mayor did not refer to the subject directly it is asserted with the utmost positiveness that there is less gambling in Philadelphia at present than at any other period in the last ten years.

"Within the last few days I have signed contracts for the repaving of Ridge avenue, from Lamont street to the Montgomery county line. We are preparing plans for the extension of the city's sewerage system, and have opened streets in various sections of the city to permit of greater building and housing facilities; all of which follows upon my expressed purpose to do all possible in that direction."

There will be a new loan asked for this fall of $6,000,000, for the pressing necessities of the city and a share of this will go to still greater extension of the sewerage and water systems. New parks and breathing spots for the people will also come in for a share of it.

In past years it was difficult to secure more than two or three bids for supplies for the city. It was the result of an established belief among business firms that favoritism was practiced to an extent that barred all but the few.

Today, with an expert in charge of the department, and on the basis of the square deal, scores of bids are submitted, where the few was the rule in the past.

Waste of Money to Rush Now

Throughout the interview the Mayor emphasized, in matters demanding the expenditure of the city's money for new contracts for building and other city improvements, the necessity for going slowly. His idea is that it is a waste of public money to rush ahead and pay exorbitant prices, in contracts, when a little later the same results will be attained at far less cost.

Where, however, the need is immediate and imperative, as in the matter of new fire apparatus, for which $300,000 has been appropriated for motor-driven vehicles to replace the antiquated horse-drawn apparatus, delay, despite the increased cost, would be disastrous.

"One other innovation," said the Mayor in concluding his talk, "which will be of pronounced value to many of our people is the establishment of a bureau of legal aid. Attorneys and investigators will be at the service of our people who cannot afford to employ lawyers, and who are too often the victims of sharpers, to assist them in their troubles. It is one of the legitimate functions of a municipality to help those who cannot help themselves.

"This administration," said the Mayor, "was put in power to benefit the whole people, and that shall be its sole aim until its close."

What Moore Regime Has Done in 6 Months

Policemen, firemen and officeholders out of politics.

Increase in pay of policemen, firemen, park guards and laborers in Bureaus of Water, Surveys and Highways.

Start on municipal asphalt plant.

Start on free library.

Start on civil service classification.

Preparation of plans and estimating cost of city's taking over its own street cleaning and garbage removal.

Letting of contracts for virtual completion of Frankford "L" and floating of $4,000,000 loan for same.

Establishing bureau of legal aid.

Roosevelt boulevard and other car line extensions for industrial expansion.

Letting of nearly $2,000,000 worth of contracts for the extension and improvement of the water supply.

Purchase of $300,000 worth of new motor fire apparatus.

DELAY FREEHOLDERS' TRIAL

New Jersey Cases Will Be Held Over Until Autumn

Trenton, July 3.—Trial of indictments based on revelations of the