

# WILSON IS NAMED TO LEAD FIGHT, AIDED BY MARSHALL

## New Jersey Governor Wins Big Victory.

## DEFEATS CHAMP CLARK

## Nominated on Forty-sixth Ballot After Deadlock.

## PLATFORM IS PROGRESSIVE.

## Indiana Governor Placed Second on the Ticket.

### DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,  
**WOODROW WILSON.**  
For Vice President,  
**THOMAS R. MARSHALL.**

### RESULTS OF THE BALLOTS.

Ballot	Clark	Wilson	Harmon	Underwood	Marshall	Scattered
1.....	440%	324	148	117%	31	24
2.....	446%	329%	141	111%	31	17
3.....	441	346	140%	114%	31	16
4.....	443	349%	136%	112	31	16
5.....	442	351	141%	113%	31	16
6.....	446	354	135	121	31	16
7.....	449%	352%	129%	121%	31	16
8.....	448%	351%	130	123	31	16
9.....	452	352%	127	122%	31	16
10.....	454	354%	129	118%	30	16
11.....	454	354%	129	118%	30	16
12.....	449	354	129	121%	31	16
13.....	454	356%	129	119%	30	16
14.....	452	352%	127	122%	31	16
15.....	452	352%	127	122%	31	16
16.....	451	352%	127	122%	31	16
17.....	446	352%	129	122%	30	16
18.....	450	351	129	122%	30	16
19.....	452	352	129	122%	30	16
20.....	452	352%	129	122%	30	16
21.....	450	350%	129	122%	30	16
22.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
23.....	451%	350	129	122%	30	16
24.....	450	350%	129	122%	30	16
25.....	450	350	129	122%	30	16
26.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
27.....	450	350%	129	122%	30	16
28.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
29.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
30.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
31.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
32.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
33.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
34.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
35.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
36.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
37.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
38.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
39.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
40.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
41.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
42.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
43.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
44.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
45.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16
46.....	450%	350%	129	122%	30	16

Wilson's nomination made unanimous. There were 1,088 delegates present, making 756 the necessary two-thirds for choice.

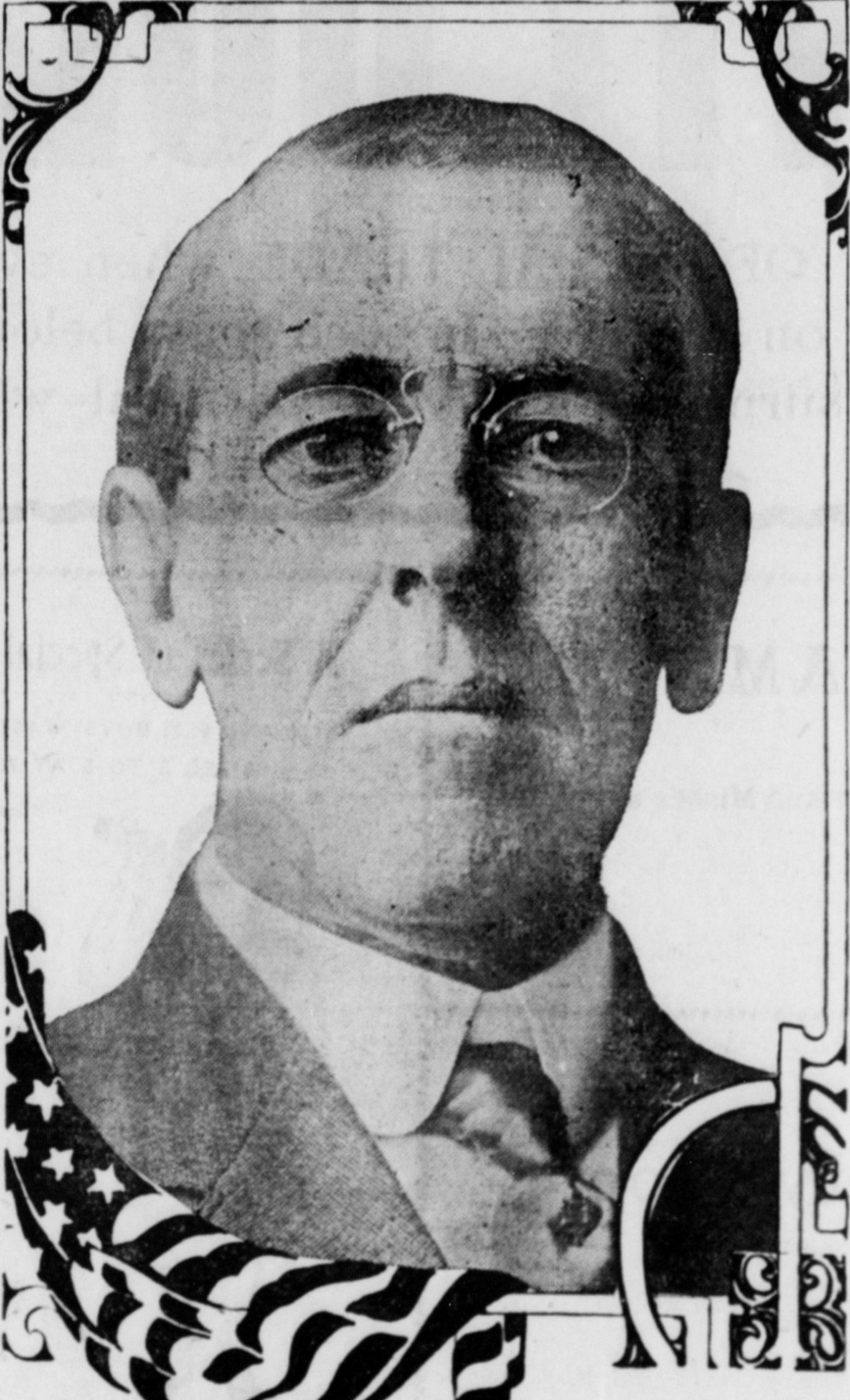
Baltimore, July 3.—Politically speaking, Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey put one over. And he carried Governor Marshall of Indiana with him.

This is how he did it: First it was getting too hot as president of Princeton in many ways. Every alumnus knows that. Politics opened her arms to him. Mr. Wilson was not a practical politician, but he plunged. New Jersey elected him governor by a big plurality. He was a winning campaigner. Those wise to "inside politics" said he was being trained for the Democratic presidential nomination. He was. But trouble arose with his backers. Governor Wilson went right ahead. He made his primary fight, and the most remarkable Democratic convention on record ratified him. He put one over on the conservatives, on the old guard.

Wilson raised the progressive standard when he ran for governor in New Jersey, and he won. He did the identical same thing for the higher nomination, and he won. He had Bryan's help. Tammany was against him.

But the defeat of Champ Clark, speaker of the house, was not attained without a deadlock struggle, which carried the sessions of the convention into the second week. It required forty-six ballots to nominate. This beat the record for a continuous session. The nearest to it was the convention of 1898, which nominated Seymour on the twenty-second ballot. The convention of 1890 took fifty-seven ballots at Charleston without a choice, and the convention nominated Douglas later at Baltimore.

The present convention makes the fifth of five great Democratic conventions. Perhaps no convention the party has ever held was more reviled and condemned or more ridiculed for the lame-



FOR PRESIDENT, WOODROW WILSON. Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., in 1856; practiced law at Atlanta; professor in Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton colleges; president Princeton, 1908-10; governor of New Jersey since 1911.

ness of its conclusion than the first in the series of five which, apparently abandoning all the traditions of the party, put Horace Greeley at the head of the ticket in 1872. But the sequel showed that it was working for the party's revivification. In spite of its sensational sequel, the Tilden convention in 1876 was of less moment as a history maker for the party. His candidacy merely re-enforced the army which that of Greeley had called into the field. The independent element Greeley had started had grown large enough to assert itself. The famous editor's candidacy had made politics more than a war memory. It had buried the "bloody shirt." It had lifted the electorate out of the dead past into the living present. It had brought them again into something like touch with the newer issues of the hour, and Tilden came to show them what they were.

Just as the Tilden convention gave the lie to the tradition that failure of the support of his own state is fatal to the hopes of a candidate, so Cleveland gained the nomination in 1884 against the opposition of his home delegation. The ground swell for him over the rest of the country made the antagonism of the New York machine of little moment in the sequel. The independent element that Greeley's nomination had detached from the Republican party had grown into an overwhelming army.

In marked contrast with the convention which put Cleveland afield for the first time was that which, in the same city—in the same building indeed—placed the party's standard in the hands of William J. Bryan in 1896. This later gathering was a mad riot of noise and spectacle. The culmination came by what had the aspect of prearrangement, when, from all sides of the hall shouts of "Bryan, Bryan!" began to fill the air. To the conservatives in the throng it was a note of alarm. But the "cross of gold and the crown of thorns" won.

### BALTIMORE GREAT CITY FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The following previous conventions were held at Baltimore: First convention, 1832; nominee, Andrew Jackson. Convention of 1835; nominee, Martin Van Buren. Convention of 1840; nominee, Martin Van Buren. Convention of 1844; nominee, James K. Polk. Convention of 1848; nominee, Lewis Cass. Convention of 1852; nominee, Franklin Pierce. Convention of 1856; nominee, Stephen A. Douglas; also bolting convention ten days later; nominee, John C. Breckinridge. Convention of 1872; nominee, Horace Greeley. Henry Clay and Winfield Scott, Whigs, and Abraham Lincoln, Republican (second time), were also nominated at Baltimore.

### DEMOCRATIC RECORDS ON BALLOTING BROKEN.

Never before were so many ballots required to nominate in a Democratic presidential convention. Seymour, nominated on the twenty-second ballot in 1858, held the record up to now. Here is the record, showing in each case the year and the nominee's ballot: 1804—Parker on ninth, 1805—Buchanan on fourth, 1806—Pierce on ninth, 1807—Buchanan on seventeenth, 1808—Douglas on second, 1809—McClellan on first, 1810—Seymour on twenty-second, 1812—Greeley on first, 1816—Tilden on second, 1820—Hancock by acclamation after second, 1824—Cleveland on second, 1828—Cleveland by acclamation, 1832—Cleveland on first, 1836—Bryan on fifth, 1840—Bryan by acclamation, 1844—Parker after first by changes, 1908—Bryan on first.

### JUDGE WESCOTT'S SPEECH.

New Jersey Man Nominated Wilson, Pointing Out His Fine Qualities. Baltimore, July 3.—In nominating Woodrow Wilson for the presidency Judge John F. Wescott of Camden, N. J., said: New Jersey once bound, but by the moral energy and intellectual greatness of a single soul, now free, comes to this great convention, in the glory of her emancipation, to participate in your deliberations, and in formulating your judgments and assist in executing your decrees. The New Jersey delegation is not empowered to exercise the attributes of proprietorship, but is commissioned to represent the great cause of Democracy and to offer you as its militant and triumphant leader a scholar, not a charlatan; a statesman, not a doctrinaire; a profound lawyer, not a splitter of legal hairs; a political economist, not an egotistical theorist; a practical politician, who constrains, modifies, restrains without disturbance and destruction; a resolute debater and consummate master of statement, not a mere phrasemaker; a humanitarian, not a defamer of characters and lives; a man whose mind is at once cosmopolitan and composite of America; a gentleman of unpretentious habits, with the fear of God in his heart and the love of mankind exhibited in every act of his life; above all, a public servant who has been tried to the uttermost and never found wanting—peerless, matchless, un-conquerable Woodrow Wilson.

Dreams Crashing in Ruins. New Jersey has reasons for her course. Let us not be deceived in our premises. Campaigns of vilification, corruption and false pretense have lost their usefulness. The evolution of national energy is toward a more intelligent morality in politics and in all other relations. The line of cleavage is between those who treat politics as a game and those who regard it as the serious business of government. The realignment of political parties will be on this principle. The situation admits of no compromise. The temper and purpose of the American public will tolerate no other view. The indifference of the American

### CONVENTION FACTS IN A NUTSHELL.

TUESDAY. Former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York elected temporary chairman over William Jennings Bryan by vote of 679 to 506. Mr. Bryan first named United States Senator John W. Kern of Indiana to oppose Judge Parker, but Senator Kern declined.

WEDNESDAY. Convention marked time till evening while credentials committee and resolutions committee struggled with the contests from eight states and with the platform respectively. At night the convention decided to modify the unit rule by a vote of 665 to 491, being a Wilson victory. Credentials committee voted 41 to 11 to recommend that platform be adopted after the nominees were named.

THURSDAY. Permanent organization effected, with Senator Elect Ollie James of Kentucky as chairman. Woodrow Wilson won victory over South Dakota delegates by vote of 629 to 437. Nominating speeches ran past midnight, and balloting began early Friday morning on Clark, Wilson, Harmon, Underwood, Baldwin and Marshall.

FRIDAY. First ballot, 6:30 a. m.: Clark, 40%; Wilson, 33%; Harmon, 14%; Underwood, 11%; Marshall, 3; Baldwin, 2; Sulzer, 2; Bryan, 1. Necessary to choice, 726. Balloting resumed at 4 p. m. and continued till early Saturday without result.

SATURDAY. Most remarkable day of the convention. Bryan attacked Champ Clark and threw his strength to Woodrow Wilson. Continuous balloting until 11 o'clock at night, when the convention adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock Monday morning, July 1. On the twenty-sixth ballot, the one taken just before adjournment, the vote stood: Clark, 40%; Wilson, 46%; Underwood, 11%; Foss, 4; Marshall, 3; Harmon, 2, and Bryan, 1.

MONDAY. Fruitless ballots taken afternoon and evening without choice, but Wilson gaining. TUESDAY. Wilson nominated on forty-sixth ballot by this vote: Wilson, 596; Clark, 12; Harmon, 2; absent, 2; total, 1,088, necessary to choice, 726. The nomination was made unanimous. Marshall named on third ballot.

people to politics has disappeared. Any platform and any candidate not conforming to this vast social and commercial beast will go down to ignominious defeat at the polls. Platforms are too often mere historic rubbish heaps of broken promises. Candidates are too frequently the unfortunate creatures of arrangements and calculations. Exigencies, conditions, national needs and necessities make better platforms and produce greater leaders than does the exercise of proprietorship. A disregard of this first precept will bring our dreams crashing in ruins next November.

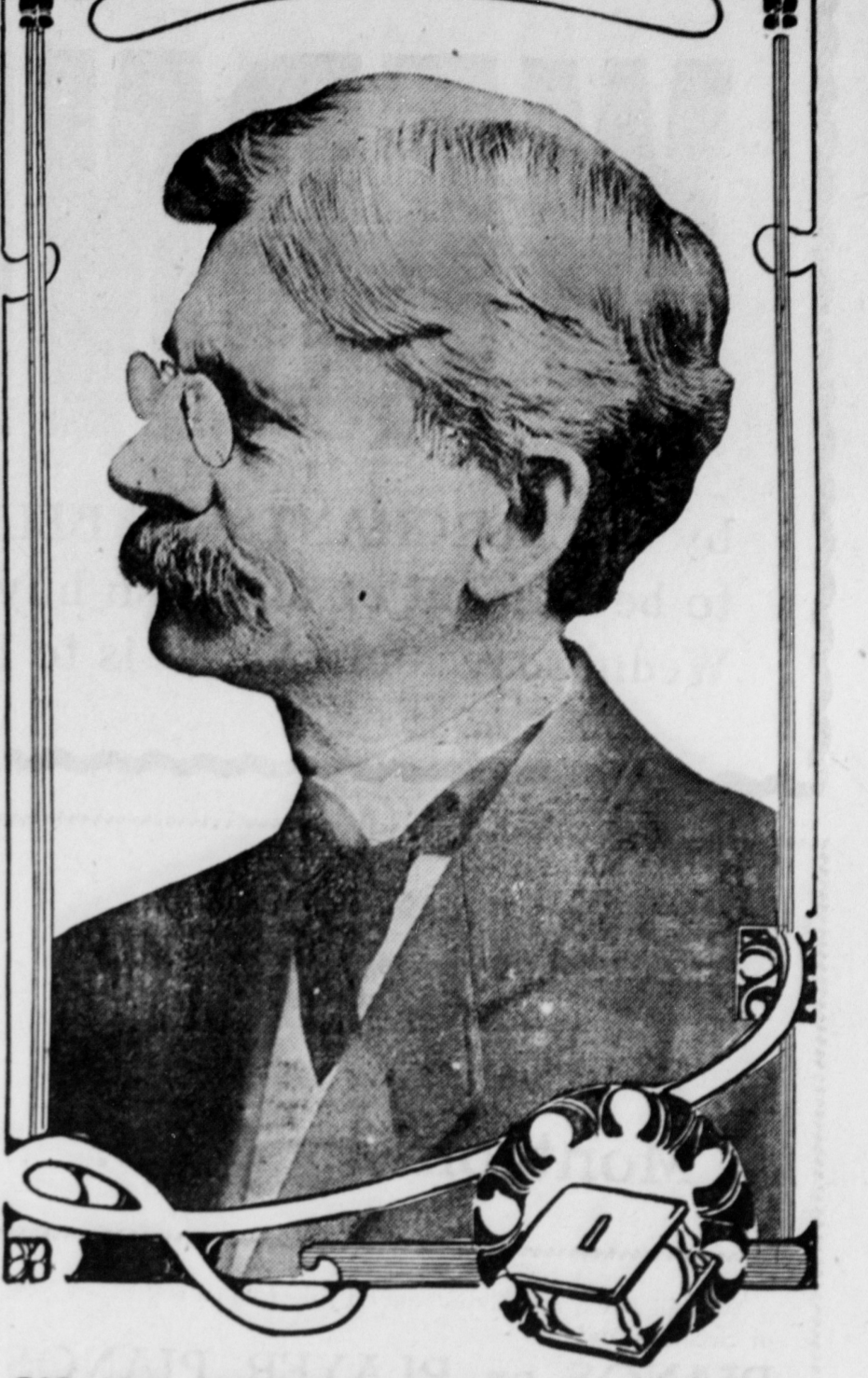
The Ideal Candidate. Similar necessities, motives and causes impel all men alike. The same necessities, motives and causes which draw, as by omnipotence, substantially all New Jersey about this great and good man are identically the same necessities, motives and causes that are in resistless motion in every state in the Union. Its solidarity cannot be disintegrated. False argument fails broken against it. A revolution of intelligent and patriotic millions is the expression of these necessities, motives and causes. Therefore New Jersey argues that Woodrow Wilson is the only candidate who can not only make Democracy succeed a certainty, but secure the electoral vote of almost every state in the Union. New Jersey will endorse his nomination by a majority of 100,000 of her liberated citizens. We are not building for a day or even a generation, but for all time. Providence has given us in Woodrow Wilson the mental and moral equipment to accomplish this reincarnation of Democracy.

### THE PLATFORM.

Principal Democratic Plank is the Tariff—Generally Progressive. Baltimore, July 3.—The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention was as follows: We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered. The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring men are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries, such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretense on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

Demand Revision of Tariff. We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and in many cases prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of tariff taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principle we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry. We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free list bill, all of which we designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts. The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republic has in its platform attempted to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that ex-



FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS R. MARSHALL. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana was born in Manchester, Ind., in 1864. He was a lawyer at Columbia City, trustee Wabash college and governor of Indiana since 1909.

### PRINCIPAL PLATFORM POINTS.

Tariff for revenue only is the chief plank of the Democratic platform. Real downward revision is demanded and Republicans scored for tariff tinkering. Republicans blamed for high cost of living. Rights of states reaffirmed. Presidential primaries favored. Party pledged to enactment of law prohibiting corporations from contributing to campaign funds. Single presidential term favored. Supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telephone and telegraph lines engaged in interstate commerce is advocated. Aldrich central bank bill opposed. Favors parcels post or postal express.

ceasing prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up. Anti-trust Law. We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions. We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States. We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others. Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them and to enlarge and magnify by indirectness the powers of the federal government.

Presidential Primaries. The movement toward more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the expression of the preference of

### BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Alabama.....	21	Nebraska.....	16
Arizona.....	6	Nevada.....	6
Arkansas.....	18	New Hampshire.....	6
California.....	25	New Jersey.....	25
Colorado.....	12	New Mexico.....	6
Connecticut.....	14	New York.....	30
D. of Columbia.....	6	North Carolina.....	24
Delaware.....	6	North Dakota.....	10
Florida.....	12	Ohio.....	16
Georgia.....	12	Oklahoma.....	10
Hawaii.....	3	Oregon.....	10
Idaho.....	6	Pennsylvania.....	26
Illinois.....	18	Philippines.....	6
Indiana.....	16	Porto Rico.....	6
Iowa.....	16	Rhode Island.....	10
Kansas.....	16	South Carolina.....	10
Kentucky.....	16	South Dakota.....	10
Louisiana.....	16	Tennessee.....	24
Maine.....	12	Texas.....	40
Maryland.....	12	Utah.....	6
Massachusetts.....	16	Vermont.....	6
Michigan.....	16	Virginia.....	16
Minnesota.....	16	Washington.....	16
Mississippi.....	16	West Virginia.....	16
Missouri.....	16	Wisconsin.....	16
Montana.....	6	Wyoming.....	6
		Total.....	1,088

the electors for national candidates at the presidential primaries. We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic national committee and whose election is not provided for by law shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively. We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

Term of President. We favor a single presidential term and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the president of the United States ineligible to re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle. We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines.

We oppose the so called Aldrich bill of the establishment of a central bank and we believe our country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities in which such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the money trust. We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks.

Rural Credits. Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States. We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways.

Law Reform. We recognize the urgent need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal law in the United States, and we recommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures as will rid the present legal system of the delays, expense and uncertainties incident to the system as now administered. We favor the establishment of the parcels post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable.