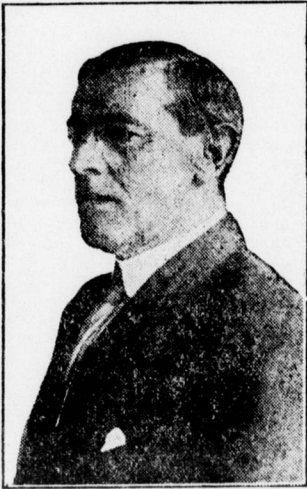


MANY EXCITING EPISODES MARKED THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Missouri Men Plant Banner in Front of the Nebraska Delegation, Which Angers Bryan, and Half Dozen Fist Fights Start After Latter Mounts the Rostrum to Protest.

NEW YORKER DENOUNCES NEBRASKAN ON THE FLOOR

Baltimore.—A full week of controversy between rival factions in the National Democratic Convention sorely tried the patience and tempers of the delegates, and the crowd which gathered was an irritable and excitable one. The tenacity of the situation showed itself in a semi-riot on the floor when William Jennings Bryan



WOODROW WILSON.

found himself in the midst of half a score of fist fights. Police were warned to exert extraordinary vigilance in the future.

The Champ Clark people revived their drooping spirits by displaying a big banner on which the following tribute to Clark from W. J. Bryan in 1910 was printed in red:

"I have known Champ Clark eighteen years. He is absolutely incorruptible and his life is above reproach. Never in all these years have I known him, to be upon but one side of the question, and that was the side that represented the people."

There was a cheer as the Missourians displayed the banner above their delegation. It continued for several minutes.

"Take it over to Nebraska and show it to Bryan!" shouted some one. No sooner was this said than the Missourians acted on the suggestion. Then came trouble. Bryan arose and faced his tormentors for a moment. Several policemen hurried to his side, and with them as an escort the Nebraskan fairly fought his way to the stage, where he demanded of the chairman the right to answer Missouri if that delegation was responsible. The chair asked to be permitted to announce the result of the last ballot first.

Bryan was impatient. He descended from the stage and amid howls and cheers faced the Missouri delegates.

"Is the Missouri delegation responsible for sending that banner over to the Nebraska delegation?" Bryan asked.

In the uproar which followed Bryan stood smiling in the centre of a shrieking, excited mob of the Missouri delegation. Half a dozen policemen charged into the crowd.

"Anything against Bryan!" shouted a Missouri delegate, shaking his fist at the smiling Nebraskan. From the aisle the policemen asked the Nebraskan up to the platform. Half a dozen hands to hand fights followed as the Clark men tried to carry their banner up on the platform behind Bryan. They sealed the press stand, but were hurled back to the floor. Another series of fist fights ensued. A score of policemen fought in vain to quiet the fighting mob.

At one end of the hall the huge Wilson banner used in previous demonstrations appeared. An angry howl from the Clark men greeted it. Feeling was running so high that a serious disturbance was threatened and the Wilson managers to avert further fights ordered the picture withdrawn.

Meantime the crowd of struggling men at the foot of the platform battled to get the Clark banner to the stage. Chairman James hurried in and took the gavel from John E. Lamb of Indiana. After five minutes effort James, aided by the police, got some semblance of order.

James finally announced the beginning of the ballot, and Alabama had, as usual, cast her 24 votes for Under-

wood, when Bryan, who had stood for several moments with the stolidness of an Indian, was recognized.

"Go on and vote," called a delegate. "Stop him—we want to go home—we don't want a speech. He's paid to stay here; we're not."

Chairman James explained that Bryan had risen to a question of personal privilege and was entitled to be heard. Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston objected on the ground that he had been denied the privilege of explaining a change of vote in the Massachusetts delegation. James said the Mayor would be heard after Bryan had spoken.

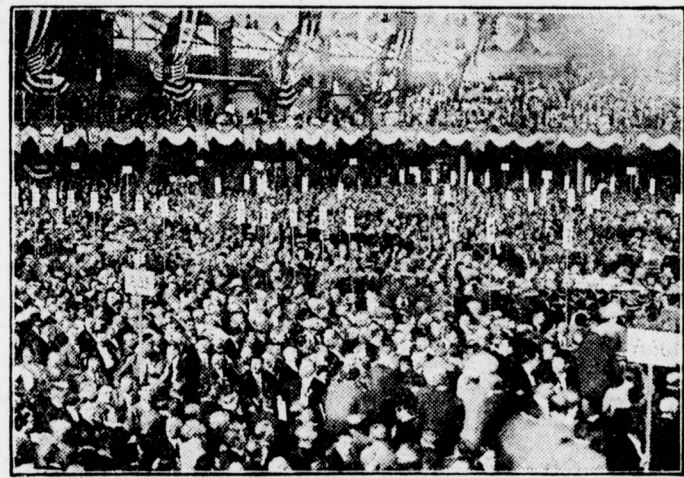
Bryan then was allowed to proceed for a moment.

"I was seated in my delegation when a banner was placed in front of us. I asked those in charge of it to the Missouri delegation and asked the Missouri delegation and asked the chairman whether it had been sent there by the Missouri delegation. If that act was an unauthorized one by the persons in charge of that banner I have nothing to say. But if that was done by the orders of the Missouri delegation I claim the right to answer the question thus propounded."

A howl interrupted him. "The chair regrets to rule that the gentleman from Nebraska has not stated a question of personal privilege."

A cheer greeted this, and Bryan bowed and left the stand. As he passed the Missouri delegation former Governor A. M. Dockery stopped him and disclaimed, for the delegation, any connection with the appearance of the banner. Bryan went back to

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN SESSION



his seat with the Nebraska delegation. The convention was in a turmoil long after Bryan had taken his seat. There were several fistfights among the delegates, and the big force of policemen had their hands full quelling the outbreaks. A new squad of police came in during the disturbance, and when the balloting was renewed every aisle on the floor was lined with bluecoats. Chairman James directed the police to arrest any one attempting to carry a banner of any sort into the armory.

A most exciting incident was when the New York delegation was being polled. John B. Stanchfield took the platform to explain his vote. There were many protests against allowing him to speak and much disorder until he got fairly under way, and then he commanded the attention of the convention as in strictly parliamentary language, but in language so plain and biting that it must have gone through the brain of the Comconer, as it certainly got into the heads of the people, he asserted that "the favor-hunting, money-grubbing, publicity-seeking marplot from Nebraska" was true only to himself and his selfish interests. In reply to Mr. Bryan's warning that "no man can go before the country and hope to win with the brand of New York on him," Mr. Stanchfield retorted: "I say that no candidate can go from this convention stigmatized with Bryanism and come within half a million votes of election."

Stanchfield spoke of the high character of the men composing the New York delegation; declared that none of them was under the influence of

the persistence of the deadcock served to revive the talk of Gaynor as an available dark horse. That Tammany parade was put off for good—too hot to walk. The New York delegation presented the resolutions committee a tentative draft of a platform. This was drawn by Senator O'Gorman and was markedly progressive.

E. H. Moore, the manager for Governor Harmon, would not commit himself nor the Ohio delegates for any other candidates than Governor Harmon.

Morgan, Ryan, and Belmont; charged that, omitting Ryan and Belmont, Bryan himself was the most rich and powerful of the men on the floor of the convention; asserted that Bryan had never intended to vote for the nominee of the convention unless that nominee should be himself, and wound up his "explanation" with the surprising statement that his personal vote was for Wilson.

A personal apology was made to William J. Bryan by ex-Governor David R. Francis of Missouri, who said he was not in the convention hall during the afternoon when Clark adherents placed in front of the Nebraskan a banner inscribed with Mr. Bryan's former eulogistic estimate of the speaker.

Mr. Francis said the action of the men handling the banner was an indignity, and expressed the opinion that it would not have happened had he been present.

Convention Hall was almost stamped by thousands of persons who were refused admission after Chairman James had ordered the police to admit no one except delegates, alternates and members of the press.

When the order was issued the police were having trouble preventing crushes at the doors and in the streets around the hall. Within a few minutes the authorities were confronted with a situation so serious that reserves were sent for and the crowds driven back from the doors. No one was permitted through the lines without a delegate badge and ticket or press badge and ticket.

Over 25,000 people were in the streets clamoring for admission. The hall itself was filled to its capacity, hundreds being permitted to stand in the aisles around the seat sections on the ground floor.

Telegrams poured in on Bryan commending his fight against Wall street, and on members of the Western and Southern delegations urging those voting for Wilson to stand fast and demanding delegates voting for Clark to get in line with Bryan's fight.

HOUSE DEFENDS CLARK.

Adopts Resolution, Offered by a Republican, Expressing Its Confidence.

Washington.—In answer to attacks upon Senator Clark in the Baltimore Convention, the House adopted a resolution announcing its entire faith in its presiding officer. The resolution, offered by a Republican, Representative Austin of Tennessee, follows:

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN SESSION



CHAMP CLARK.

"The members of this House, regardless of politics, express their full confidence in the honor, integrity, and patriotism of the presiding officer of this House, the Hon. Champ Clark."

It was passed unanimously. Republicans and Democrats applauding.



CHAMP CLARK.

Senator Bankhead of Alabama, manager of the Underwood campaign, after a conference with several Underwood leaders, said that the floor leader of the national House of Representatives would not consider the nomination for second place on the Presidential ticket.

Speaker Clark's resentment against W. J. Bryan is bitter. He made little attempt to hide it. While he has made no public utterance to that effect, those close to Mr. Clark say he feels strongly against Representative Underwood.

DATES FIXED FOR THE FAIR

Agricultural Department Issues Pamphlet Telling About Them.

MIDDLETOWN, SEPTEMBER 10

Gratz Will Hold Forth From October 15 to 18—List Contains Names of Presidents and Secretaries of Associations.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.)

Harrisburg.—Dates for the exhibitions of all the county and local agricultural societies are announced in Bulletin 2226 issued by the State Department of Agriculture. The list, which is printed in pamphlet form, contains the names and addresses of presidents and secretaries and was compiled by Deputy Secretary A. L. Martin. The dates that will most interest the people of Dauphin and nearby counties include the following:

Middletown Fair Middletown, September 10-13.

Gratz Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Gratz, October 15-1.

Agricultural Society of Cumberland county, Carlisle, September 24-27.

Lancaster County Agricultural Fair Association, Lancaster, October 1-4.

Lebanon Valley Fair Association, Lebanon, August 27-30.

Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical Association, Bloomsburg, October 1-11.

Milton Fair and Northumberland County Agricultural Association, Milton, October 1-4.

Perry County Agricultural Society, Newport, October 8-11.

York County Agricultural Society, York, October 7-11.

Hanover Agricultural Society, Hanover, September 17-20.

Smallpox in State.

Eleven cases of smallpox have developed in various parts of the State among the passengers of the steamship Haverford, which arrived in Philadelphia from Liverpool and Queenstown June 4. Two hundred and fifty-nine of the passengers on this ship were destined to various parts of the State. Harrisburg was the destination of six of these passengers. The health officers of twenty-six cities throughout the Commonwealth to which one or more of these passengers were destined have been warned by Dr. Dixon, Commissioner of Health. An examination of each of these individuals will be made to insure the prompt reporting of any additional cases which may have developed.

Answer of Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has filed an answer with the State Railroad Commission to the complaint of D. J. Kennedy and others, regarding the switching limits of Pittsburgh. The complainants desire that the railroad company extend these limits so as to include Brushton. The respondent claims that in maintaining higher charges for the movement of carload traffic to the complainants' siding in the Brushton district than is maintained for the movement of carload traffic to the complainants in the East Liberty district, there is no violation of an act of assembly or the constitution, and asks that he complaint be dismissed.

Tempting Alfalfa Field.

One of the "niftiest" alfalfa plots in the State is located within sight of the Capitol and inside the city limits. It is on South Cameron street opposite the Central Pennsylvania Traction Company's big power house and stretches along the side of the street from Honover street to the Susquehanna fire house. The alfalfa is now in blossom and farmers passing not infrequently exclaim, "Oh, gee, I wish I had that in my barn!" or somewhat similar. One gentleman in particular, who is somewhat of a chicken fancier, claims that he never passes the field but what he feels that he must jump off the car and take an armful home to his chickens.

Stationery Bids Opened.

Bids for furnishing the supplies for the year were opened at the meeting of the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings. The contracts include stationery, necessary furnishings and other articles, and the total expenditure will run into the neighborhood of \$200.

Freight Rate Reduced.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has advised the commission that it has no objection to issuing a rate of 35 cents per 2,000 pounds on common brick from New Cumberland to Harrisburg, to take the place of the 50-cent rate now in existence. The complainants were Leiby & Flurie, of New Cumberland.

Bankers' Corporation Heard.

At the instance of the State Banking Commissioners a hearing into the question of the legality of the Bankers' Corporation was held by Assistant Deputy Attorney General Hargest.

Rate on Melons.

Crutchfield & Woolfolk, produce dealers of Pittsburgh, want the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania and P. C. C. & St. L. railroad companies to apply a rating on watermelons, loose shipped from Pittsburgh, not to exceed the first-class rate.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

"Better weather, favorable crop reports, increased orders for future delivery, better retail trade, heavy consumption of finished steel, which taxes mill producing capacity, and higher prices for plates, shapes and bars, comprehend the leading features of the week.

"Withal, current trade in the larger lines has decreased, as a natural proceeding at this season of the year, when wholesale dealers and jobbers are about to take stock to find out how they stand from the viewpoint of profits and to make preparations for fall and beyond. Jobbers, especially those purveying staple goods, have done a little better in the way of reorders. Still, as a general proposition, these distributors, especially those engaged in selling the various lines of dry goods, are doing little on regular spot business, although clearance sales of odds and ends, suitable for the bargain counters of retail dealers, tend to prevent marked dullness.

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week aggregate 3,187,531 bushels, against 4,734,034 bushels last week and 21,078,405 bushels this week last year. Corn exports for the week are 149,635 bushels, against 59,463 bushels last week and 613,848 bushels in 1911."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red, 119½c; elevator, domestic basis and export, 121 f o b afloat to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 126¼ f o b afloat.

Corn—Spot strong; export, 83½c f o b afloat.

Oats—Spot quiet; standard white, 59½c in elevators; No. 2, 60; No. 3, 59½; No. 4, 59; natural white and white clipped, 59@63 on track.

Poultry—Live steady; Western broilers, 28c; fowls, 11½; turkeys, 13. Dressed quiet and steady; Western broilers, 26@32c; fowls, 13½@15½; turkeys, 13@23.

Potatoes—Weak; Southern, new, brl, \$2@2.50; seconds, \$1.25@1.50; domestic, old, brl, \$1.50@2.25.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—1½c higher; No. 2 red winter in export elevators, 112@113.

Corn—½c higher; No. 2 yellow for local trade, 84@84½.

Oats—Firm; No. 2 white natural, 59½@60c.

Butter—Steady; Western creamery special, 29c; do, extra, 27½@28; nearby prints, extra, 30.

Eggs—Firm; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts f c, \$6.30 per case; do, current receipts f c, \$5.85@6.00 per case; Western firsts f c, \$6.30 per case; do, current receipts f c, \$5.85@6.00 per case.

Cheese—Steady; New York full cream, new, 15½c; do, part skims, 9@13½.

Live Poultry—Quiet; fowls easier; fowls, 15½@16c; old roosters, 10½@11; spring chickens, 24@30; ducks, old, 12@13; do, spring, 15@16.

Dressed Poultry—Steady; fowls, Western choice to fancy, 14½@15c; do, smaller sizes, 13@14; old roosters, 10½; broiling chickens, Western, 30@35.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western, 110½; contract, 110¾. The closing was firmer; spot and June, 111½ nominal; July, 106½.

Corn—Contract, 76c.

Butter—Creamery fancy, 27½@28; creamery choice, 26@27; creamery good, 24@25; creamery prints, 28@30; creamery blocks, 27@29.

Cheese—We quote, jobbing lots, per lb, 16½@17c.

Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 18c; Western firsts, 18; West Virginia firsts, 17; Southern firsts, 16. Recrated and hand-dressed eggs, ½c higher.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 12½c; do, do, small to medium, 14½; old roosters, 9; spring, 1½ lbs and over, 26; 1½ lbs, 24; 1 lb and under, 24. Ducks—White Pekings, 12c; Muscovy, 11; puddle, 11; spring, 3 lbs and over, 17@18; do, smaller, 14@15.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Market firm; heaves, \$5.75@9.60; Texas steers, \$6@7.60; Western steers, \$6.30@7.80; stockers and feeders, \$4@6.60; cows and heifers, \$2.75@8.50; calves, \$5.50@8.50.

Hogs—Market steady to 5c higher; light, \$7.10@7.50; mixed, \$7.10@7.55; heavy, \$7.05@7.55; rough, \$7.05@7.25; pigs, \$5.25@6.85; bulk of sales, \$7.35@7.50.

Sheep—Market slow; generally steady; native, \$3@5.10; Western, \$3.25@5.15; yearlings, \$4.75@6.75; lambs, native, \$3.75@7.25; Western, \$4.20@7.40; spring lambs, \$4.75@8.60.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Market steady to weak. Dressed beef and export steers, \$8.25@9.50; fair to good, \$6.50@8.15; Western steers, \$6.00@9.00; stockers and fresh, \$4.25@7.00; Southern steers, \$5.00@8.65; Southern cows, \$3.50@6; native cows, \$3.50@7.50; native heifers, \$5.50@8.90; bulls, \$4@5.75; calves, \$4@7.75.

HARRIET QIMBY KILLED BY FALL

Woman Aviator and Passenger Plunge Into Bay at Boston.

AEROPLANE DROPS 1000 FEET

Circled Boston Light—Were on Last Lap of Flight and Miss Scott Was in The Air Above Them.

Boston.—Miss Harriet Quimby of New York, the first woman to operate a heavier than air machine across the English Channel and first to win a pilot's license under the rules of the Aero Club of America, and William A. R. Willard of this city, manager of the third meet on the Harvard Field and father of Charles Foster Willard, the Curtiss flier, were hurled a thousand feet into Dorchester Bay from Miss Quimby's Bleriot and instantly killed. At once an admiring, applauding

MISS HARRIET QIMBY.



gathering of more than 5,000 people became a hysterical mass. Women shrieked and men jumped from their seats to the western edge of the field, where the bodies had been seen to catapult into the bay about twenty feet from the shore. They were checked by a troop of cavalry which had been assisting in the policing of the field.

The field surgeons were rushed toward the scene in automobiles, for at first it was thought that there might be opportunity to do something for the unfortunate pair. They arrived to find their services useless, for on reaching the edge of the field there was no trace of the bodies.

From the Savin Hill Yacht Club a fleet of motor boats pushed out and raced to the scene. They came to the spot where the bodies had seemed to vanish and men leaped overboard and dived into the four feet of water to search. A second later the two bodies floated to the surface and were born to the shore and laid out on Squantum Head, where Dr. George F. Sheahan, the field surgeon, and his three assistants began an immediate examination.

Both were dead, and in the opinion of the doctors they were dead before they struck the water. Miss Quimby's face bore no cuts, but blood flowed from a deep gash over Willard's eye. Ambulances that arrived within a few minutes were pressed into service to carry the bodies to the morgue in Quincy.

There is probably no person who will ever be able to tell what caused the accident, but some are inclined to the belief that the machine suddenly ran into a gust of wind that caused the nose to point downward too rapidly and that suction pulled Willard out of his passenger's seat to the rear of the operator and threw him headforemost down through space. The action of his weight forced Miss Quimby to follow.

Others say that indications are that the tail control broke, for it suddenly pointed upward into the air, balanced almost perpendicular for a moment or two and then Willard shot out. The latter theory is advanced by a number of aviators, though none of them operates a monoplane, while Earl L. Ovington, himself a Bleriot operator, advanced the former theory.

MAY STOP CAR ADVERTISING.

Chicago Council Passes Ordinance Prohibiting It in Any Form.

Chicago.—The Chicago City Council, on recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, passed an ordinance prohibiting street railway lines, both surface and elevated, from displaying advertising of any kind in the cars. The ordinance is drastic, preventing even the advertisements of amusement

WINGFIELD NOT FOR SENATE.

Nevada Man Declines Appointment—W. A. Massey Succeeds Nixon.

Reno, Nev.—In a letter to Gov. Tasker Oddie of Nevada, George Wingfield declined the appointment of United States Senator to succeed the late George S. Nixon.

W. A. Massey, former chief justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, had been tendered and has accepted the appointment of a senator. This was announced by Mr. Massey.