

volved is vital. No one nominated by this convention, with its tainted delegates, can be elected.

This movement began to assume tangible shape when Henry J. Allen of Kansas, prior to the presentation of the platform, read a denunciatory statement by Mr. Roosevelt and in behalf of a majority of the Roosevelt delegates, and followed it with a formal declaration that they could no longer share in responsibility for the convention. Having recited the circumstances that impelled them, Mr. Allen said:

We do not bolt. We merely insist that you, not we, are making the record. And we refuse to be bound by it. We have pleaded with you ten days. We have fought with you for five days for a square deal. We fight no more. We plead no longer. We shall sit in protest and the people who sent us here shall judge us.

The delegates represented by Mr. Allen were understood to be at least the 344 who were present in the convention when the Presidential nomination was made but refused to vote.

Mr. Allen's action in the convention was followed the same evening, the 22nd, by a meeting at Orchestra Hall of what the Chicago Tribune (pro-Roosevelt) of the 23rd describes as "the majority of the uncontested delegates in the Republican national convention." The following statement, offered by Senator Clapp of Minnesota and supported by Governor Johnson of California and Comptroller Prendergast of New York, was adopted:

We, delegates and alternates to the Republican national convention, representing a clear majority of the voters of the Republican party in the nation, and representing a clear majority of delegates and alternates legally elected to the convention, in meeting assembled make the following declaration: We were delegated by a majority of Republican voters of our respective districts and States to nominate Theodore Roosevelt in the Republican national convention as the candidate of our party for President and thereby carry out the will of the voters as expressed at the primaries. We have earnestly and conscientiously striven to execute the commission intrusted to us by the party voters. For five days we have been denied justice in the national convention. This result has been accomplished by the action of the now defunct national committee in placing upon the preliminary roll of the convention, and thereby seating upon the floor of the convention, a sufficient number of fraudulently elected delegates to control the proceedings of the convention. These fraudulent delegates, once seated, have by concerted action with one another put themselves upon the permanent roll, where they constitute an influence sufficient to control the convention and defeat the will of the party as expressed at the primaries. We have exhausted every known means to hold off this conspiracy and to prevent this fraud upon the popular will, but without success. We were sent to this convention bearing the most spe-

cific instructions to place Theodore Roosevelt in nomination as the candidate of our party for President, and we therefore deem it to be our duty to carry out those instructions in the only practical and feasible way remaining open to us. Therefore, be it Resolved, that we, representing the majority of the voters of the Republican party and of the delegates and alternates legally elected to the national Republican convention, in compliance with our instructions from the party voters, hereby nominate Theodore Roosevelt as the candidate of our party for the office of President of the United States; and we call upon him to accept such nomination in compliance with the will of party voters; and be it further Resolved, that a committee be appointed by the chair to forthwith notify Colonel Roosevelt of the action here taken, and request him to appear before us in this hall as soon as convenient.



Mr. Roosevelt appeared accordingly at 11:30 o'clock at night and spoke until 12:25 Sunday morning. In the course of his speech he said:

The time has come when not only all men who believe in Progressive principles, but all men who believe in those elementary maxims of public and private morality which must underlie every form of successful free government should join in one movement. Therefore I ask you to go to your several homes to find out the sentiment of the people at home, and then again to come together, I suggest by mass convention, to nominate for the Presidency a Progressive candidate on a Progressive platform—a candidate and a platform that will enable us to appeal to Northerner and Southerner, Easterner and Westerner, Republican and Democrat alike, in the name of our common American citizenship. If you wish me to make the fight I will make it, even if only one State should support me. The only condition I impose is that you shall feel entirely free when you come together to substitute any other man in my place if you deem it better for the movement, and in such case I will give him my heartiest support. Wherever in any State the Republican party is true to the principles of its founders, and is genuinely the party of justice and of progress, I expect to see it come bodily into the new movement; for the convention that has just sat in this city is in no proper sense of the word a Republican convention at all.



At a subsequent meeting, at which Mr. Roosevelt was not present, held at the Congress Hotel on the 23rd, with Governor Johnson of California presiding, it was unanimously voted, on motion of James R. Garfield of Ohio, that Governor Johnson appoint a provisional committee which, with himself, "shall confer with Col. Roosevelt for the purpose of devising a plan of action for the new organization."



The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic convention at Baltimore followed close upon the heels of the Republican con-

vention at Chicago. It assembled on the 25th, and instantly the lines between reactionaries and progressives were drawn. [See current volume, page 564.]



When the sub-committee of the national committee met on the 20th at Baltimore to arrange for the temporary organization of the convention, Alton B. Parker (Democratic candidate for President in 1904) was chosen for temporary chairman of the convention by a plurality vote. The news of this action caused William J. Bryan, who was reporting the Republican convention at Chicago for a syndicate of newspapers, to telegraph Speaker Clark, Governor Wilson, Governor Burke (North Dakota), Governor Foss, Governor Baldwin (Connecticut) and Mayor Gaynor, urging them to join him in preventing the election of Parker as "the one Democrat who, among those not candidates for the Presidential nomination, is in the eyes of the public most conspicuously identified with the reactionary element of the party." Governor Wilson's response approved Bryan's purpose, saying that—

the Baltimore convention is to be a convention of Progressives—of men who are progressive in principle and by conviction. It must, if it is not to be put in a wrong light before the country, express its convictions in its organization and in its choice of the men who are to speak for it. You are to be a member of the convention and are entirely within your rights in doing everything within your power to bring that result about. No one will doubt where my sympathies lie and you will, I am sure, find my friends in the convention acting upon a clear conviction and always in the interest of the people's cause. I am happy in the confidence that they need no suggestion from me.

Speaker Clark replied with an appeal for harmony in the party and to that end the avoidance of controversy over every question but platform and candidates. On the 23d, Mr. Bryan, having meanwhile arrived in Baltimore, proposed that Clark and Wilson, as the two leading candidates, agree upon a Progressive as temporary chairman; and Mr. Hudspeth of New Jersey offered in behalf of Governor Wilson to accept Senator James of Kentucky (a supporter of Speaker Clark's candidacy) in order to avoid controversy. The proposals were ignored and on the 24th the outgoing National Committee agreed, by a vote of 31 to 20, to report Parker for temporary chairman. The 20 votes were cast for James. Upon the assembling of the convention at noon the following day, immediately after the nomination of Mr. Parker by the report of the Committee, Mr. Bryan nominated Senator Kern of Indiana in a pointed speech in which he appealed to the delegates to—

let the commencement of this convention be such

that Democrats can raise their heads among their fellows and say: "The Democratic party is unafraid. You can't frighten it with your Ryans or buy it with your Belmonts."

Senator Kern rose immediately upon the conclusion of Bryan's speech and pleading for harmony spoke directly to Parker asking that the two agree upon a chairman and then withdraw. Getting no response he suggested in succession as a compromise Senator O'Gorman of New York, Senator Culberson of Texas, Senator Clayton of Alabama, Senator Lea of Tennessee, Senator Campbell of Ohio, Governor Folk of Missouri and Senator Shively of Indiana. "Will Judge Parker meet me here?" he asked, stretching his hands toward the New York delegation. "Will you join me in a solution?" He paused, and there was no response. Then he called for Judge Parker to come forward, but there was no move. Finding his appeal useless Senator Kern closed with these words:

If this offer of harmony is to be ignored, only one man can take the lead of the hosts of progress. That's the man who has been at the forefront for sixteen years—William Jennings Bryan.

He had nominated Bryan in his own place for the temporary chairmanship and Mr. Bryan accepted. "If none other can be agreed upon," he began, "I will lead the fight myself."



The roll call began at 2:25 and Judge Parker was elected by 579 votes, to 510 for Bryan, 3 for O'Gorman and 1 for Kern. Significant votes with reference to States were—

	Bryan.	Parker.
Georgia	0	28
Illinois	0	58
Indiana	8	21
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	20	0
Massachusetts	18	15
Minnesota	24	0
New Jersey	24	4
New York	0	90
Ohio	19	29
Oklahoma	20	0
Pennsylvania	67	9
Texas	40	0
Wisconsin	26	0



The New Hampshire Constitutional Convention.

Reactionaries controlled the Constitutional Convention of New Hampshire, which adjourned on the 22d. All the important progressive measures were defeated—the Initiative and Referendum, the Recall, legislative freedom in taxation, woman suffrage, the Short Ballot, and home rule for cities. The affirmative vote for the Initiative