

in the editorial he mentions, which reflects upon the policy of the I. W. W. with reference to violence in labor controversies, has come to us from other than I. W. W. sources.—Editors of The Public.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, July 9, 1912.

Work of the Democratic Convention.

The Democratic national convention at Baltimore, adjourned on the 3rd at 1:53 o'clock in the morning, after nominating Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey for President of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana for Vice-President, and adopting a national platform of principles and policies. [See current volume, page 631.]

Upon assembling at noon on the 2nd for its seventh day's session, the convention proceeded at once to the 43rd ballot for President. On this ballot Clark fell 101 votes and Wilson rose 108, in comparison with the previous vote, the ballot being as follows:

Forty-third Ballot.—Clark, 329; Wilson, 602; Underwood, 100; Harmon, 28; Foss, 27; Bryan, 1; Kern, 1.

The Illinois delegation, by a caucus vote of 40 for Wilson and 18 for Clark (a total under the unit rule of 58 for Wilson), had taken the lead in changing from Clark to Wilson. New York had remained solid in the Clark column, under the unit rule, by a caucus vote of 78 for Clark, 10 for Wilson and 2 for Underwood. This delegation remained with Clark on the next ballot, which resulted as follows:

Forty-fourth Ballot.—Clark, 306; Wilson, 629; Underwood, 99; Harmon, 27; Foss, 27.

New York still stood by Clark on the next ballot, of which the following were the results:

Forty-fifth Ballot.—Clark, 306; Wilson, 633; Underwood, 97; Harmon, 25; Foss, 27.

It was not until the 46th and final ballot that New York transferred from Clark to Wilson, too late to make the New York vote necessary to Wilson's nomination. The New York transfer was not announced until only 19 scattering votes and the votes of California and Missouri, of all the States preceding New York on roll call, had gone to Wilson. These gave 503 votes to Wilson before the New York delegation shifted from Clark; and from the States to be called after New York, 331½ votes had been recorded for Wilson on the

preceding ballot. Wilson therefore had 834½ votes to his credit, being 106½ more than necessary for the nomination, before the vote of New York was transferred to him. Following is the final ballot by States:

Forty-sixth and Final Ballot:

Wilson. Clark.		Wilson. Clark.	
Alabama	24	New Hampshire	8
Arizona	6	New Jersey	24
Arkansas	18	New Mexico	8
California	2	New York	90
Colorado	10	North Carolina	24
Connecticut	14	North Dakota	10
Delaware	6	Ohio	33
Florida	7	Oklahoma	20
Georgia	23	Oregon	10
Idaho	8	Pennsylvania	76
Illinois	58	Rhode Island	10
Indiana	30	South Carolina	18
Iowa	26	South Dakota	10
Kansas	20	Tennessee	24
Kentucky	26	Texas	40
Louisiana	18	Utah	8
Maine	12	Vermont	8
Maryland	16	Virginia	24
Massachusetts	36	Washington	14
Michigan	30	West Virginia	16
Minnesota	24	Wisconsin	26
Mississippi	20	Wyoming	6
Missouri	36	Alaska	6
Montana	8	Dist. of Columbia	6
Nebraska	16	Hawaii	6
Nevada	6	Porto Rico	6

Harmon 12 from Ohio; absent, 2; total, 1,088; necessary for nomination, 728.

For Wilson 990
For Clark 84
For Harmon 12 96

Wilson's majority 894

At 3:33 P. M. of the 2nd, the result of the final ballot was announced, and upon motion of Senator Stone of Missouri, the nomination of Governor Wilson of New Jersey for President of the United States was made unanimous by acclamation. Upon being notified by newspaper men at his summer home at Seagirt, New Jersey, Governor Wilson said to them:

The honor is as great as can come to any man by the nomination of a party, especially in the circumstances; and I hope I appreciate it at its true value; but just at this moment I feel the tremendous responsibility it involves even more than I feel the honor. I hope with all my heart the party will never have reason to regret it.

Prior to choosing their candidate for Vice-President, and under suspension of the rules during nominations for that candidacy, the Convention received from Senator Kern, as chairman of the Committee on resolutions, the proposed platform and adopted it as the platform of the party by acclamation and without dissent. It declares—

For tariffs for revenue only.

For the addition of Federal remedies to State remedies, as opposed to their substitution therefor, in the regulation of inter-State commerce.

For income taxation.

For direct elections of United States Senators.

For Presidential primaries.

For laws prohibiting corporations from contribut-

ing to campaign funds and individuals from contributing above a reasonable maximum.

For single Presidential terms.

For regulation of inter-State public utilities.

For laws providing for depositaries of public funds through competitive bidding by all banks, State and national, in place of the present favoritism.

For conservation of natural resources and development of water ways.

For the Labor declarations of the Denver platform of 1908.

For parcels post and extension of rural delivery.

In addition to its affirmative declarations, the platform declares—

Against trusts.

Against usurpation of State functions by Federal legislation.

Against the Aldrich bill.

The first and principal plank of the platform, the one on the subject of tariffs, is as follows in full:

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 poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man 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. 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 principles 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 were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts. The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the people's interest and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

Governor Marshall was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the second ballot. He having received on that ballot 645½ to 387½ for Governor Burke of North Dakota, and 12½ for Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, a motion to make his nomination unanimous was adopted by acclamation. During the call of States for proposing Vice-Presidential candidates, William J. Bryan was proposed by the District of Columbia. In declining this nomination, Mr. Bryan took occasion to "second the nomination, not of one man but of two, Governor Burke of North Dakota and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon," and to deliver his valedictory as leader of the Democratic party. On the second ballot Burke received the full vote of California, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas and Washington; Marshall received the full vote of Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.



Mr. Bryan's valedictory was as follows, as reported by the Associated Press:

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention: You have been so generous with me in the allowance of time that I had not expected to transgress upon your patience again, but the compliment that has been paid me by the gentleman from the District of Columbia justifies, I hope, a word in the form of a valedictory. [Applause.] For sixteen years I have been a fighting man. Performing what I regarded as a public duty, I have not hesitated to speak out on every public question that was before the people of the nation for settlement, and I have not hesitated to arouse the hostility and the enmity of individuals where I felt it my duty to do so in behalf of my country. [Applause.] I have never advocated a man except with gladness, and I have never opposed a man except in sadness. [Cheers and applause.] If I have any enemies in this country those who are my enemies have a monopoly of hatred. There is not one single human being for whom I feel a hatred. [Applause.] Nor is there one American citizen in my own party, or in any other, that I would oppose for anything, except I believed that in not opposing him I was surrendering the interests of my country, which I hold above any person. I recognize that a man who fights must carry scars [Applause] and I decided long before this campaign commenced that I had been in so many battles and had alienated so many that my party ought to have the leadership of one who had not thus offended and who thus might lead with greater hope of victory. [Applause.] And tonight I come with joy to surrender into the hands of the one chosen by this Convention a standard which I carried in three campaigns; and I challenge my enemies to declare that it has ever been lowered in the face of the enemy. [Great applause and cheering.] The same belief that led me to prefer another for the Presidency rather than to be a candidate myself leads me to prefer another for second place rather than to be a candidate myself. It is not be-

cause the Vice-Presidency is lower in importance than the Presidency that I decline. There is no office in this nation so low that I would not take it if I could serve my country by accepting it. [Great applause and cheering.] I believe that I can render more service to my country when I have not the embarrassment of a nomination and have not the suspicion of a selfish interest—more service than I could as a candidate; and your candidates will not be more active in this campaign than I shall be. [Great applause and cheering.] My services are at the command of the party, and I feel a relief now that the burden of leadership is transferred to other shoulders. All I ask is that having given us a platform, the most progressive that any party of any size has ever adopted in this nation, and having given us a candidate who I believe will appeal not only to the Democratic vote, but to some three or four millions of Republicans who have been alienated by the policies of their party, there is but one thing left, and that is to give us a Vice-President with our President who also is Progressive, so that there will be no joint debate between our candidates. [Great applause.]



The Roosevelt Convention.

Pursuant to the decision of the silent delegates at the convention which nominated Mr. Taft at Chicago for re-election as President, a call was issued on the 8th, in which the 5th day of August, 1912, was named as the time and Chicago as the place, for holding a convention to organize the new party. [See current volume, page 607.]



The call is as follows in full:

To the people of the United States, without regard to past differences, who, through repeated betrayals, realize that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either;

Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nationwide movement—on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests;

Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice, thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection;

Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid influences that control the few;

Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the nation and the several States the legislation demanded by the modern industrial evolution; legislation which shall favor honest business and yet control the great agencies of modern business so as to insure their being used in the interest of the whole people; legislation which shall promote prosperity and at the same time secure

the better and more equitable diffusion of prosperity; legislation which shall promote the economic well being of the honest farmer, wageworker, professional man, and business man alike, but which shall at the same time strike in efficient fashion—and not pretend to strike—at the roots of privilege in the world of industry no less than in the world of politics;

Who believe that only this type of wise industrial evolution will avert industrial revolution;

Who believe that wholesome party government can come only if there is wholesome party management in a spirit of service to the whole country, and who hold that the commandment delivered at Sinai, "Thou Shalt Not Steal," applies to politics as well as to business;

To all in accord with these views a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the massmeeting held in Chicago on June 22 last, to send, each State, a number of delegates whose votes in the convention shall count for as many votes as the State shall have Senators and Representatives in Congress, to meet in convention at Chicago on the 5th day of August, 1912, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the positions of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The foregoing call is signed by—

Oscar W. Hundley (Alabama); Dwight R. Heard (Arizona); Hiram W. Johnson, Chester H. Rowell, Charles S. Wheeler (California); Ben B. Lindsey (Colorado); Joseph W. Alsop, Flavel S. Luther (Connecticut); J. H. Gregory, Jr., H. L. Anderson (Florida); Julian Harris (Georgia); Edwin D. Lee, Horace C. Stillwell (Indiana); Medill McCormick, Chauncey Dewey, La Verne W. Noyes (Illinois); John L. Stevens (Iowa); Henry J. Allen (Kansas); Leslie Coombs (Kentucky); John M. Parker, Pearl Wight (Louisiana); Charles J. Bonaparte, E. C. Carrington, Jr. (Maryland); C. S. Bird, Matthew Hale (Massachusetts); Theodore M. Joslyn (Michigan); Milton D. Purdy (Minnesota); W. R. Nelson (Missouri); Joseph M. Dixon (Montana); Arthur G. Ray (Nebraska); W. J. Beattie (New Hampshire); Everett Colby, George L. Record, J. Franklin Fort (New Jersey); George Curry, Miguel A. Otero (New Mexico); W. A. Prendergast, Oscar S. Straus, Woods Hutchinson, Timothy L. Woodruff, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Henry L. Stoddard (New York); A. V. More (North Dakota); Henry W. Coe, L. W. McMahon (Oregon); James R. Garfield (Ohio); George L. Priestly (Oklahoma); E. A. Van Valkenburg, William Flinn, Gifford Pinchot, William Draper Lewis (Pennsylvania); Henry J. Doughty (Rhode Island); R. T. Vessey (South Dakota); George L. Taylor (Tennessee); Cecil A. Lyon (Texas); C. E. Loose (Utah); Charles H. Thompson, E. W. Gibson (Vermont); Thomas Lee Moore (Virginia); Miles Polindexter (Washington); M. O. Dawson (West Virginia); H. M. Cochems (Wisconsin); Joseph M. Carey (Wyoming).



It had been supposed that the nomination of Woodrow Wilson at Baltimore would be a signal for abandoning the new party movement, and