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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR

Democratic Convention Adjourned Until 8 o'Clock Tonight

BRYAN SECURES A GREAT TRIUMPH.

Succeeds in Having the Gold Standard Plank Knocked Out of the Platform.

CONTEST WAS VERY EXCITING.

He and Senator Daniel Had a Bitter and Acrimonious Time in Committee.

FRANK J. DESERTS OLD LEADER.

Says Paramount Issue in the Campaign is "Victory," and That the Issue Should be "Rooseveltism."

St. Louis, July 8.—The committee on resolutions spent the entire night on the platform, and at 8:30 considered the last resolution of the draft submitted by the sub-committee. But this did not mean that the platform was finished and ready for the convention. The struggle continued and at 1 o'clock it was clear that an agreement on the document as a whole could not be reached immediately. During the watch of the long night in the committee there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. It occurred while Mr. Bryan was engaged in making one of his many attacks upon the gold standard plank as framed by the sub-committee. He was wrenched up to high tension when, approaching the New York leader, and shaking his finger dangerously near the nose of that gentleman, he exclaimed, "You ought to have a gold plank to go with the gold candidate you are forcing upon the country."

Mr. Hill replied that he knew nothing as to Mr. Parker's monetary views. "Do you mean to say," demanded the Nebraskan, "that you do not know Judge Parker's financial views?" "I mean just that," responded Mr. Hill.

"You have no knowledge on that subject?"

"None."

"Have you never asked him?"

"I have not. I have never sought to secure an expression of his views, and I never sought to convey them to me. I only know that he is a Democrat and a high-minded and patriotic man, and I believe that he can be trusted implicitly on this, as upon other matters of public policy."

Mr. Bryan then demanded to know when the gold plank had been decided upon, and why it had not been incorporated in the New York platform. Mr. Hill replied that the matter had not been discussed at the meeting of the delegations about 10 days ago, and that the declaration was the result of a discussion by other members of the delegation than himself.

After a continuous session of sixteen hours, the committee on resolutions perfected the platform and adjourned just before noon, instructing its sub-committee to arrange the draft for submission to the general committee at 6 o'clock this evening for report to the convention two hours later.

The platform is a compromise acceptable to all of the interests involved, and was adopted unanimously by the committee. It may be said in a general way to have been a concession to the Bryan wing of the party without in any way stifling the declarations of the conservatives. The absence of any pronouncement on the financial question is most significant and discloses the utter impossibility of finding any declaration upon this subject acceptable to all.

continued with its work on other features of the platform.

The contest was one of the most interesting features of the convention. The main fight was upon a proposed income tax providing for an amendment to the Constitution to meet the adverse decision of the supreme court upon the Wilson law. It was upon this amendment and the gold plank, the two propositions having been brought in conjunction, that Mr. Bryan made his strong fight. Mr. Williams of Mississippi first offered the income tax amendment, and it was immediately antagonized by former Senator Hill, who stated that with such a plank in the platform, New York could not be carried for the Democratic nominees. He urged the adoption of a platform which will enable the Democrats to win in doubtful states and elect their candidates. Mr. Williams withdrew the amendment, saying that he, with many others, was seeking harmony and adjustment of all differences with a view of succeeding on a Democratic platform.

FOR INCOME TAX.

Mr. Bryan then offered an income tax amendment and made a speech in favor of it. He asserted that, while votes might be lost among the very rich, the Democratic party ought to consider the great mass of the people, who bear the burden of taxation and the expenses of the government.

DANIEL REPLIED.

Senator Daniel replied to Bryan and was very vigorous in his denunciation of the course the Nebraska man was pursuing. He said that he wanted to win, and desired a platform which would bring to the Democratic party the voters who had left it when pursuing a course which Mr. Bryan had shaped and advocated. He was tired of being forever in the minority and insisted that it would be absurd for Democrats, facing victory, to take any action which would mean defeat. To lose New York meant defeat.

Senator Bailey and Senator Tillman, while believing in an income tax, said that in view of the statement of the New York member of the committee, it would be unwise to insist upon the income tax plank.

Senator Bailey then asked unanimous consent to have both the income tax amendment and the gold standard plank dropped, but to this Mr. Hill objected, and there was a prolonged discussion, Mr. Hill taking a leading part in it.

HILL TAKES A HAND.

Mr. Hill began by saying that he was in this campaign not from personal motives, but because of his loyalty and enthusiasm for the Democratic party. He hoped the party would cease its discussion and agree upon a platform in harmony with the views of the party generally.

He was opposed to the insertion of an income tax plank because he saw no necessity for making this new issue.

"I believe," he said, "it will hurt us, it will weaken our platform, but if the members of this committee think otherwise, it should go in, but the question of the gold standard is of far more importance."

Mr. Hill urged that if the gold plank was omitted the party would be placed in a false position. If the party was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver that was another thing. But, through no fault of the party, conditions had changed and it had been proven that the gold standard was the solution of the question. Although the Republican platform declared in favor of gold, he pointed out that the Democrats, in their platform, could show that the Republicans were not responsible for the change in conditions which made the gold standard desirable, but the Almighty himself.

ADDRESSES SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

Speaking directly to the southern members, Mr. Hill recalled the time of reconstruction, and said he had always worked for Democratic principles along Democratic lines, that he had been the friend of the South in that trying period, and since that time, Mr. Hill talked eloquently of the personality of Judge Parker. He said that the course of a conversation about ten days ago with the New York jurist, the latter said in reply to a question about the kind of platform the Democrats should adopt, "I am entirely willing to leave that to the wisdom of the Democratic party."

But while Mr. Hill did not assume at any time to speak for Judge Parker, the committee interpreted the inference of his speech to be that Judge Parker favored the insertion of a gold plank.

HILL FOR PARKER.

Mr. Hill declared that the Democrats could not possibly nominate a better man than Judge Parker. He was in no sense an active candidate for the nomination and that he had not dictated anything regarding the platform.

"I do not think it is improper for us to say we want to win," continued Mr. Hill. "We have stood defeats in the past, and we can stand them again. It is true. This contest, for me, means that I shall devote myself from now until November to the campaign. I shall work hard for whomsoever the majority may choose."

At 4:40 this morning the committee on resolutions voted the gold standard plank out of the Democratic platform by a vote of 35 to 13. This was the third victory for William J. Bryan during the all-night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts early in the evening and secured modifications of the gold plank on two separate votes.

An effort was made to secure a recess after the vote on the gold plank, but it was voted down and the committee continued its work.

Democrats nominate, but I think the platform is of the greatest importance, and especially the gold standard plank."

Mr. Hill was applauded at the conclusion of his speech.

BRYAN REPLIES.

Mr. Bryan replied at length and insisted that, in the face of past declarations, a gold plank would now alienate many thousands of Democratic voters. He said that, when the campaign for Judge Parker was started it was never expected that the Democratic party was to be brought to a declaration for the gold standard.

Mr. Thomas of Colorado also made a strong protest against the gold standard plank.

SENATOR CARMACK SPEAKS.

Senator Carmack of Tennessee made a plea especially for the south, and said that Democratic success was necessary in the face of the Republican policy of imperialism. He hoped some agreement could be reached which would bring to the support of the Democratic south the Democratic party of the east. As to the money question, that was for the time settled, and he urged that that matter be not injected into the coming campaign.

Mr. Shively of Indiana followed, much in the same line as Carmack.

Mr. Fleming, of Wisconsin, was opposed to the gold plank, and favored the declaration of William's platform.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Senator Daniel, known to the committee by an attack upon Mr. Bryan, which soon evoked cries for order.

DANIEL TAKES FLOOR.

Senator Daniel, who some time before called Senator Tillman to the floor, began by saying he questioned the propriety of a man whom the Democrats had twice honored with the presidential nomination and under whose leadership the party had twice been defeated attempting to force his leadership upon the party again. Growing more impassioned, Senator Daniel said:

SILVER QUESTION.

"The silver question was a question in Virginia ten years before the gentleman from Nebraska discovered it. But conditions have changed and heroic changes demand heroic remedies. We must consider New England, New York and that section of the country."

FACED BRYAN.

Then facing Mr. Bryan, Senator Daniel said:

"He has reviled every man whom any state has recommended for the presidency, and so far as I have been able to learn, has as yet presented no candidate of his own."

At this point Senator Daniel was interrupted with cries of order.

Mr. Bryan asked that Senator Daniel be allowed to proceed, and the latter resumed. Continuing, the senator said:

ON VERGE OF A CALAMITY.

"I am convinced that the country is on the verge of a great calamity. This is not the time for selfish interest, for small conceptions of consistency, for personal likes or dislikes."

Senator Daniel favored the gold plank.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a brief but vigorous appeal for the gold plank, declaring that if the party in its platform refused to recognize an existing fact he feared that Maryland would be lost to the Democrats. He pointed out that the gold plank recommended by the subcommittee was one which the silver and gold elements in the party could easily stand upon. He said that his plank did not call on the free silver advocates to retract or repudiate their former beliefs. "It is simply," he said, "a recognition of an existing fact."

Mr. Poe declared the Democratic ticket would have a forlorn hope if the plank were omitted.

After several other members had been heard briefly, the question was demanded. The gold plank was stricken out by a vote of 35 to 15.

Mr. Bryan got the floor soon after the adoption of the motion striking out the gold plank, and informally presented for the individual consideration of the members a financial plank which it is his intention later to present as a substitute for the gold plank.

The Panama canal plank brought out severe criticism from Senator Pettigrew. He said that the canal could not be built in 10 years, and when completed, it would be valueless. The plank was modified so as to promise to do what could be done when the Democrats get control of the government.

THE TRUST PLANK.

The committee then took up the trust plank. This was the subject of considerable discussion, Senator Bailey being among the more important speakers in defense of the sub-committee report.

Bryan offered an amendment to this plank, declaring in specific terms for the prosecution of the trusts, and reciting the manner in which it should be done.

This was voted in by 22 to 20.

The majority of the votes came from Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, the territories, Porto Rico and Hawaii, while the negative votes were from the east and south.

Severe comments were made by a number of representatives from these states to the effect that radical amendments were being formed into the platform by men from Republican states, and territories which could not contribute a single electoral vote to the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Pettigrew offered an amendment providing for the government ownership of railroads and telegraphs.

"OH, THAT'S SILLY!"

"Oh, that's silly," remarked Mr. Hill. The amendment was voted down and Pettigrew remarked: "The gentleman from New York called the amendment 'silly' but he put a plank in the New York platform two years ago not only for the government ownership of the coal carrying railroads, but for the coal mines as well. And the ticket got a larger majority in New York City than was ever before given a Democratic candidate."

Reciprocity and the Monroe doctrine as handed by the sub-committee met the approval of the full committee. But not with the navy plank, calling for a liberal annual increase for the navy.

Senator Tillman said this plank would gain no votes and there was no necessity of mentioning the navy.

The first part of the navy plank was stricken out.

LABOR PLANK.

The plank proposed by ex-Gov. Thomas of Colorado, regarding labor, was adopted by a vote of 35 to 15.

The committee after a lengthy debate,

(Continued on page 2.)

VACANCY FILLED IN COUNCIL OF TWELVE

Elder Charles W. Penrose Succeeds Elder A. O. Woodruff in Apostles' Quorum.

WAS UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

Ordained and Set Apart Under the Hands of the First Presidency Of the Church.

NO INTIMATION OF SELECTION.

Recipient Has Had a Long and Active Career and His Untiring Work Has Been Much Appreciated.



APOSTLE CHARLES W. PENROSE.

The vacancy in the Council of Twelve Apostles occasioned by the death of Elder Abraham Owen Woodruff has been filled. Official announcement of the action will be found at the head of the editorial columns of today's issue of the "News." The man chosen is Elder Charles W. Penrose, editor-in-chief of this paper. The selection was a great and overwhelming surprise to that gentleman, who had received not the slightest intimation of the honor being conferred upon him until authoritatively informed that he was the unanimous choice of the Presidency and Apostles.

Coupled with the imparting of this information were numerous official expressions of appreciation of the long and faithful service of Elder Penrose in and for the Church with which he has been most actively identified since his early youth. Reference was also made to his ability as a journalist and legislator, and to his unending usefulness in various other fields of effort and accomplishment. The part he performed as the editorial head of the Deseret News has been before the people of the Great West for many years, and his name as a writer is as widely known as his experience has been protracted. It is a singular fact that he has long been regarded as an authority on matters of Church doctrine, and legal and political problems, writing almost as well upon all as upon one. In this varied labor he has held not only the respect but the love and esteem of his journalistic and other associates who extend most cordially their congratulations and confidence in the new and high honor which has come to him so suddenly, so unexpectedly and yet so deservedly. A brief epitome of his busy career follows this introduction:

WHAT HE HAS DONE.

Chas. W. Penrose was born Feb. 4, 1832, in London, England; joined the Church in 1859, being baptized May 14; was shortly after ordained a Deacon, and on Jan. 6, 1851, was ordained an Elder and sent on a mission to Malden, Essex, to preach the Gospel and "break new ground." He was the first "Mormon" Elder to visit that part of the country; he went forth literally without money or change of raiment. Amidst much opposition he succeeded in raising up branches of the Church in Malden, Danbury, Chelmsford, Colchester, and other places where he baptized a large number of persons, and where the gifts of the Gospel were abundantly manifested. After laboring for seven years in agricultural districts, chiefly among the poor and walking between three and four thousand miles a year, he was appointed to reside over the London conference. After that he was made pastor of the district comprising the Cheltenham, Herefordshire, Monmouth, and Gloucestershire conferences, and subsequently pastor of the Birmingham, Warwickshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire conferences; he

also contributed copiously, both in poetry and prose, to the Millennial Star. After more than 10 years of continuous service in the mission field, he came to America, assisting in taking charge of 625 converts from Liverpool to New York in the sailing vessel, Underwriter, the voyage occupying 30 days. He crossed the plains with his own ox-team in Capt. Homer Duncan's company, the trip taking 11 weeks to reach Salt Lake City. He settled in Farmington, where he was ordained a Seventy and one of the presidents of the Fifty-sixth quorum. He moved to Logan, in Cache county, in the fall of 1864, and was called on a mission to England in April, 1865. With a number of other missionaries he crossed the plains with mule teams, the journey occupying 36 days to the Missouri river, escaping the hostile Indians who killed many travelers during that season. On arriving in England he labored for some time in Lancashire; was then sent to reside over the Essex conference, and afterwards over the London conference, bringing many persons into the Church. He labored for two years on the Millennial Star, visiting many parts of Great Britain and also Paris, France, and assisting in the emigration of the Saints from Europe. Returning after an absence of three and a half years he labored as a home missionary and member of the High Council in Cache Valley until January, 1870, when he was called to Ogden to assist in the establishment of the Ogden Junction, a semi-weekly paper, of which he became the editor, and which soon became an influential daily. He was ordained a High Counselor and acted as home missionary in the Weber stake of Zion, and was elected to the Legislature from Weber

establishment of some such agency, and it looks now as though there would be a society incorporated in Salt Lake. Mr. Fredenhausen will return early in August for further consultation, when some definite plan of action is likely to be inaugurated.

Mr. Fredenhausen is a member of the national prison committee of Christian Endeavor, and has been highly successful in evangelized work in prisons. He was in Salt Lake some months ago, and spoke in a number of the churches in furtherance of Christian work among convicts.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Big Open-Air Jollification Gathering Postponed Until Tomorrow.

It was evident at an early hour this forenoon that there would be no nominations at St. Louis today, unless, perchance, late tonight, and the Democratic state, county and city committees decided to postpone their ratification meeting until tomorrow evening, when it will positively take place on the corner of Second South and East Temple streets. Held's band with 40 pieces will play a concert between 7:30 and 8:30 at the intersection, and the speaking will then begin. B. H. Roberts, W. H. King and Fisher Harris are featured as the speakers and it is likely that other prominent men of the party will be called upon from the platform to address the assemblage. Judge Dee will head a representation from Ogden and Mayor Roylance of Provo will bring the southern contingent to the meeting.

The Young Men's Democratic club will meet this evening at its rooms in the Jennings block and it is possible that a parade of that organization will be arranged to precede the open air ratification.

WATSON PIERCE DEAD.

Well Known Business Man Answers The Final Summons.

Watson S. Pierce, a well known resident of this city, died today after a brief illness, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Pierce was born in Vermont and came to Salt Lake 20 years ago. He was president of the Intermountain School of Correspondence and was also interested in several mining enterprises. He was an old federal soldier and saw much active service in some of the principal conflicts of the Civil war. His wife survives him.

The funeral will be held Sunday at 2:30 p. m. from O'Donnell's undertaking parlors. Interment will be in Mt. Olivet cemetery.

WILL BE BIGGEST YET.

Sunday School Excursion to Saltair Assuming Large Proportions.

The excursion planned by the Deseret Sunday school union board to Saltair on the 14th inst., promises to be the largest of the season, even to eclipsing that of the real estate men. The railroads will run special trains for the accommodation of those living at a distance, and will carry passengers to Saltair beach depot in the city, where trains will be in waiting to convey them to the lake. Committees have been appointed to look after the comfort and entertainment of the excursionists, and everything is being done to make the day one long to be remembered by those who attend.

It has been decided to open a bureau of information at the beach on the day of the excursion, where a corps of courteous Sunday school workers will be in attendance to furnish any information that may be desired. Further particulars will be published from time to time.

MRS. MAYBRICK WILL BE RELEASED BEFORE AUGUST 1.

London, July 8.—The Associated Press learns definitely that Mrs. Florence Maybrick will be released, as an ordinary prisoner on ticket-of-leave, between now and Aug. 1. The authorities have no intention of granting her a free pardon, but cannot impose any restrictions on Mrs. Maybrick, after her arrival in America.

REV. FREDENHAGEN HERE.

General Secretary of the Kansas Society for the Friendless in City.

Rev. E. A. Fredenhausen of Topeka, general secretary of the Kansas Society for the Friendless, was at the Culien today, enroute to California, where he has been invited to organize a branch society similar to the branches which exist in Missouri, Texas, New Mexico, and half a dozen other states. The idea of this organization in particular is to look after discharged convicts and prisoners from the jails, to try and give them a chance to reform and become good citizens, to get them work or transportation to their homes, and to help them morally and spiritually, besides.

Under Mr. Fredenhausen's energetic and able administration, the society has become a strong and permanent institution, and its work is extending through the west. He stopped over in Salt Lake to confer with President H. M. Smith of the Christian Endeavor state union, Hon. Fisher Harris and other citizens interested in the moral and sociological welfare of discharged prisoners, with a view to establishing a Utah Society for the Friendless, with headquarters in this city, and which should also lend its influence and efforts as far as possible to the prevention of crime. Mr. Harris, Judge Morse, Judge Powers, Mrs. Shepard, Mr. Smith and others here are interested in the local

NO NOMINATION WAS MADE TODAY.

Committee on Resolutions Was in Session All Night Working On Platform.

CONVENTION WANTED REPORT.

Committee Appointed to Ascertain When it Would be Ready To Report.

NOT UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

Then it Will Bring in One Signed by Every Member—It is Anxious-ly Awaited.

St. Louis, July 8.—Chairman Clark arrived at 10 minutes after 10 and was received with a few handshakes.

Twenty minutes after the delegates were in their seats no word had been received from the resolutions committee and Chairman Clark dispatched a messenger to learn when it would be ready to report. Private advice were to the effect that it would be several hours before the report could be presented and the prospects for a short session grew stronger. One of the secretaries shouted through the megaphone, "The band will please play 'Home, Sweet Home.'"

CHEERS FROM THE WEARY.

There was a wild cheer from the weary, perspiring delegates and spectators as the familiar strains floated out on the air. Anything with the word "Home" seemed to please greatly, for the cheers were repeated a few minutes later when "My Old Kentucky Home" was rendered. "Dixie" called forth the inevitable yells, and the Texas delegation added to the enthusiasm by unfurling their Lone Star flag and waving it wildly.

Temporary Chairman Williams soon came down the aisle chewing leisurely at that ever-present cigar and was greeted with cheers.

"ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH."

The band was requested to play "On the Banks of the Wabash," and the demand delegation showed its appreciation by climbing on chairs and cheering lustily.

The messenger which Chairman Clark had sent to the committee on resolutions returned with a glowing report of the unanimous action of the committee to appear with its important document and the waiting continued.

BEGAN WITH PRAYER.

At 10:48 a. m. Chairman Clark arose and let fall his heavy travel. The clerk picked up a megaphone and announced that the session would begin with prayer by Rabbi Samuel Sate of St. Louis. The delegates and spectators at once arose and stood during the invocation. At the conclusion of the prayer an announcement was made at the order of Chairman Clark that he was determined to have order "and that any persons raising a row will be taken out by the police."

A demand was made for the report of the resolutions committee. As no report was forthcoming it was determined to call the roll of the states for the purpose of having the names of the next national committee announced. There were cheers at the announcement of the name of Robert D. Sullivan as committeeman from Illinois, but the demonstration assumed still larger proportions at the mention of Thomas Taggart of Indiana, which followed.

The Pennsylvania delegation arose and saluted the announcement of J. M. Guiffey as their national committeeman.

CALL FOR REPORT.

Another call was made for the report of the committee on resolutions. As the call did not bring any result, secretaries of the convention commenced to work the telephones vigorously in an effort to put the chairman of the convention in touch with the chairman of the committee, in order to find out when he would be ready with his report.



CHARLES F. MURPHY, Chief of Tammany, Which Always Cuts a Wide Swath in the Democratic National Conventions.



REPRESENTATIVE W. B. HEARST, Owner of a Great Chain of Newspapers and an Influential Presidential Candidate.