

THE DEMOCRATS CHANGE PROGRAM

Judge Whitecotton of Provo Beats
Stewart in Supreme Court
Contest.

LANDS THE NOMINATION.

Powers Renominated by Acclamation
For Congress—Local Situation
Thoroughly Discussed.

For Congress—Judge O. W. Powers,
by acclamation.

For Justice of the Supreme Court—
Judge J. W. N. Whitecotton of Provo.
The Democratic convention developed
two surprises yesterday. One was the
spirited debate over a plank in the
platform declaring that the "election of
an apostle of the so-called dominant
Church was a violation of the spirit of
the Constitution," and the other was the
selection of Judge J. W. N. Whitecotton
of Provo for the supreme court
nomination.

The naming of Judge Powers was a
foregone conclusion, and came sponta-
neously as was expected. Judge
Whitecotton's nomination was worked
up in an impromptu manner, follow-
ing the announcement that Judge Rol-
app of Ogden would not take the nomina-
tion. This fact was not generally
circulated until after the convention
had assembled, and then there was an
open season for candidates from all
over the state. Support finally centered
on the Provo man, in preference to
Judge Stewart of Salt Lake, who was
objected to on the grounds that this
gave Salt Lake two nominees.

The church and state debate began
when the platform committee report-
ed, and the only clause to which seri-
ous objection was made was the one
sentence carrying objection to "church
interference" to the point of debar-
ring a man with a right to vote from a
right to hold office. This was charac-
terized as an assault on the dominant
Church, and the sentence was eliminat-
ed, a clause remaining declaring that
"the election of an apostle to the United
States senate was imprudent and un-
wise, and has inflicted upon the
commonwealth of Utah an injury from
which it cannot recover in many years
to come."

JUDGE KING'S SPEECH.

The afternoon session began with a
defining of issues by Judge William H.
King. He handled both national and
local situations, giving alleged Demo-
cratic planks in the Republican plat-
form credit for the "best" good accom-
plished in recent legislation in favor of
the people, against the trusts and mon-
opolies.

Tariff revision was called for, and the
trusts were denounced, while the name
of William Jennings Bryan was pro-
claimed, amid a roar of applause.

Passing on to state issues, Judge
King declared that it was a great mis-
take to size up the "American" party
as composed of a gang of sharks and
malcontents. "I would just as soon
trust my religion, my civil and religious
liberties to some 'Americans' I know
as to some Republicans I know," he
said at the end of his statement about
the new party, and he was greeted with
another ovation. Judge King's re-
marks on local affairs, in part, were as
follows:

"There is another question, my friends,
that I desire to allude to that is always
with us, like the poor. We always
have some phase of what is called the
Church influence with us. One of the
finest Democratic speeches ever deliv-
ered was eleven years ago from this
platform. You remember it; that is,
you remember the rest of it, about the
convention of the Democratic party.
Unfortunately, conditions are prevail-
ing in this state today that distract
attention from the discussion of the
great national and public problems of
the day.

I regret that as we have met from
time to time in our conventions we
have always had before us the question
of Mormon and Gentile, of Church in-
fluence. We could not discuss the
great principles that lie at the basis of
free government. After all, my
friends, there cannot be good govern-
ment unless there shall be an intelli-
gent discussion of the great questions
which lie at the basis of all govern-
ments. We need, I confess, in this
country of ours academic discussions.
Many people are attracted by the
declaration that this party or that
party can put money in their pockets. They
don't inquire what there is back of the
party. They do not understand the
function of government, the limitation
of the governing power—the executive,
judicial and legislative departments—
but they allow the question of getting
a little money to control their action
as citizens. Such a thing appeals to
too many and we do not have that in-
telligent discussion of great problems
essential to developing a great people
and make them self-governing.

QUESTION OF BLAME.

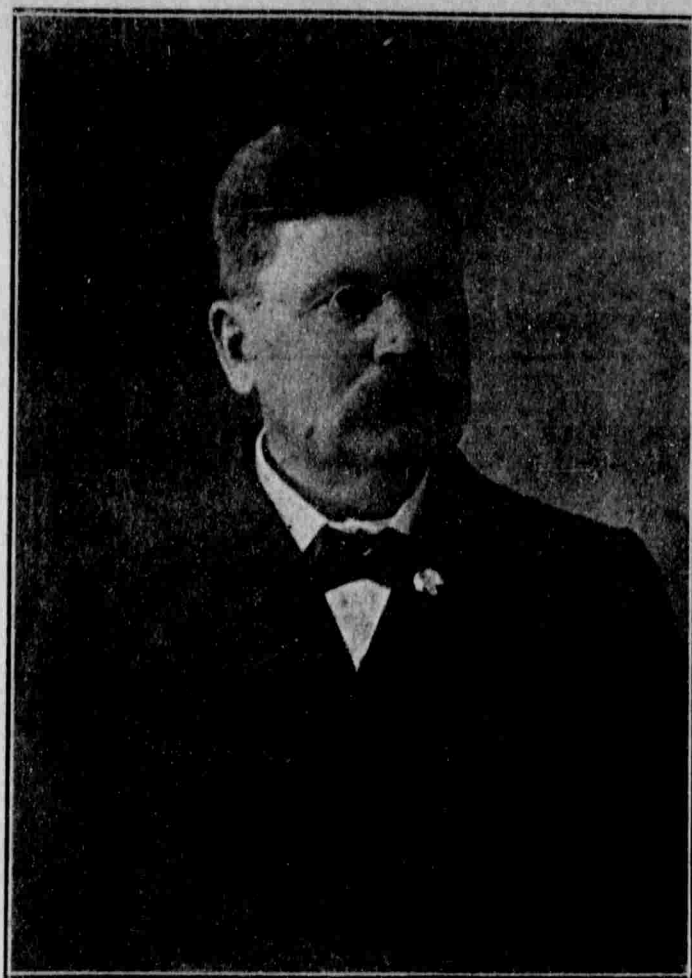
"We have in Utah at this time a dis-
turbance factor. Who is to blame? The
Republican party—not alone—the
'American' party, that abnormality,
that illegitimate product of the Republi-
can bosses and machine within the
state of Utah.

"If there had been no Republican party
in Utah there would have been no
'American' party in Utah. If there
had been an honest, an honorable, a
legitimate Republican party in Utah
there would not have been an 'Ameri-
can' party in Utah. If the Republican
leaders, if the bosses, the clique, the
miserable, wretched faction which gov-
erns the Republican party today, had
taken counsel from the wisdom of Dem-
ocratic utterances and Democratic de-
clarations, there would have been no
'American' party in Utah today. I
am not defending the 'American' party.
I say again, it is an abnormality,
but I don't agree with some that all
the people in the 'American' party are
scoundrels, who desire the disfranchi-
sement of the Mormon people of
Utah. I know good men among the
'Americans' many of them highminded,
and I would just as soon, so far as
I am concerned, trust my convictions
and civil liberties with some 'Americans'
that I know, as well with some
Republicans that I know.

"My friends, the Democratic party
stands in this state as the conservative
force. We have no friends to reward,
we have no enemies. We stand here in
defense of the rights of conscience and
religious liberties of Mormon and Catho-
lic, of Jew and Gentile alike. We
stand here praising the great men and
women that laid the foundations of this
splendid and glorious commonwealth.
We stand here to praise the commer-
cial activities, the genius, the integrity,
the loyalty of the thousands of Gen-
tiles within the confines of this state,
who desire peace and legitimate poli-
cies.

LAI'D DOWN BANNERS.

"Why, my friends (pardon a personal
allusion), a few years ago a few of us
met over here in the old city hall and



JUDGE J. W. N. WHITECOTTON,
Of Provo, Who Was Suddenly and Victoriously Sprung in the Democratic
Convention for Supreme Court Justice.

organized a Democratic party. There
were not very many of us. The Des-
eret News abused us, the Tribune abus-
ed us, other papers abused us—said we
were a disturbing influence in Utah.
We came to realize the fact that in a
republic, such as this, there was no
field for an American, or a Liberal, or
People's party; that we should be ei-
ther Democrats or Republicans, and fight
for the maintenance of the great prin-
ciples advocated by those parties re-
spectively. By and by the day came
when the old People's party and the
old Liberal party laid down their ban-
ners, gave up their weapons, and men
and women joined hands and stated in
their declaration, there should be peace
and fraternity in this state. The Dem-
ocrats have remembered that, have re-
membered the combination of the old
fight, have remembered the bitterness of
those old days, and the Democratic
party from the day of its organization
in this state has stood for a proper
line of demarcation between the church
and the state, and while it has been
vigilant and courageous in declaring
its rights as a political organization, it
has never infringed on the rights of
conscience or the prerogatives of any
religious organization. While we de-
mand that there shall be absolute sepa-
ration of church and state, the Dem-
ocratic party does not in any way in-
terfere or attempt to interfere with
the belief of any religious organiza-
tion. We say: 'Render unto Caesar
the things that are Caesar's, and unto
God the things that are God's.' But
the Republican party, from the begin-
ning, has been servile and sycophantic,
and determined to drag the dominant
Church into the arena of politics in
Utah. When it could not win by fair
means it resorted to foul means. When
it could not win by arguments, ad-
dressed to reason, it has appealed to
religious prejudice and foully and li-
bely assailed the Democratic party.

"And now what is it doing? Hav-
ing created an un-American party in
Utah, it now appeals to the Democra-
tic party, silently in the stillness of the
night, to abandon its organization,
prostitute its political convictions and
join hands with an infamous machine
that has wrecked its own party and
wrought ruin to the state.

"I will say, so far as I am concerned,
that if every other man, woman and
child in Utah should be seduced
from the Democratic party by these
infamous arguments of this

still more infamous machine, I
hope it would have the man-
hood to stand alone and fight for Dem-
ocratic principles and religious liberty in
Utah.

"Whether we win or not, we are
righted; whether we win this time or
next time it matters not; we stand for
principle, we stand upon the eternal
rock of truth, and eventually the Dem-
ocratic party will conquer and rule this
great commonwealth and give liberty to
the people of this great republic.

WANTS NO FUSION.

"And so let there be no fusion. We
will put up a Democratic ticket in every
precinct and in every county and city
in this state, and we are going to win,
too. You cannot fool the people of this
great state all the time. There is no
fusion in the Democratic party. The
senior senator from Utah is fooling them
now a little bit—only a little bit. The
people are beginning to see the motives
behind the machine and they will rise up
in their wrath and indignation and hurl
from power this despicable machine
that is trying to debauch the state, try-
ing to bring ruin to the state and its
people.

"We make no war upon any ecclesi-
ast. We do make war upon any ecclesi-
ast who will forsake his high office and
seek to prostitute any organization for
his own selfish ends.

"My friends, I am wearying you; I
will stop." (From the audience: "Go on!
Go on!")

"My friends, I said a moment ago
there is nothing to be discouraged over
in the situation. To despair is to de-
sert, and Democrats never despair, and
thank the Lord, there is none of us in
the party who is going to desert. There
is a man named William Spry—by the
way, have you heard of him? He has
been quite sly around here, he and his
machine. He has said that he would
take a certain number of votes of the
Democratic party if a certain number
would leave the Republican party and
go to the 'American' party, but I don't
believe he will find that kind of people
in the Democratic party this year. We
are going to stand by the Democratic
principles and we are going to fight for
Utah.

NOT ASHAMED OF UTAH.

"We are not ashamed of Utah. We
will not have it said, as my good friend
Thomas Weil, who thinks he is running
for Congress on the 'American' ticket,

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everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

said, that one time when he went
abroad he was ashamed to say he was
from Utah. We are not ashamed of
Utah. We are ashamed of the Republi-
can party and the 'American' party,
but we are not ashamed of the Democra-
tic party, nor of the principles for
which it stands. Our mothers and fa-
thers came here, and through their toil
they laid the foundations of this state,
and we are going to build up a great
commonwealth, and we are going to
stand for the liberty of the people, re-
ligious and political.

"And now, my friends, in conclusion
let us go to our prospective precincts;
let us tell the Republicans, tell the
minions of the machine, that we are
after them, and that we mean to work
through darkness and in daylight, and
let us work with an aim in view that
we will never cease until we make of
Utah a great and splendid common-
wealth, governed by Democratic prin-
ciples."

NOMINATIONS BEGIN.

Chaplain J. B. Milner offered pray-
er at the conclusion of the cheers fol-
lowing Judge King's speech, and the
convention then proceeded to the
nomination of a judge for the su-
preme court, laying aside the order
of business on account of the non-
arrival of the platform committee.

There was a dead silence when
nominations were called for, as all
the men scheduled for speeches were
tied up with the platform committee
which was wrestling with problems
of its own outside. Judge M. M. Kel-
logg of Provo named Judge King, who
declined to enter the running. Cath-
bert L. Olson of Salt Lake placed the
name of Judge S. W. Stewart before
the convention in a very brief speech.
Few of the delegates, even from We-
ber county, were aware that Judge
Rolapp had declined the proffer of a
nomination, and the name of Ste-
wart came as a surprise to them. Se-
veral were on their feet at once naming
Rolapp, Jesse L. Driver getting the
floor for the formal nomination. By
this time the impression was out that
Olson's speech meant an attempt on
Salt Lake's part to do the grab act,
of which the "Alfalfa club" is always
alert and fearful.

CACHE COUNTY CHIPS IN.

Cache county hastened to the ban-
ners of Rolapp and Utah county, too,
came in with a speech. Chairman

Martineau then explained to the dele-
gations that Judge Rolapp was not
in a position to accept the nomination,
and it was his wish to remain out of
the running. Judge Milner of Provo
named Judge R. N. Baskin, and Abel
John Evans of Utah county named J.
W. N. Whitecotton, and seconds came
rapidly from Carbon and other south-
ern counties. Will G. Farrell of Salt

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