

BRYAN'S BANNER.

Under Its Folds Democracy Will Fight the Battle of 1900.

National Convention at Kansas City Nominates the Nebraskan for President.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, is Selected as Bryan's Running Mate.

The Platform Adopted Declares that Imperialism Is the Main Issue Before the People and Also Contains a 16 to 1 Free Coinage Plank.

Kansas City, July 5.—Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm befitting such an event and such a day, the democratic national convention began its sessions yesterday. But after sitting until a late hour last night the expected climax of the day—the nomination of William J. Bryan as the democratic candidate for president—failed of realization and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and spectators was twice swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for that other champion of democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work was confined to organization, with the speeches of the temporary chairman, Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, and the permanent chairman, James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, and the appointment of the various committees.

The early proceedings of the convention were marked by two brilliant but rather ill-timed speeches, one of welcome from the mayor of the city and the other from Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, on assuming the duties of temporary chairman. But the delegates fretted during these deliberations, and sought for more exciting themes. The first dramatic episode of the day occurred after Campan, of Michigan, had secured the adoption of a resolution for the reading of the Declaration of Independence. As the reading was about to begin, two attendants came up to the platform bearing a pedestal and bust, both draped in the stars and stripes. As the orator raised his voice for the first words of the immortal instrument, the draperies were thrown back, disclosing a splendid head of Bryan. The effect was electrical upon the vast assemblage. As the features were recognized a yell went up that fairly shook the steel girders.

Men and women were on their feet, waving handkerchiefs, coats and fans and joining in the wild chorus. As the orator sought to proceed there were demands from all parts of the hall to see the full face of the leader and as it was turned about, first this way and then that, each turn evoked a fresh outburst from some new quarter. At last the uproar quieted and Orator Hampton, youthful and strong-voiced, read the document which, 124 years ago, made America free.

Quickly following this came another outburst as a young woman from New York mounted the platform and sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Deafening cheers greeted the song and as the last line died away and the singer turned the strains to those of "America," the vast audience with one accord took up the inspiring air.

The outburst of patriotism now turned in a new direction and, during a momentary pause in the proceedings the name of "Hill" was sounded. It was quickly caught up, first among the delegates, and then from gallery to gallery among the spectators, until the whole multitude had joined in a noisy demand for the former senator from New York. For fully ten minutes the demonstration proceeded, the chairman battling vainly against it. Delegates stood on chairs and joined in the demand, and the ex-senator was surrounded by a shouting crowd of insistent men. He smiled and shook his head through out the demonstration. Many of the New Yorkers joined in the tribute, but it was noticeable that the immediate following of Mr. Croker and the Tammany leader himself held their seats and maintained a stolid composure throughout the remarkable tribute to their associate.

At last, when the demonstration had run on for fifteen minutes, Hill could be seen rising from his obscure

place in the body of the New York delegation. He bowed and smiled and his lips moved to address the chairman. But as well might he have addressed Niagara, for the waves of the tumultuous sound drowned everything and he dropped back in his seat. When the delegates had time to think, they began to ask each other if Hill was to be the hero of this convention, for another such demonstration, at an opportune time, might carry the convention of its feet and place him on the ticket with Bryan.

The routine proceedings were quickly disposed of. But even in this there was opportunity to give further tribute to the New Yorker and when Judge Van Wyck's name was called as the New York member of the platform committee, a tremendous call for Hill, mingled with hisses for those who opposed him, greeted the announcement. With the committees appointed there was nothing to do but await their reports, and the convention took a recess until 4 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the committees were not yet ready to report and another adjournment was taken until 8:30 p. m.

It remained for the night session to bring the most remarkable demonstration of the entire day. Again the great structure was invaded by thousands, and the moving picture took on new glories of color and animation under the glare of countless electric lights. For the first hour the proceedings were formal and profitless, but when at the close of the speech of Permanent Chairman Richardson he paid a glowing tribute to William J. Bryan, pandemonium broke loose and a frenzied demonstration lasting half an hour took place. The state standards were wrenched from their sockets and, borne aloft, a battle of supremacy was waged between the standard bearers, urged on by the deafening applause of the entire multitude.

Finally order was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate J. G. Johnson, of Kansas, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. to-day, and at 10:34 the chairman declared the convention adjourned.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Kansas City, July 6.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was last night unanimously placed in nomination as the democratic candidate for president of the United States on a platform declaring against imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

It was late Thursday afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Earlier in the day there had been tedious delays due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready, the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.

The first session, beginning at 10 a. m., was entirely fruitless of results and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the second session had begun, that the platform committee was at last able to report an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates and there was little delay in giving it unanimous approval. This left the way clear for the supreme event of the day—the nomination of the presidential candidate.

When the call of states began, for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Mr. Oldham, of that state, made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination. The orator was strong voiced and entertaining, yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech and that was the stirring peroration, which closed with the name of William Jennings Bryan. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day and the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader.

A huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring 15 feet across, was brought down the main aisle for the delegates. At the same time the standards of the delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, silk banners of the several states and many handsome transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling men and women.

When the demonstration had spent itself, the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached that state yielded to ex-Senator Hill, of New York. He was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly, with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience.

He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people and of the workingman, strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisan. The speech was chiefly significant in its strong plea for unity.

The eloquent Daniels, of Virginia, added glowing tribute to the candidate, while ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, spoke for his state and for the east; Gov. McMillin, of Tennessee, voiced the wishes of a state which had "furnished three presidents;" Hawaii, through its native

delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a democratic convention, and finally a woman alternate from Utah seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the state of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state received its vote in



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favor of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for the day, and the vice presidential nomination was allowed to go over until to-day.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform, and with measured force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first place among the issues of the party.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior, under Mr. McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the democratic party.

The Platform.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law enacted by a republican congress against the opposition of the democratic minority as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the nation's good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent, and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people while republican carpetbag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noble sons, and placed the United States, previously known throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization nor to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos—first, a stable form of government; second, peace, and third, protection from outside interference such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of fact. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, en-

tailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens.

We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing distant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of old questions now pending before the American people is no wise diminished and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1890, that the republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. The profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the western hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force or unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription.

The volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-democratic and un-republican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished products. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed. The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of republican policies, that they are fostered by republican laws, and that they are protected by the republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the destruction of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communications shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list, to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present republican administration, with an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books proves the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not desire, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlarge-

ment of the scope of the inter-state commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for a financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase. The republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as this government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable. We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the black list and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees. In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of American laborers will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform of 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood, and home rule during their condition as territories, and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called world politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with England which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nations, while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation, except its republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional government is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, re-

gardless of previous party affiliations.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Kansas City, July 7.—The democratic ticket was completed yesterday by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill. It was accompanied by a remarkable scene when Hill protested against being placed in nomination and then, finding his protest in vain, he strode to the platform and in tones which left no doubt of his sincerity earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee.

On the call for nominations Alabama yielded to Minnesota and the latter state presented its young champion of silver republicans and democracy—Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor.

Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section, with Hill as the vortex of a struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall, urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as demands upon him came from all sides. He sat in the front row of delegates, with ex-Senator Murphy on his right and Judge Van Wyck on his left. A second seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said Hill could not refuse. Mr. Murphy and Croker pleaded with Hill to obey the will of the convention and accept.

While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard and Delaware yielded her place to New York. At this Senator Grady, the silver-tongued orator of New York, pushed through the densely packed aisles up to the platform. "In behalf of the united democracy of New York," shouted Grady, "I present as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill."

The effect was electrical and a tidal wave of enthusiastic approval swept over the convention. Delegates stood on their chairs and waved frantically, not in a few scattered groups, but in solid phalanxes. Flags and standards were mingled in triumphal procession, while a roar as from Niagara pulsed through the great structure. Grady stood there waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience saw Hill push through the throng up to the platform.

When Hill could be heard he made due acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But I cannot, I must not, be the nominee of this convention," he declared with explosive emphasis. He was frequently interrupted with shouts of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It is probably this alone which prevented a nomination by acclamation, then and there, for the convention, was on the point of being carried off its feet.

It was soon apparent that with Hill out, Stevenson was a strong favorite. State after state seconded his nomination. Some of the devoted friends of Hill still maintained their allegiance to him and the delegations of New Jersey, Louisiana and some others seconded his nomination. A number of favorite sons also were placed in nomination, Maryland bringing forward Gov. John Walter Smith; Washington naming James Hamilton Lewis; North Carolina nominating Col. Julian Carr, and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick.

It was after 2 o'clock when the seconding speeches were concluded and the voting began. As the roll was about to be called Mr. Lewis appeared on the platform and withdrew from the contest.

The vote was followed with intense interest. It was soon evident that Stevenson had a strong lead. At the close of the call he had 53 1/2 votes, which, however, was not enough to nominate, the requisite two-thirds being 62 2/3. Hill had received 200 votes and Towne 80 1/2. But before the announcement of the result, a delegate from Tennessee stood on his chair and announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson." That started the tide toward Stevenson.

Alabama changed to Stevenson, California did the same. North Carolina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended it. Stevenson's nomination was assured, although for some time longer the various states continued to record their changes from Towne and other candidates to Stevenson. In the end the nomination was made unanimous and the convention adjourned.

The national committee of the democratic party met after the adjournment of the convention and organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, who had been mentioned as possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election and he received the unanimous vote.

The matter of selecting the executive committee was left to Chairman Jones, who will make the appointments after he has time for consideration. It is understood that many members of the last committee will be chosen. A committee composed of Messrs. Tillman, Johnson, Osborne and Wilson was appointed to confer with representatives of the populist and silver republican parties as to the best plan of campaign.

All the officials of the last national committee were re-elected. Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, vice chairman; C. A. Walsh, secretary, and John L. Martin, of Missouri, sergeant-at-arms.

The Porte Promises to Pay.

London, July 7.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Express telegraphs that the answer promised by the porte on the subject of the indemnity claims by the United States is not forthcoming, but that semi-official assurances are given that the claims will be paid.