#### THE LEADING ISSUE.

The Democratic National Platform Places "Imperialism" in the Van.

Bryan and Stevenson Named as the Party's Standard-Bearers with Great Enthusiasm - Big Demon-tration for David B. Hall, of New York.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7 .- William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was Thursday night unanimously chosen as the democratic candidate for president of the United States on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free 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-upemotions of the



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 6 hours 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. When the nominating speech by delegate Oldham was finished up went the delegates upon their chairs, over their heads went the flags, and above them all soared and rang the cheers for Bryan. The band performed its share, but the noise of its creation was but a drop in the torrent. The men from the state of Nebraska flung up a large banner bearing a likeness of Mr. Bryan upon one side, and upon the other the word "Nebraska" and a smaller portrait of Mr. Bryan inclosed in a star of blue. Whatever may have been the differences of delegates over the platform they seemed to have forgotten them and the were as one in favor of the man. New York vied with Nebraska and with Kansas in venting its enthusiasm. Richard Croker was on a chair, both arms aloft, a flag in his right, which he waved vigorously. Hill was not behind him in the show of loyalty to the nominee, and waving his arms, he let forth a series of cheers that equaled those of any man the consent of the 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 their powers from the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it.

We assert that no mation can long endence is the spirit of our government, of which the United States supprence court that the docurration is the form and letter. We deciare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

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We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress deriving their existence and their powers from the consent of the government of force is to substit other the word "Nebraska" and a cheers that equaled those of any man on the floor. The die was east, the gage of battle lifted and they swung into the line as fiercely as any that stood unfalteringly by Mr. Bryan in the fight before the committee on resolutions. Round the hall started the Nebraska men with their huge banner, and, catching up their state emblems, the other delegations took up the march, waving flags and hats, and cheering at the top of their voices, without cessation, save for the breath necessary to a fresh outburst. When the enthusiasm had run for 191/2 minutes Chairman Richardson commenced to pound vigorously for order. He was lost beyond all power of hearing policy, inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme for several minutes, and it was not until 27 minutes had elapsed from the instant that Mr. Oldham had mentioned the word "Bryan," that the cheering had subsided and the convention was in order once more.

#### Stevenson for Vice President.

Kansas City, Mo., July 7 .- The democratic national ticket was completed yesterday by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. The result followed a spirited and at times highly dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Towne, Hill and the lesser candidates. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill, and in its spontanei'y and wild enthusiasm was one of the most notable features the convention has produced. It was accompanied, too, by a remarkable scene, when Hill earnestly protested to his friends against being placed in nominations, and then, finding his protest in vain, when he strode to the platform and, in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity, earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee. Following is the

Alabama-3 for Stevenson, 19 for

Arkansas-Towne 5, Stevenson 11. California-Stevenson 15, Towne 3. Colorado-Stevenson 8.

Connecticut-Stevenson 9, Towne 3. Delaware-Stevenson 4, Hill 2.

Florida-Stevenson 4, Hill 4. Georgia-Stevenson 26, Idaho-Hill 3, Towne 3. Illinois-Stevenson 48,

Indiana-Stevenson 28, Towne 2. Iowa-Stevenson 25. Kansas Stevenson 20. Kentucky-Stevenson 26. Louisiana-Hill 16. Maine-Towne 2, Stevenson 10.

Maryland-J, Walter Smith 16. Massachusetts-Hill 13, Towne, 11, Stevenson 6. Michigan Towne 5, Stevenson 23. Minnesota-Towne 18.

Mississippi-Stevenson 18. Missouri-Stevenson 23, Hill 6 Towne 3, Danforth 1, Hogg L. Montana-Carr, 11, Hill 3, Stevenson

Nebraska-Towne 10, Stevenson 6. Nevada-Towne 2, Hill 4. New Hampshire-Stevenson 8. New Jersey—Hill 20. New York—Hill 72. North Carolina-Carr 22. North Dakota-Hill 6. Ohio-Patrick 46. Oregon-Stevenson 5, Hill 2, Towne

Pennsylvania-Stevenson 64. Rhode Island-Stevenson 8, South Carolina-Stevenson 18, South Dakota-Towne 6, Steven-

Tennessee-Hill 24. Texas-Stevenson 30. Utah-Stevenson 6. Vermont-Sievenson 8. Virginia-Stevenson 24. Washington-Towne 8. West Virginia-Stevenson 12. Wisconsin-Stevenson 21, Towne 3. Wyoming-Stevenson 6. Alaska-Stevenson 6. Arizona-Stevenson 5, Towne 1. District of Columbia-Stevenson 6. New Mexico-Stevenson 5, Towne 1. Oklahoma-Stevenson 31/2, Towne

Indian territory-Stevenson 6. Hawaii-Hill 6.

This gave Stevenson 5591/2 votes, while 624 were necessary for a choice. Enough states changed to give more than a two-thirds majority.

After the usual resolutions of thanks and routine business the convention at 3:35 adjourned sine die.

# The Platform Adopted.

We, the representatives of the demoeratic party of the United Etates assem-bied in national convention upon the au-

repusac.
We hold with the United States su-

inevitably to despotism at home.

The ro to K can lar ff Law. Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a republican congress against the protest and opposition of the democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto kico a government without their consent and taxation without representa-

It dishonors the American people by re-It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Richas 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 programme, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, inconsistent with republican institutions. court in numerous decisions.

#### For the Freedom of Cupa.

We demand the honest and prompt ful-filment of our pledge to the Cuban peo-ple 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 eps the government of the island from people while republican carpetbaggers plunder its revenues and exploit their neories to the disgrace of the American

### The Philippine Question.

We condemn and denounce the Philippolicy of the present administra-it has embreiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives o unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded 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 Füliphos cannot be citizens with-

out endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and we are not willing to surrender our civilization or 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; sec-ond, independence, 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 pica that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy pica fails when with the pica that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy pica fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal unwession against the Filpines, entailing an 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.

Expansion That Is Favored. We are not opposed to territorial exritory which can be erected into states

in the union and whose people are willand fit to become American citizens e favor trade expansion by ever We favor trade expansion by every account and legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be gov-erned outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the repub-

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 other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the democratic next takes no beginning step from its

an ho 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 our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign. About the Mon-oe Ductrice

About the Mon or Doctrice

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincers and deceptive. This 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 eastern 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 an essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American beople shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

The is-ne of Mintarism.

We oppose militarism. It means con-

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and opposition at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our cilizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people in the strong and impose. will impose upon our peace-loving peo-ple a large standing army and unneces-sary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small stand-ing 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. When the nation is in danger the vol-unteer soldier is his country's best de-fender. The national guard of the United



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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 and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, undemocratic and unrepublican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Wrong of Private Manapolies

Wrong of Private Monopolies and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small control of the small capital of their opportunity for bet-

They are the most efficient means yet 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 insatiate 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 republian party in state and national platforms s conclusive proof of the truth of the arge that trusts are the legitimate product of republican laws and that they are protected by the republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

Hedged to Fight Prosts.

We pledge the democratic party to an we pleage 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 be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in inter-state 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 production of any ar-ticles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce, the mails and all modes state commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication 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 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, prove the insin-cerity 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.

"A T n t-Breading Mea ure," We condemn the Dingley tariff law a trust breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the communities to protect individual and communities from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

The 16 t 1 coinage Plank. We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reit-erate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic principle, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited colrage 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 response 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 misuse 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 taxpayer a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks.

We are opposed to this private corpo-ration paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities and de-mand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

Governmen by Injunction We are opposed to government by in-junction: we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their

employes.

In the interest of American labor and the upbunding of the workingman, as the cornerstone 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 clevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

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

For the Nicaratus Cacal.

For the Nicaragua Canal. We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaraguan canal by the United States and we denounce the indincerity of the plank in the republican national platform for an isthmian canal in the 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 in-terests not to be tolerated by the Ameri-

can people.
We denounce the failure of the repub-We denotate the lattice of the legistern 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 durimmediate statchood and home rule dur-ing their condition as territories, and we favor home rule and a territorial govern-ment for Alaska and Porto Rico. We favor an intelligent system of im-proving the arid lands of the west, stor-ing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

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

Regarding Foreign Allie ces. Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entan-gling alliances with none." We approve gling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called ward politics including the diplomacy of Eu-

which has involved us in so-called ward politics including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with elagland, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice 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 believe for the entire American nation except its republican officeholders, and for all freemen everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Again t the \*hipping Bill.

Again t the shipping Bill.

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 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 a republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy appeal of the war taxes, and a return to the timehonored democratic policy of strict econ-omy in governmental expenditures. Believing that our most cherished in-stitutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake and that the decision now to be 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 carnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party alfillations

After the adoption of the platform Webster Davis, former third assistant secretary of the interior in the Me-Kinley administration, was presented. As a convert from republicanism he was cheered to the echo when he announced his allegiance to the platform just adopted. "We have never read," he said, "a platform so intensely American in every line as this." Then he went on to explain that he was not forced to leave the administration, and declared that any man or administration who stated to the contrary told a wn...u. falsehood. Silver Republicans Indorse Stevenson

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.-The silver republicans referred the vice presidential matter to their national committee, who met last night and formally indorsed Adlai E. Stevenson. Among the points in the platform adopted were: Bimetallism; an income tax and election of United States senators by the people are favored; expansion is opposed; trusts are denounced; direct legislation and repeal of war taxes are also demanded and opposition to the importation of Asiatic laborers is expressed.

Chairman Jones Re-elected. unanimous vote.

## HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

Boxers Guilty of Revolting Crimes Against Their Foreign Prisoners,

Tales of Rapine, Fire and Blood Come from the Foo-Admirals Abandon Hope of Reaching Pekin with Their Present Force.

London, July 5 .- The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops now available, in the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin. So far from taking the offensive, the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can barely keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artilleries than the al-

Other advices received by way of Shanghai aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates. The correspondent of the Express at Che Foo, telegraphing Wednesday, says Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting in a house at Tien Tsin by Chinese sharpshoot-

Official news received at Che Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as ling che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retaliating by the wholesale shooting of natives. Tien Tsin, according to the Express correspondent, shows no signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery.

Revolting stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Pekin, though it was not known before that Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching toward Tien Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of rapine, fire and blood. Native women were ravished and chil-

dren were cut in two. European and American residents in Shanghai are quite in a panic over what is viewed as the inadequate military preparation of the powers. A dispatch to the Express from Shanghai says that, according to the best military estimates, 500,000 men will be necessary to subjugate northern China, and even then it will take two or three years. The forces of the Chinese empire have gathered such motion that even Japan's full strength, launched now, will be unequal to the task of restoring order.

#### ROUGH RIDERS' REUNION.

Gov. Roosevelt Greeted with Enthusiasm by the Throngs on the Street-The Parade and Other Exercises.

Oklahoma City, Ok., July 4.-Gov. Theodore Roosevelt arose early Tuesday and after breakfast with Gen. Metcalf, Paul Morton and a few other guests in Mr. Morton's private car, the governor began to put in his time exchanging greetings with his old comrades. Everybody in town-and it is estimated that besides the population of 15,000 there are 10,000 strangers within the city's gatesseemed anxious to meet the city's distinguished guest and grasp his hand. Indians, cowboys, regular army men and rough riders were his constant attendants throughout the day. The weather was extremely hot and dry.

The reunion was fairly inaugurated by the civic and military parade in which Gov. Roosevelt was given the place of honor. During its progress through the streets the rough riders and their famous commander were greeted with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm from the throngs which lined the streets.

Col. Roosevelt's address was the feature of the day. Five thousand people packed the grand stand and below were assembled the Indians, cowboys and rough riders who had participated in the parade. He spoke alternately from the front and back of the speaker's stand and his voice was thus clearly heard both by the crowd on the ground below and that in the grand stand. His address was punctuated throughout by applause and by answers to his rhetorical ques-

He is a World-Wide Expansionist.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 5.—At this place Gov. Roosevelt was handed a bulletin of the reported massacre of Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—The new the foreigners in Pekin. He exnational committee of the democratic pressed himself as very much shocked party met after the adjournment of and distressed at the report of such the convention and immediately or- terrible news and agreed with a reganized. Senator Jones, who was not porter's suggestion that it portended a member of the committee, remained the end of China as China is now. outside until the preliminaries were He added: "I wonder if the anti-exover. Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, pansionists would like to make the who had been mentioned as a possible Philippines into the kind of a counchairman, neminated Senator Jones try as China? The truth is that we for re-election and he received the will never have permanent peace in the world until the civilized nations Charles A. Walsh was re-elected sec- have in some shape expanded over the retary; ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, vice chair- barbarous ones, or until these have become civilized."