

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 Demonstration for David B. Hill, 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-up emotions 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 all 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 on the floor. The die was cast, the gage of battle lifted and they swung into the line as fiercely as any that stood unflatteringly 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 19 1/2 minutes Chairman Richardson commenced to pound vigorously for order. He was lost beyond all power of hearing 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 spontaneity 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 nomination, 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 vote:

- Alabama—3 for Stevenson, 19 for Hill.
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 29.
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 1.
Montana—Carr, 11, Hill 3, Stevenson 2.
Nebraska—Towne 10, Stevenson 6.
Nevada—Towne 2, Hill 4.
New Hampshire—Stevenson 8.
New Jersey—Hill 29.
New York—Hill 73.
North Carolina—Carr 23.
North Dakota—Hill 6.
Ohio—Patrick 46.
Oregon—Stevenson 5, Hill 2, Towne 1.
Pennsylvania—Stevenson 64.
Rhode Island—Stevenson 8.
South Carolina—Stevenson 18.
South Dakota—Towne 6, Stevenson 2.
Tennessee—Hill 24.
Texas—Stevenson 30.
Utah—Stevenson 6.
Vermont—Stevenson 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 3 1/2, Towne 2 1/2.
Indian territory—Stevenson 6.
Hawaii—Hill 6.
This gave Stevenson 559 1/2 votes, while Hill 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 democratic party of the United States assembled in national convention upon the anniversary of the adoption of the declaration of independence, do reaffirm our faith in that historic declaration 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

in the union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by peaceful and legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of 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 other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position of opposition to the present policy of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war. We believe the very existence of our free institutions, we regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The Issue of Militarism. We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and limitation and curtailment 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. When the nation is in danger 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.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Private monopolies are indefensible 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 to 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 hands 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 Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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 denounces 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 nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Issue of the Philippine Question. 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 among men 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.

forward in the republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of 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.

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 government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

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.

We are opposed to government by injunction; to denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

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 in 1896 that the act 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 Nicaraguan canal by the United States and we denounce the ingenuity 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 violation of the 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 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 actual settlers.

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

Regarding Foreign Affairs. 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 ward politics including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia.

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 restore the hereditary monarchy of the South African republics. Speaking as we believe 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.

After the adoption of the platform Webster Lavis, former third assistant secretary of the interior in the McKinley 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 will-o'-the-wisp 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. Kansas City, Mo., July 7.—The new national committee of the democratic party met after the adjournment of the convention and immediately 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 a possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election and he received the unanimous vote.

Charles A. Walsh was re-elected secretary; ex-Gov. W. J. Stone, vice chairman.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY.

Boxers Guilty of Revolting Crimes Against Their Foreign Prisoners.

Fates of Rapine, Fire and Blood Come from the Foo—Admiral 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 batteries than the allies.

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 sharpshooters.

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 children 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 gates—seemed 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 questions.

He is a World-Wide Expansionist.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 5.—At this place Gov. Roosevelt was handed a bulletin of the reported massacre of the foreigners in Pekin. He expressed himself as very much shocked and distressed at the report of such terrible news and agreed with a reporter's suggestion that it portended the end of China as China is now. He added: "I wonder if the anti-expansionists would like to make the Philippines into the kind of a country as China? The truth is that we will never have permanent peace in the world until the civilized nations have in some shape expanded over the barbarous ones, or until these have become civilized."