



"Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears the Crown."

WHY DID THE BEE CHANGE POLICY?

EVERY PLANK IN THE KANSAS CITY PLATFORM RELATING TO MCKINLEY'S POLICY OF IMPERIALISM HAD THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE OMAHA BEE.

(World-Herald.)
Herewith are given extracts from the national democratic platform and the editorial comments of the Omaha Bee, the administration and Imperialistic organ of this section. A perusal of this compilation will convince any one that what the Bee advocated before it felt the force of the party lash or for other reasons surrendered to the imperialist, was embodied in the Kansas City platform. So harmonious in sentiment and similar in expression that the one might almost be said to be the echo of the other. But comment is unnecessary; the extracts speak for themselves. It cannot be conceded however, that an editor who thus diametrically changes his views recognizes that his expressions are without weight or regards his readers as a lot of credulous numskulls who can be influenced at pleasure for or against any measure. Readers of the paper who cannot see that its course is an insult to their intelligence are indeed dull of comprehension and more to be pitied than to be blamed. Were a minister, or other public speaker, who essayed to be a public teacher, to be guilty of the shameless inconsistency flagrantly practiced by the local Republican organ he or they would be subjects of just derision and public scorn.
REAFFIRMS FAITH IN THE CONSTITUTION.
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.—Kansas City platform.

pregnant with difficulties and dangers must be met and combated at every point. To seize any colony of Spain and hold it as our own, without the free consent of the people, is a violation of the principles upon which the government rests, which we have preached to the world for a century and which we pledged ourselves to respect when the war was declared.—Omaha Bee, June 19, 1898.

NO NATION CAN ENDURE HALF REPUBLIC AND HALF EMPIRE.
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 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.—Kansas City platform.

The prevalent spirit of imperialism is pregnant with danger. It would make the flag of our country the symbol of dominion and empire, instead of the emblem of freedom, equality, justice and peace.—Omaha Bee, June 15, 1898.
We insist that a war begun in the cause of humanity shall not be turned into a war for empire. That an attempt to win for the Cubans the right to govern themselves shall not be made an excuse for extending our sway over alien people without their consent.—Omaha Bee, June 19, 1898.

THE NATION'S ORGANIC LAW VIOLATED.
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 Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation.—Kansas City platform.

An attempt to win for Cubans the right to govern themselves shall not be made an excuse for extending our sway over alien people without their consent. To seize any colony of Spain and hold it as our own, without the free consent of its people, is a violation of the principles upon which the government rests, which we have preached to the world for a century, and which we pledged ourselves to respect when the war was declared.—Omaha Bee, June 19, 1898.

REPUBLICAN PARTY DISHONORS AMERICAN PEOPLE.
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 dooms to poverty and distress those helpless 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.—Kansas City platform.

Any annexation of territory as a result of the war would be a violation of the national faith pledged in the joint session of congress which declared that the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof. To abandon the principles and policy under which we have prospered and embrace the doctrine and practices now called imperialism is to enter the path which, with other great republics, has ended in the downfall of free institutions.—Omaha Bee, June 19, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINE POLICY STATED.
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 or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos: first, a stable form of government; second, independence; third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.—Kansas City platform.

DEMANDS HONEST FULFILLMENT OF PLEDGES.
We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States had 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.—Kansas City platform.

Any annexation of territory as a result of the war would be a violation of the national faith pledged in the joint session of congress which declared that the United States disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control" over Cuba "except for the pacification thereof."—Omaha Bee, June 19, 1898.
The American people are grossly unjust to charge that the motive for going to war with Spain was territorial aggrandizement. Congress distinctly and explicitly disclaimed any such purpose, declaring that the sole object of the war was to give Cuba free and independent government. No utterance of the most violent big game even remotely intimated a desire for expansion of territory and no such thing was in the thought of anybody in this country when hostilities were declared. The idea of territorial expansion was developed after the Manila treaty.—Omaha Bee, July 27, 1898.

DENOUNCES PHILIPPINE REPUBLICAN POLICY.
We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has embroiled the republic in an 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.—Kansas City platform.

Nothing could be more repugnant to American ideas and principles than coercing these people into submission to our rule. If we do not desire American government we should violate the cardinal principles of our political system by forcing them to submit to it.—Omaha Bee, September 23, 1898.
"We have accomplished our mission," quotes the Bee from the Chicago Chronicle. "If we go further we must abandon any pretense of humanity or vengeance and admit that we seek conquest and conquest alone. We can't afford to do it when our volunteers are dying in Cuba. We can't afford to weigh distant islands against American lives. We can't afford to haggle with Spain when every hour's delay means mourning for some American homes. We must end the war and bring the soldiers back to God's country. The Spaniards can keep the rest."—Omaha Bee, August 4, 1898.

COMMERCIALISM DENOUNCED.
The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea falls when brought to the tests of facts. The war of "criminal aggression" against the Filipinos, entailing 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.—Kansas City platform.

Success in obtaining our share of the trade will depend upon our ability to meet the competition of our commercial rivals. There is a view of this matter which appears to have escaped the attention of most people. This is the possibility that in the event of the United States permanently occupying the Philippines there will be an industrial development there which will supply a large share of the demand of the Asiatic trade, thus curtailing the opportunities in that quarter of our own manufacturers. Labor in these islands can be had at about one-third what it costs in the United States and there is an abundance of it. The inevitable tendency of this would be to bring down the price of labor in this country employed in like industries. American labor would consequently have to suffer. In no other way could our manufacturers successfully compete for the Asiatic trade against manufacturers located nearer to that trade and employing the cheapest labor in the world.—Omaha Bee, July 31, 1898.

FAVORS TRADE EXPANSION BY PEACEABLE MEANS.
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 trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the selling or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution

and whose people can never become citizens.—Kansas City platform.
The United States wants no territory in remote seas requiring great military and naval establishments for its defense, and with a people not fitted for self-government. The acquisition of such territory would inevitably prove a heavy burden and bring us endless trouble.—Omaha Bee, June 15, 1898.

FAVORS A HIGH, HONORABLE EXAMPLE.
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.—Kansas City platform.
We were anxious to stand well in the opinion of the world when we went into war; we desired that all disinterested mankind should accept as honest and sincere our assurances of usefulness and of a lofty purpose. We sought the good will of the nations on the ground that we made the fight to accomplish the highest objects for which man can battle. The war is now over. It would seem to be the dictate of wisdom to avoid whatever may seem to justify hostile European sentiment.—Omaha Bee, July 2, 1898.

IMPERIALISM THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.
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 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.—Kansas City platform.

This voice of protest against a policy of imperialism (speaking of Boston meeting resolution) against a proposed course on the part of the United States distinctly hostile to our republican system and which would inevitably lead us into militarism, with all that implies, should find an echo in every quarter of the nation. Thoughtful men everywhere men, patriotic men should in explicit and unqualified terms in opposition to the demand that this war be made a war for empire, that it shall be perverted from the humanitarian purpose for which it was declared into a war of conquest and territorial aggrandizement. Let those who realize the dangerous character of the spirit of imperialism not delude themselves with the idea that left to itself it will not grow. There are powerful influences fostering it—influences prompted by avarice and by ambition for power—commercial and military influences—and the force of these upon public sentiment must not be underrated. Against such influences all who believe that the republic should adhere to its traditional policy should array themselves at once. That is dictated by a wise and true patriotism.—Omaha Bee, June 19, 1898.

THE BEE ALSO INDORSES BRYAN.
These direct endorsements of the principles of the democratic platform could be continued almost indefinitely, but the above should suffice to show that the organ is utterly lacking in consistency and principle. To cap all this, however, those who are interested should turn to the Bee of June 15, 1898, and there read the editorial comments of the paper on Mr. Bryan's address at the dedication of the Nebraska building, when Mr. Bryan raised his voice in strong protest against the imperialistic

spirit them commencing to be exhibited. In this editorial the Bee said:
Hon. William Bryan sounded the right note in his address at the dedication of the Nebraska building when, referring to the war with Spain, he said it should not degenerate into a war of conquest. Mr. Bryan made it clear that he is unqualifiedly opposed to any scheme of colonization and his position in this respect will have no little influence upon public opinion. The Bee can heartily approve the utterance of Mr. Bryan, because it is in accord with the view this paper has consistently urged.
The tendency to make the war one of conquest is becoming far too marked. It is receiving encouragement in commercial circles; it has supporters in the army and navy, and many public men (Republicans) are favorable to it. In the United States public sentiment is being shaped in favor of territorial aggrandizement, and if this sentiment is not to be permitted to grow to formidable proportions, those who believe that the republic should adhere to its traditional policy and be faithful to the assurance it gave the world when it entered upon war in the interest of freedom and humanity must make themselves heard.

POYNTER VS. DEITRICH.
Omaha, Neb., Oct. 29.
Deitrich, in Dakota Governor Poynter said: "Our army is not First Nebraska volunteer enough yet;unteers on their return should be in turn home; increased until it strength of our regulars correspond-public lies in our army to our citizen soldier. He lation the armies of who volunteers to Russia, England, fight when his and other Europe country is assailed and returns to his farm or shop to produce wealth as soon as his country is at peace."
A Gage county German farmer said: "If you people had lived in Germany or any other European country with a great standing army, you would say the United States with its volunteers was good enough for you. Our army tax is too much already."
Deitrich at Super-Poynter at Helor said: "Our flag-bron said: "In the new floats over the discussion of our Philippine islands policy with the Sultan (slave pens and ha-lus I cannot condemn our policy of the Sulus). Shall more strongly than we haul it down?" by quoting the No."
words of Lincoln when he said: "When a man governs himself, that is self government; but when he governs another and against that other's will that is despotism."

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
Art. 13. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as punishment for crime, shall exist in the United States or any territory under its jurisdiction.
THE FULL DINNER PAUL.
During a speech at twentieth and Lake streets, Omaha, Deitrich said: "There is no question about prosperity being in the land. Even here in South Omaha, beef is worth 18 cents a pound." A laboring man in the audience arose and said: "Yes, Mr. Deitrich, that is so, and my wages have not been raised for four years, and the result is I cannot buy any beef for myself or family."
If you vote for Deitrich, you favor Poynter, you favor all of the vicious man who is aping the administration; a vicious thing favor national banker, aided by the McKinney money loaner, ally administration, man who referees a farmer, a man prize fights, a man who settled on the prairies of Nebraska years ago and tasted the trials and tribulations of the early pioneer; a man whose heart beats in sympathy with the farmers and laborers of the state; a man of a family, a man who loves his family and would defend the honor and purity of a man's family; a man who made an honest and conscientious chief executive, a man who is liberal in all things, but temperate in all things.
Voter, drop your ballot in the box done so you become responsible for the man you elect.

A SNAP SHOT
This Individual Fored Before Nebraska people For 48 hours—a Business Man in Politics.
In Chicago, a Dr. Unger and others are held for investigation of a party to kill a young woman for her beauty. They probably wanted to make her once doubly sure.
The fact that Emma Flagg was married to Elmer Kroeber in Chicago the other day will probably be remembered to those who saw her in her youth.

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