

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

1900 DEMOCRACY 1776

True Basis of the Democratic Platform of 1900, and the Keynote of the Campaign.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments should not be changed for light and transient causes, and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended by their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large.

He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of the States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it, at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments.

For suspending our own Legislatures and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, he has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, he has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts made by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, that would in every respect interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

SETTLEMENT IS RATIFIED.

Executive Committee of the Union Approves the Agreement Signed Monday Night, Ending Strike - Old Men Can Work as Extras To-Day.

Final action on the agreement between the St. Louis Transit Company and its former employees, terminating the street railway strike, was taken yesterday afternoon when the compact was unanimously ratified by the Executive Committee of the union.

The news was conveyed at once to the West End Coliseum, where the men were assembled, and was announced to them by National Organizer Harry A. Bryan. As they had given the Executive Committee full power to settle the strike, the announcement was accepted as the official report of the termination of the controversy.

Secretary Mack Miskit will notify all other labor organizations to-day that the strike has been declared off. He said last night that the list of former employees to be reinstated probably would be submitted to the company on Friday, and that the men would be back at work in a comparatively short time.

Manager Baumhoff said last night that the old men would be put on as extras to-day, as they are needed, and that it was the intention of the company to reinstate them at the earliest possible date. He also said that a great increase in traffic on the lines of the transit system was noted yesterday, and that over car service on the original schedules had been restored on all divisions.

Executive Committee Meets. The Executive Committee met at 2 o'clock in rooms No. 215 and 216 Lincoln Trust building. Attorney Joseph W. Folk, Dave Kroying, president of the Central Trades and Labor Union, Charles Lowery of the Boat and Ship Workers' Union, National Organizer Bryan of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, and the Reverend Doctor W. W. Boyd addressed the members of the body, urging the wisdom of a unanimous vote approving the agreement, and the representatives of the men in the negotiations with the transit company, in signing the agreement Monday night, and ratifying all its provisions.

After a discussion lasting a few minutes the Executive Committee, by unanimous vote, took this action:

Mr. Folk and Doctor Boyd went from the Lincoln Trust building to the West End Coliseum. Doctor Thomas O'Reilly and Doctor J. J. Kane, who had been active in efforts to bring the strike to an end, also were there.

National Organizer Bryan addressed the men, telling them of the action of the Executive Committee, ratifying the agreement signed Monday night by President Walter and Chairman Edwards. He declared that it was the best settlement possible and that the men had every reason to be satisfied with it. Mr. Folk, Doctor Boyd and Attorney Charles W. Maurer also spoke.

It was exceedingly warm in the Coliseum and there was hardly room for all those who crowded in to hear the result of the Executive Committee's action. Consequently the speakers did not go much into details concerning their remarks, principally to expressions of satisfaction with the agreement and congratulation for all concerned.

A committee of three former employees of each division of the transit company was appointed to explain in detail the terms of the settlement.

When the members of the Grievance Committee were located last night they went to Washburn Hall, arriving there at 9 o'clock, where Doctor W. W. Boyd and Chairman Edwards talked to the committee appointed at the mass meeting about the agreement under which the strike had been settled.

It was decided at last night's meeting that the Executive Committee, which includes the Grievance Committee, is to report this morning, and there explain to the men the conditions governing the settlement of the strike.

After the meeting Doctor Boyd said: "All the men do not understand the provisions of the agreement. A great number of them did not know that negotiations looking toward the settlement had been going on. They voted at a mass meeting, when Samuel P. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was in the city, to empower their Executive Committee to settle the strike. Negotiations to this end had been carried on so quietly that the majority of them did not know anything about it."

"The agreement was necessarily largely expressed, but when it is fully explained to all the men I believe that they will agree with the committee that the strike was settled on a fair proposition. The members of the Grievance Committee, I know to be absolutely beyond the reach of sordid influences. I repeat that I think the agreement is an excellent one."

Some of the men, in their anxiety to return to work at once, were disposed to criticize the terms of the agreement relating to reinstatement, but this was anticipated by the leaders, who are confident that as time passes, and the permanent benefits obtained through the compact are revealed, the men will change their minds. One of the union officers said yesterday:

"I regard the settlement as in every way satisfactory to organized labor everywhere. It recognizes the right of the employees to organize and the company agrees to treat

with committees of the association. Uniform rates of pay are established and ten hours' work within two hours' pay. The agreement is allowed to interfere with the right of employees to join the union.

"The agreement means that the system will be unionized. The union has gained by the agreement the essential principle of which it contended. I consider this a victory for the men at this stage of the proceedings, and I think the gentlemen who negotiated the settlement should have the thanks, not only of the general public, but of all organized labor."

Reinstatement of Men. Speaking of the reinstatement of the men Secretary Mack Miskit said:

"The list of men to be reinstated by the company will be submitted to the Executive Committee. It will take a day or two to prepare the list, but the work of the company is rapidly being resumed and probably will be finished by Friday."

"We are all glad that the strike has been terminated. We were in a position to hold out indefinitely, but we are glad that we should not have amended our proposition to the extent of making the company's part only natural while the strike was on, but now that the strike has been settled by the men, the settlement is a fair one."

"The men, one and all, will abide by the decision of the Executive Board, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. They realize that it was necessary for the union as well as the St. Louis Transit Company to make a settlement. The men will all be at work very soon, and then all activities will be a going on the part of the men and the company will be at peace with each other."

Mr. Folk, who instituted the negotiations which terminated in the settlement of the strike, gave the following signed statement last night:

"The agreement made by Chairman Edwards and myself, and ratified by the Executive Committee of the union, the strike is settled absolutely. The strike is now a thing of the past and with full authority to make an agreement ending the strike. This agreement has been executed, and thereby the strike is terminated."

"I think, on the whole, the agreement is entirely satisfactory. Of course, there are a few dissatisfied ones, and there would have been no matter what agreement had been made by the men do not wish to accept the advantages offered by the settlement that is their privilege, and it does not in any way affect the settlement."

"The agreement was made in good faith and it must be carried out in good faith. The strike is now a thing of the past and soon would be but a memory except for the lessons it has taught."

JOSEPH W. FOLK. Old Men on To-Day as Extras. Manager of the St. Louis Transit Company stated last night that the entire service of all the transit company lines had been resumed, including the street cars. He also said that the service to-day will be fully adequate to the demands made upon it by the public, and that in every respect the operation of the various lines in the system to-day and hereafter will be as good as, or better than, it was before the strike.

"No one is happier than I am," said Mr. Baumhoff, "that the strike is settled. I believe that a majority of the strikers were heartily in favor of the agreement, and that the majority of the men made by the company with the committee authorized by the employees to make settlement."

"The normal condition of affairs is already being resumed. Our only regret is that the full quota of every line provided for. We have taken back into the service to-morrow, the Fourth, as are needed. We have plenty of cars and plenty of men to run them. The employees of the lines who went out on the strike will be put on as extras to-morrow as needed."

"As for the reinstatement of the old men, I have simply this to say: It is the intention of the company and our earnest desire to re-employ them as early as possible at the very earliest date. We will open up two new lines very soon, which will give employment to a lot of the old men. Then the present vacancies, which are caused by a resignation of some of them as possible at the very earliest date. We will open up two new vacancies, which are caused by a resignation of some of them as possible at the very earliest date. We will open up two new vacancies, which are caused by a resignation of some of them as possible at the very earliest date."

Increased Traffic. "The committee of the strikers has not yet reported to me with a list of the men who they decide should be first reinstated. It has not been reported to me with a list of the men who they decide should be first reinstated. It has not been reported to me with a list of the men who they decide should be first reinstated."

"The men shall be reinstated in the order of their seniority in the service. That may be satisfactory to the company. We will leave that matter entirely to the former employees to decide. When they furnish us with a list of names of former strikers for reinstatement, we will investigate the records of the men to ascertain if any of them were guilty of violence toward the company during the strike, and if they were not all will be reinstated as rapidly as possible."

"It is worthy to note how quietly the settlement of the strike has resulted in increased traffic on our main lines. The crowd at Delmar Gardens to-night is twice as large as any weekday crowd we have ever had out there, and it is safe to say that almost twice as many passengers were carried on our cars to-day and to-night as on any other day and night since the strike started."

BRYAN'S WISDOM OUTWEIGHS DELEGATES' PREFERENCES.

Illinois Instructs for Stevenson, and Pennsylvania Follows Her Example.

Kellar's Indorsement by New York Further Complicates the Vice-Presidential Situation, but It Is Not Regarded With Favor.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Kansas City, Mo., July 3.—To-day's developments have strengthened the belief that a straight repetition of the Chicago silver plank will be part of the platform. Mr. Bryan has conquered.

By this same conquest those who do not agree with Mr. Bryan have been irritated, and a minority protest may produce a sharp debate on the floor.

Tammany upset the vice presidential conditions to-day by unexpectedly using its control of the New York State delegation to select John W. Kellar as New York State's response to the invitation to name a candidate. It is supposed that Croker is not serious and is only giving Kellar a boost for prestige at home. But the Danforth boom died right there, and the wonder is now what next.

Illinois created another turnover by indorsing Adlai E. Stevenson. Still another wonder arose when Croker sent for a Maryland man and asked him whether Governor Smith was a candidate.

All this jostling has aroused an apprehension that in spite of bitter opposition of all the reliable Democratic and the legitimately doubtful States, Towne, the Republican Populist, may be rushed through the convention. The victory of Thomas of Colorado in the National Committee, when Rose of Milwaukee was expected to be the temporary chairman, adds to the apprehension that Towne may be forced on the convention.

Governor Stone overcame the opposition in the Missouri delegation and becomes a member of the Resolutions Committee. The caucus was the scene of a bitter personal controversy.

Senator Hill was badly defeated by Croker in the New York caucus. The Pennsylvania delegation late to-night voted to unite with Illinois in support of Stevenson for Vice President and to stand together on affirmation of platform.

Members of the delegations of Tennessee and Alabama received the Stevenson boom with much favor. The Georgia delegation is for him. Other delegates expressed their approval.

KELLAR IS A NEW FACTOR.

His Indorsement by New York for Second Place May Mean Much or Little.

BY D. J. McALLIFFE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 3.—The New York delegation this evening by a vote of 38 to 28, with eight delegates not voting, indorsed John W. Kellar, president of the Department of Charities of New York, for the vice presidential nomination.

This action was taken after David B. Hill had been defeated by the New York delegation for the vice presidential nomination by former Judge Augustus B. Van Wyck.

The friends of Hill proposed the name of Elliot Danforth, but the former Senator being over his defeat, and his supporters in reality indorsement to whom the Croker faction of the delegation voted for Vice President, made no effort to press Danforth's claims.

It is doubtful whether the indorsement means that the delegation actually expects Kellar's nomination. He may be put up as a blind, merely to be removed if the convention is inclined to nominate another man from New York or any other Eastern State.

Several of Hill's friends said after the caucus, which lasted more than four hours, that the indorsement of Kellar is no indication whatever that the State will elect Kellar a candidate. They are not inclined to take him seriously, and there are others who profess to believe that he will go before the convention with the vote of the entire delegation as the man selected in the caucus.

Before the meeting Richard Croker sent for Murray Vandiver, former State chairman of the Maryland delegation, and asked him if Governor John Walter Smith of that State desired the nomination. Mr. Vandiver replied that, while Governor Smith was in no sense seeking the nomination, he would accept it if the convention felt disposed to name him, or even if the New York delegation desired him to run.

"All right," answered Mr. Croker, "that's all I want to know."

From this it was concluded that if Kellar did not meet with approval from the various delegations that have asked New York to name its candidate, the probable second choice of Croker will be Governor Smith.

Hill Declines to Run. Mr. Croker announced in the meeting, when the matter of indorsing a candidate for the nomination was reached, that he would vote for Mr. Hill if Mr. Hill would only indicate that he wanted or would accept the nomination. But Mr. Hill, adhering to his policy of withholding an absolute refusal to declare himself, declined to make a statement one way or the other.

Mr. Hill was not in any humor to appear in the light of accepting any favor from New York after he had been "turned down" so vigorously by the Croker faction for the Resolutions Committee, and was consequently utterly indifferent as to the delegation's action on the vice presidential matter.

He would not even express a preference, although it was known that he favored Danforth.

What Hill wanted and what he really came here to get above all things was membership on the Resolutions Committee, in order to make a fight for a modification of the silver plank in the platform. Failing in that, he is not believed that the Croker delegates were sincere in offering to support him for the nomination. At least, they knew that he would not express himself on the subject.

Hill at Indiana Quarters. Earlier in the day Mr. Hill appeared before a meeting of the Indiana delegation. There he urged the propriety of selecting a New York candidate for the vice presidential nomination. He argued that the party must carry Indiana and New York in order to win next year, and therefore the Hoosier State should declare in favor of an Eastern man for the second place on the ticket. Mr. Hill also urged the delegation to endeavor to secure such a platform as would bring back to the party the bolters of '98. He did not mention it to especially, nor did he refer to a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, but his meaning was well understood.

Mr. Hill made a decided impression upon the Indiana delegates. Not only did they declare for an omission of the phrase and figures of the Chicago platform, and decide to cast their vote for an Eastern man for second place, but twenty-five or thirty members in the delegation went on record as in favor of Hill for Vice President.

Judge Charles Hartman of Montana endeavored to put in a good word before the delegation for the candidacy of Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, but he received little attention.

"We don't want Towne," said John J. Nolan, secretary of the delegation. "We are in favor of a Democrat, which Towne is not."

The delegation at that time was in favor of any other New York man if Mr. Hill refused to make the race, but the indorsement of Kellar comes at a surprise, and it is by no means certain that a surplus will accept him.

Mr. Towne's support is more definite than that of any other man mentioned for the nomination. He has certain Western States he can count on, and he is hopeful that the action of the New York delegation will strengthen his candidacy. One thing is sure, Towne has not lost any ground by the indorsement of Kellar, who is comparatively unknown outside of New York and a few Eastern States.

"Sulzer would have been better than Kellar," declared a Tammany leader to-night. "Adlai is out of the race. He tried hard to get his name before the New York delegation, but everybody was inclined to laugh at him."

Sulzer, by the way, says that he has been making an effort to get Champ Clark of Missouri to place him in nomination before the convention. He confesses, however, that he has no assurance that Mr. Clark would do so.

Danforth is Cheerful. Elliot Danforth, whose boom for the nomination was in the ascendant yesterday, is not at all disheartened over the birth of Kellar's candidacy. He declares that he has never sought the honor, and was a candidate only in the sense of being willing to accept the nomination if it came his way.



WILLIAM H. PHELPS.

Delegate-at-large from Missouri, whose ambition to "pull" former Governor Stone failed of realization.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

- For Missouri—Fair in eastern, showers and cooler in western portion Wednesday afternoon or night; fair Thursday; southerly, shifting to westerly winds. For Illinois—Fair Wednesday; warmer in northern portion; fair Thursday; fresh southwesterly winds. For Arkansas—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; cooler in western portion Thursday; southerly winds.

CONVENTION FEATURES.

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Kellar. They don't understand it all. In the West it is just as much of a mystery what the New York delegation is up to.

complicated situation. To-night this tendency is toward Towne as the nominee. Bryan's friendship for the Minnesota Congressman and his declaration of preference for the running mate, because of his pronounced views on the silver question, are strengthening Towne's chances for the nomination. If the indorsement of Kellar really means that New York doesn't want the nomination and will hold off absolutely from pressing any one candidate, it is argued that the West and Southwest will rally to the support of Towne, of whom one thing is certain—he will be acceptable to Mr. Bryan as a running mate.

The situation is about as complicated as could be imagined. It is chaotic. The nominee may be even a darker horse than the one sprung by New York this evening, and he may be the first outspoken candidate for the place—Charles A. Towne, the Populist nominee and already a running mate of Mr. Bryan.

John W. Kellar was born in 1856, in Bourbon County, Ky. He worked on a farm until 13 years old, when he went to school at New Haven, Conn. He afterwards entered Yale, remaining four years, but not being graduated. He did considerable newspaper work in New York and was managing editor of the Recorder of that city, which has since gone out of existence.

He has been in politics many years. He is a strong Tammanyite and Croker man. He supported Bryan in 1896, presiding over the demonstration that was given to the Nebraska delegation on the occasion of his visit to New York that year. He is president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of New York and president of the Department of Public Charities.

HEAT CAUSED DEATH. The Reverend J. A. Robinson of Centralia the Victim.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Centralia, Ill., July 3.—The Reverend J. A. Robinson, one of the oldest Methodist Episcopal ministers in Southern Illinois, died at his home here to-day from the effects of the heat.