THE AID OF GATLING GUNS, SAYS BRYAN

Congressman Richardson Acts as Spokesman for the Committee and Pays High Tribute to Nominees.

Stevenson's Address of Acceptance Is Short but Pointed and His References to Party Principles Call Forth Tumultuous Applause.

SOME SPECIMEN SENTENCES FROM BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

A LARGE standing army is ever a menace to a republican form of government.

A republic can have no subjects.

When we made allies of the Filipinos we disputed Spain's title. Spain's title was based on force alone.

We were at liberty to deal with the Filipinos according to American principles.

Heretofore this nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty.

Our opponents seek to confuse imperialism with expansion.

A colonial policy means a few traders, a few taskmasters, a few office-holders and a large army.

The question is not what we can do, but what we ought to do.

I oppose the sordid doctrine that would place a price on the life of an American soldier.

I thought it safe to trust the American people to give independence to the Filipinos.

I believe that we are in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism.

The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from any American now living.

Our whole history has been an encouragement.

God himself placed in every human heart the love of liberty.

We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government.

Sympathy for the Boers does not arise from an unfriendliness toward England.

Militarism will inevitably change the ideals of our young men from acts of peace to scenes of war.

A monarchy—a king gives to the people what he believes to be a good government.

In a republic the people secure for themselves what they believe to be a good government.

It is not necessary to own people to trade with them.

ing it by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us, therefore, as both unjust and unwise."

I place the philosophy of Franklin against the sordid doctrine of those who would put a price upon the head of an American soldier and justify a war of conquest upon the ground that it will pay. The Democratic party is in favor of the expansion of trade. It would extend our trade by every legitimate and peaceful means, but it is not willing to make merchandise of human blood. But a war of conquest is as unwise as it is unrighteous. A harbor and coaling station in the Philippines would answer every trade and military necessity and such a concession could have been secured at any time without difficulty.

It is not necessary to own people in order to trade with them. We carry on trade to-day with every part of the world and our commerce has expanded more rapidly than the commerce of any European empire. We do not own Japan or China, but we trade with their people. We have not absorbed the republics of Central and South America, but we trade with them. It has not been necessary to have any political connections with Canada or the nations of Europe in order to trade with them. Trade cannot be permanently profitable unless it is voluntary. When trade is secured by force the cost of securing it and retaining it must be taken out of the profits and the profits are never large enough to cover the expense. Such a system would never be defended but for the fact that the expense is borne by all the people, while the profits are enjoyed by the few.

Profits of Imperialism.

Imperialism would be profitable to the army contractors, it would be profitable to the shipowners who carry live soldiers to the Philippines and bring dead soldiers back, it would be profitable to those who would seize upon the franchises and it would be profitable to the officials whose salaries would be fixed here and paid over there, but to the farmer, to the laboring man and to the vast majority of those engaged in other occupations it would bring expenditure without return and risk without reward.

Farmers and laborers have, as a rule, small incomes, and under systems which place the tax upon consumption pay more than their fair share of the expenses of government. Thus the very people who receive least benefit from imperialism will be injured most by the military burdens which accompany it.

In addition to the evils which he and the farmer share in common, the laboring man will be the first to suffer if Oriental subjects seek work in the United States; the first to suffer if American capital leaves our shores to employ Oriental labor in the Philippine Islands to supply the trade of China and Japan; the first to suffer from the violence which the military spirit arouses and the first to suffer when the methods of imperialism are applied to our own Government.

It is not strange, therefore, that the labor organizations have been quick to note the approach of these dangers and prompt to protest against both militarism and imperialism.

The pecuniary argument, though more effective with certain classes, is not likely to be used so often or presented with so much emphasis as the religious argument. If what has been termed "gunpowder gospel" were urged against the Filipinos only it would be a sufficient answer to say that a majority of the Filipinos are now members of one branch of the Christian church, but the principle involved is one of much wider application and challenges serious consideration.

The religious argument varies in positiveness from a passive belief that providence delivered the Filipinos into our hands for their good and our glory to the exultation of the minister who said that we ought to "thrash the natives (Filipinos) until they understand who we are," and "that every bullet sent, every cannon shot and every flag waved means righteousness."

We cannot approve of this doctrine in one place unless we are willing to apply it everywhere. If there is poison in the head it will ultimately reach the heart. It is equally true that forcible Christianity, if planted under the American flag in the far-away Orient, will sooner or later be transplanted upon American soil. If true Christianity consists in carrying out in our daily lives the teachings of Christ, who will say that we are commanded to civilize with dynamite and proselyte with the sword? He who would declare the divine will must prove his authority either by holy writ or by evidence of a special dispensation. The command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" has no Gatling-gun attachment. When Jesus visited a village of Samaria and the people refused to receive him some of the disciples suggested that fire should be called down from heaven to avenge the insult; but the master rebuked them and said: "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of; for the son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Suppose he had said, "We will thrash them until they understand who we are," how different would have been the history of Christianity. Compare, if you will, the swaggering, bullying, brutal doctrine of imperialism with the Golden Rule and the commandment "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The Gospel of Peace.

Love, not force, was the weapon of the Nazarene; sacrifice for others, not the exploitation of them, was his method of reaching the human heart. A missionary recently told me that the stars and stripes once saved his life, because his assailants recognized our flag as a flag that had no blood upon it. Let it be known that our missionaries are seeking souls instead of sovereignty; let it be known that instead of being the advance guard of conquering armies they are going forth to help and to uplift, having their loins girt about with truth and their feet shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace, wearing the breastplate of righteousness and carrying the sword of the spirit; let it be known that they are the citizens of a nation which respects the rights of the citizens of other nations as carefully as it protects the rights of its own citizens, and the welcome given to our missionaries will be more cordial than the welcome extended to the missionaries of any other nation.

The argument made by some that it was unfortunate for the nation that it had anything to do with the Philippine Islands, but that the naval victory at Manila made the permanent acquisition of those islands necessary, is also unsound. We won a naval victory at Santiago, but it did not compel us to hold Cuba. The shedding of American blood in the Philippine Islands does not make it imperative that we should retain possession forever. American blood was shed at San Juan Hill and El Caney, and yet the President has promised the Cubans independence. The fact that the American flag floats over Manila does not compel us to exercise perpetual sovereignty over the islands; that flag waves over Havana to-day, but the President has promised to haul it down when the flag of the Cuban republic is ready to rise in its place. Better a thousand times that our flag in the Orient give way to a flag representing the idea of self-government than that the flag of this republic should become the flag of an empire.

There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform, and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unreservedly indorse. If elected I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose; first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Filipinos from outside interference while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and are, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba. An European protectorate often results in the exploitation of the ward by the guardian. An American protectorate gives to the nation protected the advantage of our strength, without making it the victim of our greed. For three-quarters of a century the Monroe doctrine has been a shield to neighboring republics, and yet it has imposed no pecuniary burden upon us. After the Filipinos had aided us in the war against Spain we could not honorably turn them over to their former masters; we could not leave them to be the victims of the ambitious designs of the European nations, and since we do not desire to make them a part of us or to hold them as subjects, we propose the only alternative, namely, to give them independence and guard them against molestation from without.

When our opponents are unable to defend their position by argument they fall back upon the assertion that it is destiny, and insist that we must submit to it, no matter how much it violates moral precepts and our principles of government. This is a complacent philosophy. It obliterates the distinction between right and wrong and makes individuals of nations the helpless victims of circumstances.

"Destiny" the Subterfuge.

Destiny is the subterfuge of the invertebrate who, lacking the courage to oppose error, seeks some plausible excuse for supporting it. Washington said that the destiny of the republican form of government was deeply, if not finally, staked on the experiment entrusted to the American people. How different Washington's definition of destiny from the Republican definition. The Republicans say that this nation is in the hands of destiny; Washington believed that not only the destiny of our own nation, but the destiny of the republican form of government throughout the world was entrusted to American hands. Washington was right. The destiny of this republic is in the hands of its own people; upon the success of the experiment here rests the hope of humanity. No exterior force can disturb this republic and no foreign influence should be permitted to change its course. What the future has in store for this nation no one has authority to declare, but each individual has his own idea of the nation's mission and he owes it to his country as well as to himself to contribute as best he may to the fulfillment of that mission.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee: I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me; but, sirs, whether it be my lot to occupy the high office for which the convention has named me or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in realizing the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this republic into existence. I can conceive of a national destiny surpassing the glories of the present and the past—a destiny which meets the responsibilities of to-day and measures up to the responsibilities of the future. Behold a republic, resting securely upon the foundation stones quarried by revolutionary patriots from the mountain of Eternal Truth—a republic applying in practice and proclaiming to the world the self-evident proposition: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed with inalienable rights; that governments are instituted among men to secure those rights; that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Behold a republic in which civil and religious liberty stimulate all to earnest endeavor and in which the law restrains every hand uplifted for a neighbor's injury—a republic in which every citizen is a sovereign, but in which no one cares to wear a crown. Behold a republic standing erect while empires all around are bowed beneath the weight of their own armaments—a republic whose flag is loved while other flags are only feared. Behold a republic increasing in population, in wealth, in strength and in influence, solving the problems of civilization and hastening the coming of a universal brotherhood—a republic which shakes thrones and dissolves aristocracies by its silent example and gives light and inspiration to those who sit in darkness. Behold a republic gradually but surely becoming the supreme moral factor in the world's progress and the accepted arbiter of the world's disputes—a republic whose history, like the path of the just, "is as the shining light that shineth more and more into the perfect day."

Mr. Bryan concluded at 4:40 and was promptly followed by Governor C. S. Thomas of Colorado, who notified Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Thomas spoke for only ten minutes, but he made a very effective speech. He received very general attention and was given frequent and generous applause.

Mr. Stevenson was apparently slightly nervous as the time approached for him to take the stand, but he soon gained confidence as he proceeded. Mr. Bryan led the liberal applause which greeted the appearance of his fellow candidate as he advanced to the front, and many points of the speech were liberally punctuated by a repetition of applause as the speech proceeded. He read from manuscript. His speech was as follows:

Stevenson's Address.

I am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred upon me by my selection by the National Democratic Convention as its candidate for the high office of Vice President of the United States. For the complimentary manner in which such action has been officially made known to me I express to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your honored associates of the committee my sincere thanks.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility assumed by such candidacy I accept the nomination so generously tendered me. Should the action of the convention meet the approval of the people in November it will be my earnest endeavor to discharge with fidelity the duties of the great office.

It is wisely provided by the constitution that at stated times political power shall return to the hands of the people. The struggle for political supremacy upon which we are now entering is one of deep moment to the American people. Its supreme importance to all conditions of our countrymen cannot be measured by words. The ills resulting from unjust legislation and from unwise administration of the government must find their remedy in the all potent ballot. To it we now make our solemn appeal.

The chief purpose of the great convention whose representatives are before me was redress for existing wrongs and security against perils yet greater which menace popular government. Your convention, in language clear and unmistakable, has presented the vital issues upon which the pending contest is to be determined. To its platform I give my earnest assent.

Clearly and unequivocally the Democratic convention has expressed its sympathy with the burghers of the South African republics in their heroic attempt to maintain free government. In this the convention not only voiced the sentiments of American Democrats, but of liberty-loving men everywhere. It is not strange that those who have kept the political faith of the author of the Declaration of Independence should express their abhorrence at the effort of a great European power to subjugate a people whose only crime is a death struggle to maintain their liberties. The earnest utterances of the convention that our sympathies are with the Boers in their unequal struggle meet a hearty response from all who venerate the principles of our fathers. Is it not true that in all the past a belief in the inalienable rights of all peoples has been with us a living faith? That our sympathy has ever been with the oppressed, with those who are struggling for a larger measure of freedom—for self-government? For this reason our government was among the first to extend recognition to the republics of France and Mexico, prompt to extend our sympathy as well as official recognition to the little South American States on their escape from the despotism of Spain and upon their efforts to establish for themselves representative governments fashioned after our own. History has but repeated itself and the struggle to maintain free government—a century and a quarter after the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence—has been transferred from the New World to the Old. Is it to be wondered then that the political disciples of Jefferson should express their sympathy for the oppressed republics of South Africa? Only those who believe that our own country has outgrown the doctrines of the fathers are in sympathy with England's attempt to establish monarchy upon the ruins of republics.

Lavish Appropriations.

The lavish appropriations by the present Republican Congress should challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. Subsidy bills and all unnecessary taxes are condemned by our platform. The accumulation of surplus revenues is too often the pretext for wasteful appropriations of the public money. The millions of surplus now accumulating in the treasury should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end, the Democratic party demands a reduction of war taxes to the actual needs of the Government, and a return to the policy of strict economy in all governmental expenditures.

In apt words the Dingley tariff law is condemned. It is tersely characterized as legislation skillfully devised in the interest of a class, and to impose upon the many burdens which they should not bear. Adhering to the time honored doctrine of the Democratic party, we oppose all tariff legislation, the necessary consequence of which is at the expense of the consumer to secure unjust advantage to the favored few. Experience has demonstrated that unjust tariff laws have deprived the Government of needed revenues, secured to favored beneficiaries colossal fortunes and largely increased to the people the cost of the necessaries of life. The baleful but logical result of the tariff law, condemned by our platform, is seen in the sudden growth of giant monopolies, combinations in restraint of lawful trade, and "trusts" more threatening than foreign foe to the existence of popular government. Believing that "wherever there is a wrong there must be a remedy," the Democratic party will favor such legislation as will curb the spirit of monopoly, and place an effective barrier against the unlawful combinations of capital which now prove an insuperable obstacle to legitimate enterprise and investment. The deadly power of the trust is felt in all channels of trade. This is but the beginning. It is too much to say that unless restrained by wholesome laws, wisely and efficiently administered, the danger becomes appalling? Fostered by the Dingley tariff law, the trusts during the present Republican administration have enormously increased in number and in power. A determined effort for their suppression must now be made. Delay would still further endanger every lawful business interest of the country. The imperative necessity for a remedy being conceded, the question arises: Into whose hands shall be committed the work of formulating laws looking to the suppression of trusts? To whom shall be entrusted the execution of such laws? Shall it be to the victims or to the beneficiaries of the overshadowing evil? If to the latter, then a further lease of power to the present administration is all that is needed. Can any sane man believe that the trust evil is one that will cure itself, or that its destruction will be compassed by those to whom it has brought princely fortunes? If so, let him point to a single honest attempt of Republican officials to enforce the law now upon our statute books against the most stupendous commercial evil known to any period of our history. The Democratic party stands pledged to an unceasing warfare against private monopoly in every form. It demands the enforcement of existing laws against trusts, and the enactment of laws yet more stringent. It wisely demands publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. As one means to the important end of curtailing the power of trusts we favor such amendments of our tariff laws as will place the products of trusts upon the free list and thereby prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. During almost four years of absolute Republican control of all departments of the Government, the trust evil has grown to its present overshadowing proportions. What finger has been lifted for its suppression? With its friends again entrenched in power what hope is held out for the future?

Needed Reforms.

At this hour I can but allude in brief words to other needed reforms, to which the attention of the country is called by the Democratic platform. Prominent among these is such enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will protect the public from unjust transportation rates and individuals from unfair discrimination. As is well known, this law has failed to effect the wise purpose for which it was enacted. In fact, it is now little more than a dead letter upon the statute books. Under well considered amendments, the commission should be vested with ample power to prevent injustice both to individuals and to the public.

Our platform favors the creation of a department of labor, whose chief officers shall take rank with other constitutional advisers of the President. This is in the interest of justice, and will prove an important step looking to the proper recognition and encouragement of the producers of wealth.

In explicit terms it favors liberal pensions to our soldiers and sailors and to those dependent upon them.

With equal justice it reiterates the demands of a former Democratic platform for bimetallism; the restoration of silver to its proper function in our monetary system.

For the protection of the home laborer it demands the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

And in the interest of an enlarged commerce it favors the immediate construction of the Nicaraguan canal. This, however, with the provision that it shall remain forever under the exclusive ownership and control of the United States. The pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty is condemned as a surrender of American rights, not to be tolerated by the American people. In the construction and control of this great work, there can be no concession of right to any European power. Commercial interest, and national safety in time of war, alike demand its permanent ownership by our Government.

A question is yet to be discussed; to which all of these are of secondary importance. It is solemnly declared by our platform to be of paramount issue. Questions of domestic policy, however important, may be but questions of the hour—that of imperialism is for time. In the presence of this stupendous issue others seem as the dust in the balance. In no sense paltering with words, it is the supreme question of republic or empire. The words of the eminent Republican Senator, Mr. Hoar, challenge attention: "I believe that perseverance in this policy will be the abandonment of the principles upon which our Government is founded, that it will change our Government into an empire, that our methods of legislation, of diplomacy, of administration must hereafter be those which belong to empires, and not those which belong to republics."

Foreign Policy.

Upon every phase of our foreign policy, the language of the Democratic platform is too clear to admit of misconstruction. It favors trade expansion by all peaceful and lawful means. We believe that liberty, as well as the constitution, follows the flag. Democrats, in common with many Republicans, oppose the Porto Rican law as a violation of the constitution and a flagrant breach of good faith toward a dependent people. It imposes government without the consent of the governed. It is in conflict with that provision of the constitution which declares that "duties imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Believing that this constitutional provision applies to every part of the United States, we condemn the tariff taxation imposed by a Republican Congress upon the helpless and distressed people of Porto Rico. Such legislation—inspired solely by greed—is indeed the harbinger of evil to the republic. The attempt to collect unjust taxes with one hand, and, with the other to return them in part to a plundered people, is utterly without constitutional warrant or justification. We give our earnest assent to the declaration: "Our plain duty is to abolish all custom tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products access to our markets." No party exigency or pressure could justify a departure by the President from the plain pathway of duty he had here so clearly indicated. The law imposing tariff duties upon the people of Porto Rico is a palpable violation of the constitution, and a flagrant breach of the pledged faith of the nation.

The Democratic platform condemns the policy pursued by the present administration toward the Philippine Islands. This policy—inspired by the great spirit of commercialism—has embroiled our Government in an unnecessary war, sacrificed valuable lives and placed the American republic in deadly antagonism to our former allies in their efforts to secure their liberties. For the first time in our history we are boldly confronted with the question of "imperialism—the spirit of the empire."

This is indeed the supreme question to which all others are of secondary importance. Before we break irrevocably with the past and abandon the doctrines of the fathers, it is well that we deliberate upon the consequences of a permanent departure from the settled governmental policy of more than a century. The success of the imperialistic policy foreshadows the empire. Shall the closing hours of the century witness the American people abandoning the sure pathway in which past generations have formed prosperity and happiness, and embarking upon that of aggression and conquest, against which we are warned by the wrecks that lie along the entire pathway of history? Standing out against the new policy of conquest, with all that it involves of European complication, are the warnings of the founders of the republic. Out of fashion as it may appear, I quote the last words of Washington to the oncoming generations of his countrymen: "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible." It was the author of the Declaration of Independence who said: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe." Is it not well to ponder these warnings before permanently embarking upon an untried pathway beset with foreign jealousies, complications and antagonisms?

The Demoratic party has ever been the advocate of wise territorial expansion. It was in control of the Government during forty years of the first half of the present century. During that period new States were admitted into the Federal Union, and our western border extended beyond the Mississippi. Out of the Louisiana country—acquired under the first Democratic administration—have been carved fourteen magnificent States. Under a later Democratic administration—and as the result of the treaty which terminated our war with Mexico—we acquired California and neighboring States and Territories, thus bringing under our flag, to remain forever, the vast expanse stretching to the Pacific Ocean.

The policy of aggressive expansion—of subjugation of distant islands—pursued by the present administration finds no precedent in the peaceful cession of the Louisiana country by Napoleon, that of Florida by Spain, nor that yet later of the vast Western area by Mexico. The territory acquired under Democratic administration was, with favorable climatic conditions, the fit abode for men of our own race. At the time of annexation it passed under the rule of the Anglo-Saxon, who carried with him our language and our laws. It was territory contiguous to our own, and acquired with the declared intention—when the conditions and population would justify—of carving it into States. The result, millions of American homes, our national wealth increased beyond the dream of avarice, and the United States chief among the nations of the earth.

Can it be that the new policy of forcible annexation of distant islands finds precedent in the historic events I have mentioned? The answer is found in the bare statement of facts. The territory acquired under Democratic administration is contiguous—the Philippine Islands eight thousand miles distant. The acquisition of territory upon our own continent added little to the national expense—to maintain permanent soverignty over the distant islands necessitates immense expenditures upon our army and navy. More than that, it contemplates methods of administration that pertain not to the republic, but to the empire. Can it be doubted that the attempt to stifle the spirit of liberty abroad would imperil popular government at home?

Questions of Government.

What is proposed by the party in power for the government of these islands? If it be intended to establish there our political institutions, what then becomes of the Monroe doctrine? This vital international policy, announced by the President of the United States seventy-seven years ago, was: "We owe it therefore to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety." This was supplemented by a disclaimer in substance upon our party of any intention to force our institutions upon the nations of Europe or their dependencies. The Monroe doctrine is wholesome and enduring. It is the faith of Americans of every creed and party—is of the very warp and woof of our political being. It was promulgated at the critical moment when the "Holy Alliance" was attempting to stifle the republican spirit and re-establish the despotism of Spain upon her revolted colonies in South America and in Mexico. The essence of the doctrine, as then understood by the world, was while we forbid the establishment of despotic governments upon the American continents, we recognize the corresponding obligation to refrain from any attempt to force our political system upon any part of the Old World. This has been our settled rule of faith and practice for more than three-quarters of a century. Its promulgation defeated the purpose of the "Holy Alliance" and destroyed forever the power of Spain upon this continent. Under it Louis Napoleon, a third of a century ago, was compelled to withdraw the French army from Mexico and leave the ill-starred Maximilian to his fate. Under it the empire established by foreign bayonets disappeared, and the republic was restored. Are we now to say we still recognize the binding force of this doctrine upon other nations but not upon our own?

If ultimate statehood for these remote islands—and others yet to be conquered—be displayed, how then are they to be held and governed? The only alternative is by force—by the power of the army and of the navy—and this not for a day, or for a year, but for all time. What then becomes of the bedrock principle that "Government derive their just powers from the consent of the governed?" If they are to be held permanently as conquered provinces it will be not only outside the constitution, but in direct antagonism to the letter and spirit of our Declaration of Independence. It is no less true now than in the days of our Revolution that "government by arbitrary power is still despotism." The attempt then, either to give these people American citizenship, or to hold them as subjects, is to us fraught alike with peril. Should there be an immediate declaration by our Government of its purpose toward them? They should be given unmistakable assurance of independence. Protection by our Government should not now be withheld against outside interference. The same protection should be theirs, heretofore extended to the little States of Central and South America. Under existing conditions there should be no hesitation upon our part in giving them protection against the cupidity or aggressive spirit of other nations. All this, not to the end of subjugation or of conquest upon our part, but to that of the full enjoyment by them of liberty and of the ultimate establishment of a stable government fashioned by their own hands.

Large Army Unnecessary.

Against this policy stands imperialism. In American politics the word is new—fortunately the policy is new. We are to-day becoming familiar with its meaning; with its forebodings—and the end is not yet. It means a permanent departure from all the traditions of the past; from the high ideals of the founders of the republic. It abrogates the holding of our great court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of the Government— the constitution but its form and letter. Imperialism knows nothing of limitations of power. Its rule is outside the constitution. It means the establishment by the American republic of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold alien peoples as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in government. It means the empire.

As a necessary corollary to imperialism will come the immense standing army. The dread of militarism will be felt in the New World, as it is in the Old. The strong arm of power will be substituted for the peaceable agencies which for more than a century have made our people contented and happy. It was Jefferson who said: "A well disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war." True at the beginning of the century with a few millions of population, no less true at the close, as we stand in the forefront of the nations with a population of 80,000,000. The result of our recent conflict with Spain gives emphasis to the prophetic words of Jefferson. Existing conditions in continental Europe—entailing taxation and misery to the verge of human endurance—illustrate by sad object lessons the inevitable result of large standing armies in time of peace. Shall we still give heed to the warning of the great age of the revolution or enter upon a new century with European monarchies as our model? Without a large standing army, but relying upon the patriotism and courage of American manhood, we were victorious in the second war with Great Britain, with Mexico, in the great civil strife and with Spain. In the light of history, can it be possible that the American people will consent to the permanent establishment of a large standing army, and its consequent continuing and ever increasing burden of taxation?

We are told that our republic is now to become "a world power." In the highest sense—with the Declaration of Independence as its corner stone—it has been in all its past a world power. It has been the lofty ideal to all liberty loving people; the model for all builders of republics for more than a century. In the sense used by imperialists the expression is one of terrible significance. It necessitates the methods and equipments of monarchies. It means the creation and maintenance by our republic of standing armies equal to those of the world powers of Europe. At no less cost can be hold place as a world power. Study existing conditions in European nations and know what all this means to us. It means taxation to the verge of despair. It means, as has been truly said, "that every laborer must carry an armed soldier upon his back as he goes to his daily toil." All history teaches that the corner stone of imperialism is the force of the standing army.

We stand 100 years from the hour when the political forces were gathering which were to result in the election of the first Democratic President. The anniversary election of the masterful day in our history was wisely chosen for the assembling in convention of the representatives of the historic party whose founder was Jackson and whose platform is the Declaration of Independence. In the great struggle now upon us, we invoke the co-operation of all who revere the memory of our fathers, and to whom this Declaration is not unmeaning parchment, but the enduring chart of our liberties. Upon the supreme issue now in the forefront—and to the end that Republican government be perpetuated—we appeal to the sober judgment and patriotism of the American people.

Mr. Stevenson closed at 20 minutes to 6 o'clock and Senator Jones immediately declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

Mr. Stevenson was liberally applauded when he closed.

MASS MEETING IN HONOR OF BRYAN

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—A mass-meeting was held to-night at Tomkinson Hall, which was presided over by Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and addressed by Mr. Bryan and Webster Davis. The meeting was not called to order until 8:30 o'clock, but the hall, which is a large one, was filled an hour before that time.

Mr. Bryan was received with vociferous applause when he arrived. In opening the meeting Mr. Harrison made a brief speech. He said the people had got "tired of Mark Hanna and his band of freebooters" and were turning to the Democratic party for relief. Mr. Harrison also referred in condemnatory terms of the operations of the trusts as the great and growing evil of the day and threatening the very existence of our institutions. He denounced imperialism and militarism as repugnant to all who believe in a republican form of government.

In conclusion, Mr. Harrison prophesied the election of Mr. Bryan. He then introduced Mr. Bryan. When the applause which greeted Mr. Bryan had concluded, he said in part:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am obliged to Mayor Harrison for his kind prophesy. He is the president of a Democratic club in Chicago that has celebrated Jackson's birthday during each year since 1896. I have been present at each meeting of the club, and he, as president of the club, has nominated me for president on four different occasions. He has got so into the habit that if you do not elect me this time you are going to embarrass Mayor Harrison greatly. (Laughter and applause.) But, speaking of mayors, I want to say that we are in a much better position this year than we were in 1896, because of the fact that we have control of the city governments of many, if not most of the large cities of this country.

SENATOR HANNA LEAVES FOR BOSTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Senator Hanna, chairman of the National Republican Committee, left this city for Boston this afternoon to look over the work of the subcommittee and examine the political situation in general. Mr. Hanna announced to-day that the advisory committee to the National Committee is now practically completed and that he would make known the names of the members early next week.

Among the callers at the national headquarters to-day was Collis P. Huntington.

Perry S. Heath, secretary of the National Committee, left for Chicago this afternoon. He expressed regret that he had been unable to persuade Chairman Hanna to take the stump.

NOMINATIONS MADE BY WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation by the Republican State Convention to-day:

Governor—Robert M. Lafollette, Madison.
Lieutenant Governor — Jesse Stone, Watertown.
Secretary of State—William H. Froehlich, Dixon.
State Treasurer—James C. Davidson, Soldiers' Grove.
Attorney General—Emmett R. Hicks, Oshkosh.
State Superintendent—Lorenzo D. Harvey, Milwaukee.
Railroad Commissioner — Graham L. Rice, West Superior.
Insurance Commissioner — Emil Giljohann, Milwaukee.
Chairman of State Central Committee—General George E. Bryant, Madison.

Mr. Lafollette's name was the only one presented to the convention to head the ticket. The remainder of the ticket is made up of incumbents.

LATEST EDICT OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Chinese Minister visited the State Department to-day and transmitted to this Government the following edict:

An imperial edict of the eighth day of the Seventh Moon (August 2, 1900), transmitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Director General Sheng, under date of August 4, 1900, to Minister Yang, at St. Petersburg, and transmitted by the latter under date of August 7, and received by Minister Wu on the evening of the last named date. It is as follows:

Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun Yi, in response to their joint memorial proposing the sending of the foreign Ministers to Tientsin, received on the eighth instant (August 2) the following imperial edict:

Throughout the disturbances recently caused by our subjects on account of Christian missions, which have resulted in a conflict of forces, it has been found necessary to afford protection to all the foreign Ministers in Peking. On repeated occasions the Tsung li Yamen sent notes inquiring after their welfare. And as Peking has not yet been restored to order and precautionary measures may not secure absolute safety, the foreign Ministers are being consulted as to the proposed plan of detailing troops to escort them safely to Tientsin to a safe temporary shelter, so that they may be free from apprehensive anxiety or fear.

We hereby command Jung Lu to appoint as a preliminary step trustworthy high civil and military officials, who together with reliable and efficient troops shall, at such time as the foreign Ministers may agree upon for leaving Peking, escort and protect them throughout their journey. Should lawless characters manifest evil designs upon the Ministers, or attempt to rob them, or in any way create trouble, they (the high officials) shall at once repress them without fail.

If the foreign Ministers, before leaving Peking, should desire to communicate with their respective governments, and if their telegraphic message should be in plain language, the Tsung li Yamen shall at once attend to them without the least delay, thus manifesting the utmost friendliness of the Imperial Government.

EXCITEMENT CAUSES SUICIDE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 8.—The wife of Dr. A. MacDonald Westwater of Liao Yang, Manchuria, committed suicide at Arima in consequence of mental depression caused by her exciting experiences at Niuchwang, just before her departure from China.

NIUCHWANG FORTS TAKEN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A Sun special from Chefu dated Aug. 8, via Shanghai, Aug. 8, 9:40 a. m., says: Authentic information reaches here to the effect that the Niuchwang forts and the Chinese city have been taken by the Russians.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 8.—W. T. Crawford was nominted for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth District.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—Count Lamsdorff, who was recently placed at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed permanent Foreign Minister.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Among those who sailed on the steamer Deutschland for Hamburg to-day were Mr. Tower, United States Embassador to St. Petersburg, and John Wanamaker.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—The thirtieth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America began here to-day and will continue until Friday. About 300 delegates are in attendance from nearly every State in the Union.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 8.—Negotiations will be opened at an early date between the strikers' committee and Manager White of the Canadian Pacific for settlement of the trouble. Since the men quit work there has been no communication whatever and prospects of a settlement are brighter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The President has appointed Daniel A. Tompkins of North Carolina a member of the Industrial Commission, to succeed Ellison A. Smythe, resigned. Mr. Tompkins is largely identified with the cotton interests of the South and is one of the principal owners of the Charlotte Observer.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The National Association of Window Manufacturers of America, including Canada and British Columbia, in session here, elected the following officers: President, Charles W. Morton, Sacramento, Cal.; vice president, George W. Ross, Boston; secretary, Harry Lundy, South Bend, Ind.; treasurer, L. Frank Baum, Chicago.

Gloria Shoes.

Those Pingree-made "GLORIA" boots for women are very handsome, indeed. Painstakingly made, they fit like the proverbial glove—without a squeeze or a pinch.

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Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

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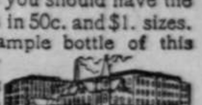

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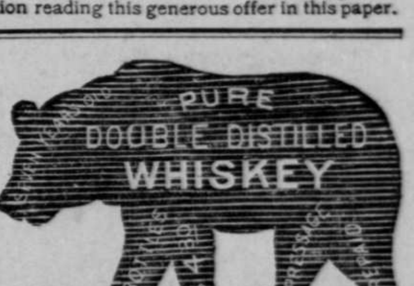

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CHRISTMAS TERM BEGINS AUGUST 14TH.
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It is desired to correct an erroneous impression that Trinity School has been discontinued. It will open as usual MONDAY, August 6. Only boys of good moral character are taken.
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