

A SPLENDID TICKET

Nominated by the Democrats at Kansas City.

IT'S BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

Vivid Description of the Various Sessions of Convention.

HOUB OF MAD TUMULT

Raged Throughout the Vast Convention Hall at Kansas City.

NEBRASKAN CHOSEN UNANIMOUSLY.

Non-mating and Seconding Speeches Stirred the Multitudes to the Highest Pitch of Enthusiasm—Senator Hill Accorded an Ovation During His Address Webster Davis Accorded the Privileges of the Floor—Platform in Full, With Scenes and Incidents of the Democratic National Gathering.

THE TICKET.

President, WM. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

Vice President, ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

Kansas City, July 6.—The final day of the Democratic national convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has marked every day of convention week, and the cloudless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat. But the grateful wind which has saved the week from being intolerable did not forsake the sweltering crowds.

Then the great audience arose while Rev. Rabbi Mayer of Kansas City delivered a prayer breathing the sense of responsibility resting upon the convention. Immediately following the prayer the call of states began for the purpose of making nominations for the vice presidency.

It took 15 minutes to restore some semblance of order, and then the spokesman for Illinois, Representative



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

James Williams, presented the name of Stevenson.

When the rollcall reached Connecticut that state gave way to Minnesota, amid cheers and cries of "Towne." L. A. Roensing of Minnesota then took the platform and presented the name of Charles A. Towne of his state. When he pronounced the name of Towne, there was cheering from the Minnesota delegation, which arose to its feet waving flags in frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor, who had the votes.

Grady Names Hill. A tremendous shout of applause swept through the hall. Delegate Grady, one of the leaders of Tammany Hall, had already ascended the platform, and as he stepped to the front to address the convention the applause and cheering increased.

His first sentence rang through the great building in trumpet tones: "On behalf of the Democracy of New York I present to this convention for the nomination to the vice presidency the name of David Bennett Hill.

Senator Hill took the platform and declined.

Hill left the platform cheered to the echo and surrounded by his friends, who pressed forward to grasp his hand. Georgia was called. Mr. Hutchison of that state seconded the nomination of Stevenson from Illinois. Other seconding speeches were made.

When Idaho was called she gave way to Washington, and W. H. Dunphy placed in nomination the name of James Hamilton Lewis of Washington.

Ohio's Favorite Son.

Ohio put in nomination the name of A. W. Patrick of the Buckeye state. His name was presented by M. A. Daugherty, who was one of the few speakers whose seconding speech could be heard at any distance from the platform.

Just prior to the ballot Mr. Lewis withdrew his name. Stevenson received 559 1/2 votes on the first ballot. When it became evident that the Illinois man was nominated the states tumbled over each

other in their efforts to record their votes for Stevenson. Great confusion existed. North Carolina changed to Stevenson, Tennessee changed her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson, and Alabama also changed to Stevenson.

Vote For Vice President.

Alabama, 3 for Stevenson and 19 for Hill; Arkansas, Towne 5, Stevenson 11; California, Stevenson 15, Towne 3; Colorado, Stevenson 8; Connecticut, Stevenson 9; Towne 3; Delaware, Stevenson 4; Hill 2; Florida, Stevenson 4; Hill 4; Georgia, Stevenson 26; Idaho, Hill 3, Towne 3; Illinois, Stevenson 48; Indiana, Stevenson 23, Towne 2; Iowa, Stevenson 26; Kansas, Stevenson 20; Kentucky, Stevenson 26; Louisiana, Hill 16; Maine, Towne 2, Stevenson 10; Maryland, Walter Smith 16; Massachusetts, Hill 13, Towne 11, Stevenson 6; Michigan, Towne 5, Stevenson 23; Minnesota, Towne 18; Mississippi, Stevenson 18; Missouri, Stevenson 23, Hill 6; Towne 3; Danforth 1, Hogg 1; Montana, Towne —, Carr 1, Hill 3, Stevenson 2; Nebraska, Towne 10, Stevenson 6; Nevada, Towne 2, Hill 4; New Hampshire, Stevenson 8; New Jersey, Hill 20; New York, Hill 72; North Carolina, Carr 22; North Dakota, Hill 6; Ohio, Patrick 46; Oregon, Stevenson 5,



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Hill 2, Towne 1; Pennsylvania, 64; Vermont, Stevenson 8; Virginia, Stevenson 24; Washington, Towne 8; West Virginia, Stevenson 12; South Dakota, Towne 6, Stevenson 2; South Carolina, Stevenson 18; Tennessee, Hill 24; Texas, Stevenson 30; Utah, Stevenson 6; Wisconsin, Stevenson 21, Towne 3; Wyoming, Stevenson 6; Alaska, Stevenson 6; Arizona, Stevenson 5, Towne 1.

It is understood definitely that Chairman Jones is to be re-elected as the head of the national committee.

A resolution was passed congratulating Kansas City upon the fine convention building.

In spite of the failure to insert the income tax plank in the original draft of the platform, the convention ended, and no action to insert plank was possible.

The national committee is authorized to fill all the places that are vacant on the committee or ticket.

At 3:21 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

AT NIGHT.

William Jennings Bryan Named For Great Office of President.

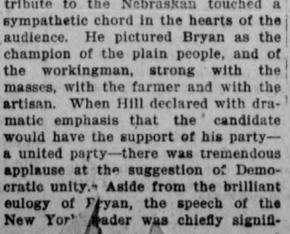
Kansas City, July 6.—On Thursday night at 8:40 William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

It was late in the afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Earlier in the day there had been tedious delays due to inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming restless.

W. D. Oldham of Nebraska presented Mr. Bryan's name and among the seconding speeches was that of Charles Baker of Ohio.

Ovation to Hill.

When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached that state yielded to Senator Hill, of New York. The audience had anxiously awaited the appearance of the distinguished New Yorker, and as he took the platform he was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly, with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New York associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice, and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience. He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people, and of the workingman, strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisan. When Hill declared with dramatic emphasis that the candidate would have the support of his party—a united party—there was tremendous applause at the suggestion of Democratic unity. Aside from the brilliant eulogy of Bryan, the speech of the New York leader was chiefly significant



DAVID B. HILL.

and attractive in its strong plea for unity. Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform and with measured force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party. That the delegates were in complete sympathy with this expression was shown by the long and sustained applause, lasting over 22 minutes and exceeding the ovations usually accorded the favorites of the party. Following this, the announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained in the platform received only faint and ill-sustained recognition, the applause being limited to a few minutes. It was regarded as a significant showing on the sentiment of the delegates, quite as convincing as the terms of the platform they had put forward.

DAVIS' Dramatic Speech.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior under McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party. But the great battle of the convention has not been fought under the eyes of cheering thousands, but in the privacy of the closely guarded quarters of the committee on platform. Bryan's supporters emerged victorious. They have written the platform in their own way, with 16 to 1, but it was a victory by a scratch, for a single vote would have turned the scale. And it has not been a victory without concession, for in the final draft silver is no longer "paramount," it is far down in the platform, while in the very forefront is the declaration that imperialism is the "paramount issue of this campaign."

THE PLATFORM IN FULL.

Principles For Which the Democrats Party Will Contend.

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. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is tyranny, and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and 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 warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

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 aagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and without their representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Rico law nullifies and nullifies the occupation of their land. It dooms to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-democratic and un-republican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people. Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment. They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiable greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the Republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are a constant menace to the liberties and safety of the people, and that they are protected by the Republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support. We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced, and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for penalties as to the affairs of the corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no war in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection. The failure of the present Republican administration to enforce an absolute control over all the branches of the national government, to suppress any rebellion destined to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the antitrust laws already on the statute books, prove the insincerity of the high sounding phrases of the Republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them, should be foreclosed under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible. We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve, and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates. We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the

demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the Republican policy, which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon all banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit.

A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must be a permanent debt to the nation, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business, the debt must also increase under the same conditions.

We favor direct expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are utterly opposed to seizing or purchasing of islands to be governed outside the constitution, and whose people can never become citizens. We are not opposed to territorial expansion, when it takes the desirable territory which can be erected into states in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens.

We favor the extension of the republic's influence among the nations, but by force or violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honest example. The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism, which involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions, we regard as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention, held in June 19, 1900, that the Republican party steadily adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine, is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the Eastern Hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjugation to European authority.

No Militarism. We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has been fast to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation, and a constant menace to their liberties and safety. We are not in favor of a large standing army and a well disciplined militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription.

We are in favor of the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are essential to the strength and safety of the republic. For the first time in our history, and in view of the Philippine conquest, has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteerism.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

We condemn the Hay-Panama treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people. We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress.

Sympathy For the Boers. We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories, and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlement.

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

"Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

We believe in this wholesome doctrine, and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which involved us in so-called policies including the diplomacy of Europe and the burlesque and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-considered, unwise alliance with England, which has meant a complete discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the advantages of self government and rejecting as false our forefathers' the state of war, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Especially, as we do for the entire American continent except its Republics, we are in sympathy with every where, we are in sympathy with the heroic struggle of the people of the world to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent years for the purpose of supporting the war, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barterless frauds as the purchase of the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund.

We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake and that the decision to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy these blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people regardless of previous party affiliations.

OLDHAM'S SPEECH

Placing William Jennings Bryan In Nomination. Kansas City, July 6.—Hon W. S. Oldham of Nebraska, in placing Bryan in nomination, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—More than 100 years ago the Continental congress of America adopted a declaration which had been drafted by the founder of the Democratic party, and the joyous tones of the old Liberty Bell, which greeted the act, announced to a waiting world that a nation had been born.

Democratic skies are tinged with a rosier hue today than when we met in convention

four years ago. Then a financial catastrophe had spread over the country, and although its every leading cause was easily traced to the errors and follies of the Republican party, yet we were in power when it came, and were wrongly held responsible for the wreck of shattered fortunes which followed in its wake. Then, under the leadership of men within, and disasters without, our party, faced a gloomy and forbidding future, which seemed to augur its dissolution. The problem then was to select a standard bearer bold enough to cover the rear of a retreat, and save the party from destruction, if not from defeat.

While discord with her flaming torch consumed the counsels there, from out the sunset realm a champion came and bade defiance to the oncoming host. With the strength of youth and the wisdom of age, with knightly mien and matchless speech, he towered above his peers, and all who saw him then with one accord did hail him "chief," and gave our party's banner to his hand. Slowly despair gave way to hope; confidence took the place where timorous fear had been; the broken, shattered columns formed again, and behind him singing, came 6,500,000 valiant men to that unequal fight.

And the story of how well he fought, how fearlessly he fell, and how dearly the enemy's victory was bought, has all gone out into history now.

Back from his "first battle" he came, a baffled but unconquered hero of the rights of man. Conscious of the rectitude of his purpose, and cheered by the belief "that no issue is ever settled until it is settled right," he cheerfully accepted in the result of that campaign, and girded his loins for the great contest between the dollar and man.

For four years he has waged an unceasing warfare against the people's enemy; for four years he has held up the party's standard, and his voice has cheered the hosts of Democracy in every state and territory. When the trusts began to increase under the protection of a Republican administration, he was the first to point out the danger and prescribe a remedy.

When the alarms of a war for humanity rang—the heroic spirit of our land he offered his sword to his country's cause on the day that war was declared.

When later he saw administration departing from the and landmarks of our institutions, in its ennobled dream of empire and militarism, he was the first to raise a warning voice, and resigning his commission on the day the treaty of peace was signed, he threw himself into the contest for the rescue of the republic.

Realizing that imperialism, like the fabled Argonauts, was born of earth, and that contended with upon the selfish world-ly plane of greed and gold, it was of giant strength, and if thrown down would rise again refreshed from contact with its mother element, he, like the mighty Hercules, raised it above the scordid sphere from which its strength was drawn and on a plane of lofty patriotism he struggled it.

With the issues now clearly drawn, no doubt remains as to the name of our candidate. On that question we are a reunited Democracy.

Already worthy allies differing from us rather in name than faith, have shrouded for our gallant leader again, and every state and territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him here. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Pikes Peak, and echoed back from Sierra's sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad snow-capped hills of the north, and rises up from the shimmering flower-scented Savannahs of the south; and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her best loved son.

THE OPENING.

Interesting Story of First Gathering of Delegates at Kansas City. At noon on July 4, Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee called the convention to order in first session. The great auditorium was packed with humanity. Secretary Walsh read the call, after invocation by Rev. S. W. Noel.

When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard he introduced Governor Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

The Keynote Speech. Gentlemen of the Convention—We meet under most auspicious influences. On the nation's birthday, in a great central city of the republic, at the close and opening of a century, we come together to reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and our loyalty to their greatest living exponent. We have been selected by the farmer and the artisan, the miner and the mechanic, the producers of wealth in every state and territory of this mighty nation, to register a decree they have already determined, to proclaim a candidate they have already chosen.

We have cheerfully submitted to a burdensome taxation that Cuba might be free, that Porto Rico might enjoy the heritage of our constitution. We have consecrated our souls to the cause of liberty and sent them freely forth to extinguish the last vestige of despotism in our hemisphere. We protest against payment of tribute or the devotion of life to the cause of empire. We will emulate monarchy neither in conquest nor in government. We will not perpetuate the Monroe doctrine and realize with Jefferson that its first and fundamental maxim is never to entangle ourselves in the broils of the Old World. We need not despise the helpless that we may rank ourselves as the attendants of imperialism.

When the rollcall reached Connecticut that state gave way to Minnesota, amid cheers and cries of "Towne." L. A. Roensing of Minnesota then took the platform and presented the name of Charles A. Towne of his state. When he pronounced the name of Towne, there was cheering from the Minnesota delegation, which arose to its feet waving flags in frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor, who had the votes.

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