

M'KINLEY

Nominated by the Republican Convention for President.

When the Sound Money Clause of the Platform Was Read

Some of the Silver Men Entered Their Protest and Left the Hall.

As the Rollers Filed Out the Vast Assemblage Sang "Goodby, My Lover, Goodby" by the Full Platform Adopted by an Overwhelming Vote Amid Great Enthusiasm.

BULLETIN

William McKinley was nominated for president of the United States on the first ballot.

FOR PRESIDENT.

First Ballot.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes McKinley (761 1/2), Reed (83 1/2), Morton (55), Quay (61 1/2), Allison (35 1/2).

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

First Ballot.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Hobart (538 1/2), Evans (280 1/2), Buckley (39), Lippert (8), Walker (24).

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Convention was called to order at 10:32 by Chairman Thurston and Rev. John R. Scott (colored), of Florida, invoked the Divine blessing.

The chairman said the first order of business was the reception of the report of the committee on resolutions and the chair recognized for that purpose Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio.

Mr. Foraker, as he stepped upon the platform, was received with hearty applause. He said: As chairman of the committee on resolutions, I have the honor to report as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing to the popular and his-

torical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of 30 years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of faith and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, recked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$202,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, payned American credit to alien syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for 30 years administered it with unparalleled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily endorse the wisdom, the patriotism, and the success of the administration of President Harrison.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages homes industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of republican policy and go hand in hand. Denial of the one has recklessly struck down both, and the other must be re-established. Protection is the basis of our policy; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not



produce, reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own markets for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production of American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

To all our products—to those of the mine and field as well as to those of the shop and factory—to hemp, to wool, to the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolsens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, and the American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American wharves, sailing under the stars and stripes and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may retain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It called the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1875; since then every dollar has been as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain invariably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The veterans of the union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as the best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a proper and much needed outlet for the West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these massacres to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed there, and every where American citizens and American property must be absolutely pro-

and honestly enforced and extended wherever practical.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the unprovoked and barbarous practices, well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employees engaged in inter-state commerce.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the republican party and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that useful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

The republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from demoralization and peopling mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the republican party; by these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident allies in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

Mr. Foraker read the platform in a clear voice, with distinct enunciation.

As Mr. Foraker approached the financial plank Mr. Teller left his seat with the Colorado delegation and moved up to the platform, where he seated himself at the end of the second row of seats to the right of the chairman.

Senator Foraker concluded at 11:04, and Mr. Thurston moved the adoption of the resolutions.

At 11:05 the chair recognized Senator Teller, who was received with loud and continued applause.

Senator Teller handed to the chair his substitute for the financial plank. It was read by the secretary and is as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subject of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor: "The republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free un-

restricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at a ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold."

Mr. Teller then advanced to the front and in earnest tones addressed the convention at length in explanation of his course. Senator Teller retired from the stage at 11:45. There were cries for Mr. Foraker to reply. Senator-elect Foraker moved that the Teller substitute be laid on the table. Colorado asked for a roll call. Montana and Nevada seconded it.

The motion to lay the free silver substitute carried by a vote of 818 1/2 to 105 1/2.

Mr. Foraker was recognized to move the previous question on the passage of the resolutions.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, rising in the body of the hall, asked that a separate vote be taken on the financial plank.

Cries of "No!"

The previous question was ordered with only a few feeble noes.

Mr. Dubois demanded a roll call of states on the passage of the financial plank and Colorado and Montana seconded the motion.

The chairman said the question to be voted on was "Shall the financial plank be adopted as the sense of this convention?" On this the roll of states was called.

The official announcement on adoption of the financial plank of the majority, was: Ayes, 823 1/2; nays, 110 1/2.

The chair declared the financial plank adopted and the entire platform was then adopted unanimously by a viva voce vote.

When the result of the vote adopting the platform was made apparent, Senator Teller sent up to the secretary's desk a lengthy protest, which was read by Senator Cannon, of Utah.

The protest was signed by Senator Teller, of Colorado; Dubois, of Idaho; Senator Cannon, of Utah; Congressman Hartman, of Montana, and Mr. Cleveland, of Nevada—all members of the committee on resolutions. Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, Thursday morning added his name to the protest, although not a member of the committee.

When Mr. Cannon had nearly finished the reading of the document cries of time and counter cries of "no," "let him finish" were raised.

The chair again appealed for respectful attention to the protest, which he said was nearly finished.

At his closing words, declaring that the republican party, once the redeemer of the people, was now about to become its oppressor, a storm of hisses and groans was raised from all parts of the hall, and cries of "down" were raised.

The chair appealed for order, saying: "The chair suggests in the interest of the republican party that whatever is to be said within reasonable limits by those who can no longer remain in our organization ought to be listened to with respect and attention, believing that full answer to all such declarations will be made by the great majority of the American people at the polls next November." Applause.

The names of the signers to the protest as read by the secretary were greeted with hisses, and a voice in the rear called out "Good-by, my lovers, good-by," as Senator Teller and his associates then filed out of the hall, marching down the main aisle. The whole convention rose and yelled and waved flags, hats and fans while the band played patriotic airs, the assemblage singing the chorus: "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue" and shouting till they were hoarse. The chair, when the tumult had in some measure subsided, said in his slow deliberate way:

"Gentlemen of the convention, there seems to be enough delegates left to do business." (Great cheers.)

The chair now asks that a gentleman from Montana who did not go out—Here an outburst of cheering drowned the rest of the sentence and cries were made for Lee Mantle. He was asked to come to the platform, but declined to do so. Senator Mantle stood on his chair in the rear of the hall facing the chair, and spoke as follows:

"I desire to say that a majority of the delegation from the state of Montana has not left, and, under all the circumstances surrounding this occasion, they were justified in actually going out of the convention. (Applause) But, Mr. Chairman, I am bound to say, in deference to the opinions and wishes of the majority of the republicans of the state of Mon-

termine, the platform and the candidates put before them by this convention.

Senator Brown, of Utah, rose to a question of privilege and the chair, in according him the floor expressed a hope that the request had not been made for the purpose of saying anything offensive to this convention.

Senator Brown, speaking on the platform, said:

Mr. Chairman: "The delegation from Utah does not bolt. (Cheers) We do not believe that the republican party is the oppressor of the people, but the guardian of liberty and the protector of honest government. (Applause)"

The total number of silver men who bolted the convention were 21, including four senators and two congressmen.

The states were then called for the choice of members of the national committee and the names were set up.

The president then directed the call of states for nominations for the presidency. The first state to respond was Iowa, when Mr. R. M. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, came to the platform and nominated Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa.

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The next state to respond was Massachusetts and Senator Lodge, of that state, came to the platform and nominated Thomas H. Reed for the presidency. Mr. Reed's nomination was seconded by Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine.

A round of cheers greeted Mr. Depew as he made his way to the platform and proceeded to put in nomination Gov. Levi P. Morton.

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