THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900.

ENDANGER COUNTRY

MILITARISM A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Richardson, in Notifying Brynn, Said Nation Is Drifting Towards Gold. Grandenr, Greed and Glory,

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—In formally motifying William J. Bryan of his nomina-tion as the Democratic candidate for Prevident today, Representative James D. Richardisan, of Tennessee, said: "Mr. Bryan: On the 194th anniversary of the birth of this Republic there as-sombled in Kanasa City the most intense.

sombled in Kansus City the most intense-ly American convention that ever came together in its history. This great body was made up of men from every state and territory in the Union. They came from their respective districts filled with unfelgned enthusiasm for the inspiring cause which brought them together. Their 3,06,08 constituents had empowered them to frame a platform of principles and se-lect candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States in what they conceived to be the suprement po-litical crisis that ever came to our com-try. These delegates all realized that the Reguble is in peril. They feit that the Reguble is state to take such action as would reacte the state from the guil of sombled in Kansus City the most intensewould reache the state from the guif of imperialism into which it has been plunged, and thus preserve for themselves and posterity, unimpaired, the priceless blessings of free government and civil liberty. You see before you today a com-mitting of delegates for the state. mittee of delegates from that conven-tion, and for whom I speak, upon which is represented each state and territory, whose duty it is to convey to you in for-mal manner the notification that the au-gust assembly I have mentioned, acting for its members that conventioned for its members, their constituents and for all who love and cherish liberty every-where, with no dissenting volce, chose you as the candidate for President, and adopted a platform of principles upon which the campaign we are now inaugu-rating shall be conducted.

rating shall be conducted. The declaration of party principles enunciated i now have the honor to pre-sent to you. Here the duties of our com-mittee might with propriety end, but I beg influigence for a few moments. The delegates assembled at Kansas City did net take husty action. Their conduct was characterized by the greatest firmness and determination. In the alarming con-dition in which the country has been dition in which the country has been placed by the present weak and vacillat-ing and un-American Administration at Washington, they realized, as do our fel-low-citizens separally, that a change of

low-citizens generally, that a change of men and policies is imperatively demand. ed. They proceeded deliberately and chose you to lead in the battle for the restoration of the true political faith. Four years ago you led the party in the most brilliant contest it has ever ex-perienced. You then failed to win the goal, the Presidence; but you did more-you won the respect and admiration of your political fors, and the ardent love and devotion of your followers. That contest was made by you against stu-pendous odds, in the face of a hestile press, and with unhappy division in your ranks. I congratulate you and the coun-try that all these unfortunate conditions do not confront you today. It is true, do not confront you today. It is true, you were then bitterly, sometimes wan-tonly, assulled, and when partisen ran-cor ran high, occasionally coarse things conly, assuiled, and, when partisan ran-cov ran high, occasionally coarse things were said of you and your party. But you have survived them all, and you are perinaps stronger for them. We trust this campaign will be pitched on a high-er plane, and that if will be conducted in a mannag worthy of the great dignity which a inches to the two most expited offices at strake offices at stake.

A Shot at Roosevelt.

A Shot at Roosevelt. It is true that you and your party friends have already been characterized as dishonest and lawless at home, and as cowards abroad. I feel sure, however, it will stop at this, or at least, if suc-hyperbolic figures of speech are used at all, it will be in the instances, and only then by some one whose course mannets before the public are equalled only by the roughness of his riding liabit. During the eventful and exciting earn-paign of like you were constantly before the public. The eyes of the Nation were

The platform also declares unceasing

warfare in Nation, state and city against form. This declaration means that the laws now on the statute-books against this growing evil must be enforced by bonest and competent officials, and that there shall be enacted other laws sufficiently efficient to govern and control all trusts and monopolies. The baneful effects of these organizations cannot be estimated or described. They have grown up under the fostering care of the party now in power, which has com-pletely controlled all the lawmaking auority for nearly four years. By its inaction this party confesses its inabil-ity or disinclination, either of which is criminal, to deal with the trusts. If the people, therefore, would put a curb on the trusts they must vote the Govern-ment out of the hands of the trusts. We recently saw a Republican Congress sur-render the combination of the Treasury vauits to the armor-plate trust one day. and on a different day, for the benefit of another trust, withdrew the Constitution from our newly-acquired territory. The trusts now count the United Staten as one of their assets. They claim to own Congress. Self-control is a great at-tribute. These trusts, therefore, are in favor of the regulation of trusts by a Congress controlled by trusts. In other words, the trusts will trust the Congressional trust to control the trusts. The serious objection to trusts is that by their methods they are rapidly acquiring all

the business of the country. They have driven out of business by their methods tens of thousands of therefore pros-perous establishments, trading in a com-paratively small way. The prosperity which they have created is Republican property and not the prosperity the prosperity and not, the prosperity the masses of the people or of the vast body known as the middle classes. They mul-tiply the fortunes of a few until they are many times millionaires. One of our trust magnates boasts that he intends to die a billionaire. Still the sweatshops increase, and the wages of those in the rural districts barely sustain life.

The friends of the trusts and those who are their immediate beneficiaries do not hesitate to assert that the day of the individual has passed. This being admitted then, the day of monopoly, the syndicate, the combine and the mother of these, the trusts, is come. The man full of American vim and vigor, brains, skill and energy is to count as nothing in the eternal fight for bread, and the unfeeling, souliess and heartless corpora-tion is to rule. Financial independence among the prosperous middle-classes and merchants of moderate means will depart, and they are to be driven into financial obscurity and ruin. This is an alarming-ly unhealthy condition, unjust to the great majority of the people and alte-gether un-American. If this fashion con-tinues, ere long only a few masters will grasp the whole domain. The well-to-do and contented citizen will be dispossessed. and in the place of happy homes, un-wieldy wealth and cumberous pomp will repose. The rich man's wealth will increase, while the poor will decay, and all will realize how wide the limit stands between a splendid and happy land.

Gold, Grandeur, Greed and Glory. Under the new policy of the ruling party our country would be dominated by trusts and the widespread and almost universal prosperity hitherto per-vading the middle classes, and which was peculiarly characteristic of America, will an unhappy reminiscence. The imple government of our fathers will be supplanted by the trust-ridden em-pire, and all will give way to the new order of things founded on gold, grand-cur, greed and glory. Our platform quotes with hearty ap-

proval the following words of Thormas Jefferson: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling nces with none.'

These words were not idle or meaningless when first uttered, nor are they now. The Republican party has not kept, and is not keeping, peace with other nations. It has entered into an entangling alliance which threatens to involve us, and

before the public are equalled only by the roughness of his riding habit. During the eventful and exciting earn-pairs of 156 year were constantly before the public. The eyes of the Nation were they were never before upon a public man. Then, and in all times since, you have been under a light as glaring as the sun at high moon, yet no fuw of dis-It that the Hay-Paurcefote treaty was negotiated, a treaty which abandons and virtually abrogates the Monroe Doctrine? Other evidences of the fact are manifest in the startling declaration made by one high in the party councils in Congress that our next war is to be with Germany, Declaration of the start of England's most powerful rival. In the England's most powerful rival, in the distribution by the Administration, through two or more of the bureaus of the government of English literature highly favorable to England in her coneat with the Boer Republics and still further facts that might be mentioned. "England is anxiously seeking a closer friendship with us. If we accept her transmip with us, if we scopp her ovaritures and depart from our tradi-tional policy of treating all nations im-partially, we may gain her good-will, but it will be at the expanse of incurring the ill-will of all other nations with whom we should like the rations with whom we should live in peace and friendhip. While for the reason I have men-tioned or from timidity, the Administra-tion denies that such an alliance exists with England, the voice of the latter lovernment is bolder and her object is openly avowed. In a public speech, tartiling in its character, her Secretary of State for the Colonies, Chamberlain, not jong since said: "The time has arrived when Great Britain may be co fronted by a combination of powers, and our first duty, therefore, is to draw all parts of the empire into close unity, and our next to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with our kinemen across the Atlantic. There is a powerful and generous nation speaking our language, being of our race, and having interests identical with ours. I would go so far as to say that as terrible as war may be, even war itself would be cheaply be, even war itself would be cheaply purchased, if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together over the Anglo-Saxon alliance." If the Administration is not openly, it is coverily, but none the less cer-tainly, leading up to such an alliance as is described. What have our patriotic citizens, born in lands other than England, so say in such exigency? We are oppored to all discrimination against our fatherlands in favor of Great Bri-min. Why should England or any other nation be singled out to become a special object to favoritism on our part dress says: "Nothing is more essential than that permanent and inveterate anlipathy against particular nations and assignate attachments in others should be excluded and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all shrould be cultivated."

this monster imperialism, which always feeds upon the life blood of liberty. The can with entire confidence make appea ENDANGER COUNTRY feeds upon the life biolod of liberty. The biginest duty of humanity is to help to the people for our country's respeal to to her people for our country's respeal to to the people for our country's respeal to this hour of our peril. We appeal to the people for our country's respeal to this hour of our peril. We appeal to the people for our country's respeal to this hour of our peril. We appeal to all who despise militarism and loves and other is the less of their own liberty, for a democracy cannot be an empire, and remain both. Stronger Anti-Trust Laws Needed. The biginest duty of humanity is to help this hour of our peril. We appeal to all who despise militarism and love and tareas of taxes, and we favor a just sys-tem of revenue collection and all who in every way oppose uncount taxetion. We

every way oppose unequal taxation. We appeal to all who favor our hitherto free institutions and equal opportunity for all under the law. We appeal to all who are willing to resist the ever-increasing op-pression and robbery of the trusts and monoproling. We appeal to all who monopropression and robbery of the trusts and monopolies. We appeal to all who are opposed to the criminal aggression of forcible annexation and who do not fa-vor having our flag float with its pro-tecting aegis over Sulu sinves and Ori-ental harems. We appeal, in short, to all patriots and lovers of liberty, regard-less of past party affiliations, to enlist in our cause and help triumphantly to bear our banner. In this unparalleled contest we pledge you the earnest, sealcontest we pledge you the earnest, zealous, unbought, unfaltering, enthusiastic port of seven million voters of the ublic as you go forth to battle, and as the Constitution of our beloved land should follow its fag, so this undis-mayed and unconquerable band of patri-ots will follow you as you bear their flag to victory in November.

FENCES ON PUBLIC LAND.

They Are in Violation of Law and Must Be Removed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.-The attention of the General Land Office has recently been called to the abusive and unlawful erection of fences on various sections of the public domain, particularly by sheep and cattle-herders, who aim to protect and preserve to their own use certain water courses, so essential to a desirable pasture. Reports are coming in from spe-cial agents in the states of the Middle West and the Pacific Coast that this unlawful erection of fences is growing rap-idly, and that the local land officers either fail to order their destruction and removal, or else their orders are disre-

garded. In some instances certain portions of the public domain are fenced in-that is, surrounded by a continuous fence, with surrounded by a continuous fence, with occasional openings, which are guarded and used only by the herders whose flocks are inclosed. Such fences as these are thrown up about some lake or pond, which studs a fertile grazing plot, and holds that particular section for the ex-clusive use of one party. This in itself is unlawful, as the statutes prescribe that no obstructions shall be erected on the public domain to inclose any portion of it. To get around this provision of the law. To get around this provision of the law, other ingenious herders have figured out a solution which provides for the con-struction of what are known as "drift" fences. A "drift" fence is merely a sin-

It incluses a white there is merely a shire gie line of fence, which may follow a straight line, or the bank of a stream. It incloses nothing, in the ordinary sense of the word, and is ostensibly erected to prevent the sheep or cattle from wander-ing any considerable distance. But this is clearly not the reain intention of these is clearly not the main intention of these "drift" fences. In every case that has been reported they are built alongside a lake, pond or stream that affords a de-strable watering-place for sheep or cattle. and operates to the benefit of the herder on one side and to the exclusion of the hords on the othrer

For instance, a fence will be erected in a north and south line, just a little to the west of a small lake, and will extend unbroken for a distance of 20 or 25 miles in either direction. Such a fence would be built by the herder to the east of the lake, who thereby secures to his own flocks the exclusive use of the water of the lake, and at the same time has the benefit of the rich pasture lands on all sides of the water. He does not fence in this pasture by any means, but he knows full well that the herder on the west side of the fence is not going to drive his sheep or his cattle 25 miles to one end of the fence, and then 25 miles back on the other side. So, in effect, he has practically inclosed that desirable pasture hand, and reserved it for his own stock. In the stick source of the law this stock. In the strict sense of the law this man is also a violator, for it is decid-edly unlawful for any man to obstruct the public domain in any way, so that he has any advantage over every other

APPEALS TO THE BALLOT

STEVENSON COMMITS DEMOCRATIC CAUSE TO THE PEORLE.

Expansion, Trusts, Tariff Legislation and Other Questions Touched in His Speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. & - Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, today formally notified Adial E. Stevenson of his nomination to be the Democratic candi-date for Vice-President, Governor Thomas 5afd

"For a second time you have been chosen by the National Democracy as its Vice-Presidential candidate. This signal honor is not unprecedented, but it is none honor is not unprecedented, but it is none the less exceptional. Elected to that high office eight years ago, you discharged its duties faithfully and well, retiring with the respect, the love and the con-fidence of all the people. Thus endeared to your party, its recent action was both merited and appropriate. "Long before the Kansas City convention was called its Pracidential conditions."

was called, its Presidential candidate had been selected. Its platform had been foreshadowed by that of Chicago and by the events of the succeeding years. To complete the ticket wisely and appropriately was a serious and exigent duty. Arrayed against money, monopoly and militarism, the associate of our great leader should be devoted to the same

ideals, equipped for the same duties, in-spired by the same convictions, and pre-pared to sustain the same burden if Providence should so decree. Conscious meet it squarely, our convention on the first ballot gave you its nomination. The Democracy long ago indorsed, its action. The people will gioriously vindicate it in November. of this great responsibility, but ready to

'From the moment your name was pre-"From the moment your name was pre-sented by the great State of Illinois, no doubt existed as to the result. To the underlying principles of Democracy you had ever been steadfastly loyal. You had traversed a long and honorable ca-reer reaching from humble beginnings to the most exaited position save one in the split of the people. You have been equal to give researchild you have been equal to every responsibility to which your countrymen have called you. You justly possess in an usual degree the affections of men. Upon the great questions of the hour you stand square with Bryan and the people, and in your nomination is given the full assurance of our destre to make our pledges and our purposes effectual.

"The campaign of 1900 is no holiday affair. Like that of Jefferson, it involves the great question whether the people or the classes shall rule, whether the prin-ciples of his immortal declaration are transient or fundamental. It holds before the public the gold and silver of the Con-stitution, the freedom and the welfare of the citizens at home, the duty of the Nation towards feeble communities strugthe aggressor. It demands the constitution of the bimetailic colonge of the Constitution. It demands the restoration of the bimetailic colonge of the Constitution. It demounces the surrender to private corporations of the sovereign power of note issue. It protests against a currency system based and grounded upon the National debt. It would interpose the mandate of the law between monopoly and the people. It realizes that both endure and has wisely resolved that the Constitution shall live. It has sworn that the present and the future of the people shall not be measured by the sor-did standards of avarice and greed. It would lift the reproach that commercialism has placed upon the honor of the Nation. It declares that justice is still the standing policy of our country. It would rescue liberty from the atmosphere of the counting-room. It would remove the dollar mark from the face of duty. It would rise to the height of other and beiter days, and make the Deglaration of Independence the common heritage of the Cuban and the Filipino. Each lighted his torch at the altar of the American Union. man is also a violator, for it is decid-edly unlawful for any man to obstruct the public domain in any way, so that he has any advantage over every other man. These infringements have aroused Com-missioner Hermann, of the General Land Office, and he has issued very emphatic directions to all special agents of the Land Office, directing them to see that all such fences, either inclosures or

ignorant of the law in the case, and anomaly, It safely plloted the Nation who have not the means immediately to impuch the awful perils of slavery, yet remove the obstructions, and to these a liberal allowance of time will be made. But where it is shown that the fonces were erected in direct defiance of law, no It justify claims the statesmanship of Seward and Summer, while its platform gives the lie to their loftlest precepts. It cherishes the memory of Blaine, but Demotracy alone represent and asserts his vigorous Americanism. It cheers McKir ley, but repudiates the wisdom of his ut-terances upon the nature and essentials of free government. It worships at the shrine of Abraham Lincoln, but dares not ask his benediction upon its unboly

European power to subjugate a people whose only crime is a death struggle to maintain their liberties. The earnest ut-terances of the convention, that our symterances of the convention, that our sym-pathies are with the Boers in their un-equal struggie, meets a hearty response from all who venerate the principles of our fathers. Is it not true that in all the past, a belled in the inailenable 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 free-dom-for self-government? For this rea-son our government was among the first to extend recognition to the Republics to extend recognition to the Republics of France and Mexico, prompt to extend our sympathy, as well as official recog-nition, to the little South American States on their escape from the despot-Ism of Spain and upon their efforts to establish for themselves representative governments fashioned after our own. History has but repeated itself, and the a source of the provided the second states of the second s then, that the political disciples of Jef-ferson 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 Eng-land's attempt to establish monarchy upon the ruins of republics.

Revenue Legislation and Trusts. The lavish appropriations by the present Republican Congress should challenge the attention of all thoughtful men. Bubsidy bills and all unnecessary tares are condemned by our platform. The accumulation of surplus revenues is too often the pretext for wasteful apis too often the pretext for wasterul ap-propriations of the public meney. The millions of surplus now accumulating in the Treasury should remain in the pock-cts of the people. To this end, the Dem-ocratic 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 ex-penditures.

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 op-pose all tariff legislation the necessary consequence of which is at the expense of the consumer to secure unjust ad-vantage to the favored few. Experience has demonstrated that unjust tariff laws have deprived the Government of needed revenues, secured to favored beneficiaries

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 plat-form is seen in the sudden growth of giant monopolies, combinations in re-straint of lawful trade, and "trusts," more threatening than foreign foe to the existence of popular government. Be-lleving that "wherever there is a wrong there must be a remedy," the Demo-cratic party will favor such legislation as will curb the spirit of monopoly, and place an effective barrier again the unplace an effective barrier again 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. Is it too much to say that un-less 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 sup-pression must now be made. Delay would still further endanger every lawful busi-ness interest of the country. The im-perative necessity for a remedy being conceded, the question arises, into whose hands' shall be committed the work of ginning. Is it too much to say that untonoise thanks shall be committed the work of formulating laws booking to the sup-pression of trusts? To whom shall be in-trusted the execution of such laws? Shall it be to the victims or to the beneficiaries of the overshadowing evil? If to the lat-ter than a further laws res. then a further lease of power to the present Administration is all that is needed. Can any same man believe that the trust evil is one that will cure itself. or that its destruction will be compassed by these to whom it has brought prince-by fortunes? If so, let him point to a single honest attempt of Republican of-ficials to enforce the law now upon our statute books against the most stupen-dous commercial svil known to any period of our history. The Democratic party stands pledged to an unceasing warfare Land Olice, directing them to see that stands function of the solution of the

ment is founded; that it will change our Government into an empire: that o methods of legislation, of diplomacy. administration, must hereafter be tho which belong to empires, and not those

which beiong to republics." "Upon every phase of our foreign poi-icy the innguage of the Democratic plat-form is too clear to admit of misconstruc-tion. It favors trade expansion by all penceful and lawful means. We believe that there are well as the Constitution tion. It favors trade expansion by all penceful and lawful means. We believe that liberty, as well as the Constitution. follows the flag. Democrats, in common with many Republicana, options the Perto Rican isw as a violation of the Consti-tution and a flagrant breach of good faith toward a dependent people. It im-poses government without the consent of the governed. It is in defilter with shat provision of the Constitution which de-olares that "duites, imports and excluse shall be uniform throughout the United States." Belleving that this Constitu-tional provision applies to every part of the United States, we condemn the tariff taxation imposed by a Republican Con-gress upon the heipless and distressed people of Porto Rico. Such legislatian-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 unterly without Constitutional warrant or justifi-cation. We give our carinest asseth to without Constitutional warrant or justifi-cation. 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 beined states and pero kick, 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 paipable violation of the Con-titution and a flavrant breach of the

Alco is a paradie violation of the con-stitution and a flagrant breach of the pledged failth of the Nation. The Democratic platform condemns the pollcy pursued by the present...minia-tration toward the Philippine Islands. This policy-inspired by the great spirit of commercialism-has embroiled our of commercialism-has embroiled our Government in an unnecessary war, sac-rificing 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 boldy confronted with the question of "imperialism-the spirit of empire."

Sees the Shadow of Empire. This is, indeed, the superce question, to which all others are of secondary im-portance. Before we break irrevocably with the past and ahandon the doctrines of the fathers, it is well that we deliber. of the fainers, it is well that we denote at upon the consequences of a perma-mental policy of more than a century. The success of the imperialistic policy foreshadows the empire. Shall the close ing 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 by the wrecks that he along the current pathway of history? Standing out against the new policy of conquest, with all that it involves of European complica-tion, are the warnings of the founders of the Ecpublic. Out of fashion as it may appear, I quote the last woras of Wash-ington to the oncoming generations of his countrymen: "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign pations is, in extending our commercial relation; to have with them as little po-lation; to have with them as little po-litical connection as possible. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the brois of Europe." Is it not well to ponder these Europe. Is it not well to pomeer tasses warnings before permanently embark-ing upon an untried pathway beset with foreign jealousles, complications and an-tagonisms? The Democratic party has ever been

The Democratic party has ever deer the advocate of wise territorial expan-sion. It was in control of the Govern-ment during 40 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 14 magnificent states. Under a inter Democratic Administra-tion-and as the result of the treaty which terminated our war with Mexico which terminated our war with Mexico-we acquired California and neighboring states and territories, thus oringing under our flag, to remain forever, the vant ex-panse stretching to the Pacific Ocean. The policy of aggressive expansion-of subjugation of distant islands-pursued by the present Administration-finds no prec-edent in the peaceable cossion of the Louisiana country by Napoleon, that of Florida by Spain, nor that, yet later, of the vast Western area, by Mexico.

and of the Navy-and this not for a day or for a year, but for time. What, then, becomes of the bedrock principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"? If they are to be held permanently as one-quered provinces, it will be not only outside of the Censtitution, but in di-rect 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 ar-bitrary power is still despotiam." The attempt, then, either to give these peuties American cilinenship or to hold these as governments derive their just powers American citizenship or to hold there as subjects, is to us fraught allks with subjects, is to us fraught alles with partl. Should there he an immediate dec-lamition by our Government of its pur-pose towards them? aney should be given unmistakable assurance of inde-pentience. Protection by our Govern-ment should not now be withoutd against outside interference. The same protec-tion should be theirs heretofore extended to the little states of Central and South America. Under existing conditions, there should be no hesitation upon mir part in giving them protection against part in siving them protection against the cupidity or aggressive spirit of other nations. All this, not to the end of sub-jugation or of conquest upon our parts but to that of the full enjoyment by them of likewice and other full enjoyment by them of liberty, and of the ultimate ment of a stable government fashie by their own hands.

Departs From Our Traditions.

Against this policy stands imperially In American politics the word is new-fortunately the policy is new. We are today becoming familiar with its mean-ing, with its foreboilings-and the end ing, with its forebodings-and the end is not yet. It means a permanent do-parture from all the traditions of the past; from the high ideals of the found-ers of the Republic. It shrogates the holding of our streat court that the Declaration of Independence is the splitt of the Government-the Constitution but its form and letter. Imperialism knows nothing of limitations of power. Its rule it outside the Constitution, it means the establishimment by the Amer-ican Republic of the colonial methods of means the establishment by the Amer-ican Republic of the colonial methods of European monarchies. It means the right to hold allen people as subjects. It enthrones force as the controlling agency in government. It means the em-

As a necessary corollary to imperial-ism will come the immense standing army. The dead hand of militarism will army. The dead hand of militarium will be left 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 hapy. It was Jefferson who said: "A well-disci-plined militia-our best reliance in peace and for the fort reliance in peace plined militia-our beat reliance in pence and for the first moments of war." True at the beginning of the century with a few millions of poyulation, no less frue at the close, as we stand in the fore-front of the nations with a population of eighty millions. The result of our recent conflict with Spain gives em-phasis to the prophetic words of Joffer-son. Existing conditions in Continental Europe-entailing fareation and misery to the verge of human endurance-illus-trute by and object lessor the inevitable result of large standing amiles in time result of large standing armies in time of pence. Shall we still give heed to the warning of the great sage of the Revolu-tion, or enter upon a new century with European monarchies as our model? Without a large standing army, but re-Without a large standing army, but re-lying upon the patriotism and courage of American manhood, we were victori-uus in the second great war with Great Britain, with Mexico, in the great civil strife, and with Spain. In the light of history, can it be possible shut the Ameri-can people will consent to the perma-nent establishment of a large standing army, and its consequent continuing and ever-increasing burdlen of taxation? We are told that our Bepublic is now

We are told that our Republic is now to become "a world power." In the high-est sense-with the Declaration of Indoest pende-with the beckmandt of him been pendence as its corner-stone-it him been in all its past a world power. It has been the lofty ideal to all liberty-loving peo-ple, the model for all builders of re-publics for more than a century. In the sense used by imperializes the expression is one of terrible significance. It neces-situtes 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 dost can we 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 sol-dier upon his back as he goes to his old with all the intervention that the pendence as its corner-stone-it dier upon his back as he goes to his daily toll." All history teaches that the corner-stone of imperialism is the force of the standing army.

election of the first Democratic Presi The anniversary of the masterful

The antiversary of the intervention of the assembling in convention of the repre-sentatives of the historic party whome founder was Jackson-and whome plat-form is the Declaration of Independence.

sum at high moon, yet no flaw of dis-honor or cowardine is pointed in your rec-ord by any foc. Review and critician have wholly fulled to injure or wonken you in public esteem. And now you are with absolute unnnimity by every state, territory and district in the Union made the candidate of a rounited and hermae candidate of a reunited and harmocans regarded as the best expenent the fulth of our fathers which was was at ficied in the Declaration of Independence and scaled by the blood of particles. We deny that that declaration is a back number. We solemnly affirm that by the fulfifield it is yet venerated as the grand-est chapter of human rights and human ilberty ever decised by man. The lust of greed and power preaches contempt for its superb decirine, but we hold it als the only guiling star by which our ship of state can be sately satisf. We know that it has served our purpose well and glopionsly until of tark when another star --the star of importalism-luss been select. - the star of impetration - non-near select, ed as the guide of our course. The plat-form which I handed you is a new decla-ration of independence. You will see it takes no step backward upon any lettle arty creed heretofore promulgated, density affirms that the question of Imperialism is the paramount in this campaign. This declaration make it so, but only gave recognition to an admitted fact. The Republicans have de it the issue which in this campaign everyons all others. They may well en-deavor to run away from it, as they are doing, but they connot escape it. "By their fruits we duall know them".

was the best philosophy 1900 years ago, and it is the best now.

Conquest Abrond, Oppression at Home Imperialism consists in levying upon the people and collecting from them unequal taxes. It consists in levying taxes in one territory of the United States, and not levying the same on other particus there-The Constitution says that all taxes eff. The constitution says that all taxes shall be uniform throughout the United States. The power to tax is the power to destroy. When these in power proceed as they have done by recent agts of Con-gress to construct a tariff wall against one territory, and thus exclude this prod-uchs from other territories and states of the Union, such to dadge this as they may, it is the exercise of imperial power. No King or Emperer can do more. They do the acts and deeds which cannot do the acts and deeds which can only be done in a kingdom or an empire and say they nor not imperialists and that there is no insue of imperialism. The platform declares that imperialism means congoest abread and oppression at home; it means the strong arm of the military and its concombiant, a great standing army, which has ever been fatal to all free institutions. It was this that dreves from Europe to our shores millions of our fellow-citizens, and which is a con-stant means the file rise. summt mension to the libertion of the ple. Large standing arrises have no place in a Republic. An imperial government can only be maintained by brute force in a Republic An imperial government can only be maintained by brute force and without milliarism imperialism can not easist. The union of the two brinsm forth Casematian, whether under that or some other name. Imperialism means death to Democracy and Republicanism. If remans more swords and fower plow-sharves, Millintism means death to self-government and more spears and fewer

Willing to Follow Bryan's Lead.

I cannot without trespassing upon the propriety of this occasion further dis-cuss or even make mention of the other issues of the campaign. The vast multitude before us is impatient and eager to structed by Americans for Americans for Americans, secure government and more spears and fewer in the great battle upon us, we will make the light thickest and hottest upon port our nominees. We know that we work.

quarter will be given. The Commissioner is determined that the law in this regard must be enforced, and is using every pos-sible means to secure that end. This illegal fencing is known in almost

every grazing state of the West. It is perhaps worst in New Mexico and Ari-zona, where the most daring encroach-ments have been made, and where the aw is almost generally disregarded. Further north, in Colorado and Utah, there is more or less of this fencing, which ex-tends clear up into Wyoming, Montana and the Dakotas, while occasionally in-fringements are reported from Oregon and Washington, and as far east as Minne-sota. For a number of years the depart-ment has had trouble of this sort with several sheepherders in Southeastern Oregon, and cases of this sort are now pending is the least south the term ling in the local courts. But the infringements of the fencing law are not so frequent in Oregon as in states across the Rockles, where water is less abundant and good pasturage is at a higher pre-

Half-Million From Truck Farming.

Philadelphia Record There are over 60 acres of Philadelphia land under cultivation south of Porter street, in the district known as the Neck, and there is now living in Germantown a man who has amassed a fortune of \$50,-(00) in raising early vegetables in that lo cality. His two sons are still engaged in truck farming, although they have not the same chances as their father had during the Civil War, when spinach sold for has removed to a handsome county seat near Germantown, where he lives in opulence. He was an orphan, and at the age of 21, having been bound to a trucker, he went with another man to work on a he went with another man to work on a ket, and sold it direct to the consumer without the ald of the commission mar-chant. Then, too, there was no compe-tition from the South in the matter of early

between Thirteenth and Sixteenth, there sequently obliged to employ men at this season of the year and pay them \$9 a

Working on Gysters at Yaquina Bay NEWPORT, Or., Aug. 8 .- State Biologist Washburn is again at work on Eastern oysters introduced in Yaquina Bay. A large concrete pond has been made, into which a pumping apparatus forces water from the bay at low tide at the time when the water is in best condition for Eastern pyster spawn. Oyster embryos are placed in this pond, and the biologist hopes to secure a catch of young or seed ovsters there'n. The United States Govern is paying the expense of the Summer's

schema of conquest. "In pleasing contrast, Democracy In pleasing contrast, localeraty invokes in support of its great cause the memory and the teach-ings of all our statesmen, jurists add philosophers. It marshals them all under the banner of freedom. They live though they speak not. Their Lies have inough they speak not. Their presence consecrates the air around us, though we see them not. With their ex-simple before us and above us; with Bryan and Stevenson to lead us, with the Declar-ation, and the Constitution to sustain us, we shall overcome all the hosts of the mighty."

Stevenson's Reply. Mr. Stevenson's reply follows:

I am profoundly grateful for the honor inferted upon me by my selection by the National Democratic Convertion 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 mo, I express to you, Mr. Chairman, and to your honored associates of the com-mittee my sincere thanks.

Deeply impressed with a sense of the responsibility assumed by such candidac 48 a barel, and onlong brought \$12 a barrel. The father, with his half million, has removed to a handsome country seat convention meet the approval of the peo-termine the approval of the peo-termine the period of the peo-termine the peotence of the peo

he went with another man to work on a fit is wisely providen by the construc-farm on shares. In two years he was able to take a farm of his own, and suc-cess crowned his efforts. In those days the farmer took his own produce to mar-ket, and sold it direct to the consumer ket, and sold it of the computation more. It is wisely providen by the constru-tion that at stated times pollical power shall return to the hands of the people. The struggle for pollical 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 carly vegetables. The labor of boys could be had for \$2 or \$3 a week, but all this is now changed. On Porter street, remedy in the all-potent ballot. To it we now make our solemn appeal. The chief purpose of the great conven

are two large public schoolhouses, and the boys who used to work on the farms now attend school. The farmers are con-me was redress for existing wrongs, and security against perils yet greater which menace popular government. Your con-vention, in language clear and unmistak-able, has presented the vital issues upor popular government.

which the pending contest is to be de-termined. To its piatform I give my earnest assent. Clearly and unequivocally the Demo-

cratic convention has expressed its sym-pathy with the burghers of the South African Republics in their heroic at-tempt 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 of liberty-lovin political faith of the author of the Decluration of Independence should express

mands publicity as to the affairs of cormerce. As one means to the important of curtailing the power of trusts, we lavor 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 sup-With its friends again enched in power, what hope is held out for the future?

Railroad Discrimination.

tion is configuous, the Philippine Islands 5000 miles distant. The acquisition of territory upon our own continent added little to the National expense-to main-At this hour I can but allude in brief ords 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 tain permanent sovereignty over the dis-tant islands necessitates immense experscope of the inter-state commerce law as will protect the public from unjust trans-portation rates, and individuals from unditures upon our Army and Navy. More than that, it contemplates methods of administration that pertain, not to the fair discrimination. As is well known this law has failed to effect the wise put republic, but to the empire. pose for which it was effacted. In fact, it is now little more than a dead letter upon the statute books. Under well-conspirit of liberty abroad will imperil pop ular government at home? sidered amendments, the commission should be vested with ample power to prevent injustice both to individuals

Our platform favors the creation of a Department of Labor, whose chief offi-cers shall take rank with other Con-stitutional advisers of the President. This is in the interest of justice, and will prove an important step looking to the oper recognition and encouragement of rs of w

isting between the United States and those powers to declare that we should explicit terms it favors liberal penons to our soldiers and sailors and to those dependent upon them.

consider any attempt on their part to oxtend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." This was supple-mented by a disclatmer in substance upon our part of any intention to force our particular the substance of the same set. With equal justice it reiterates the dends of a former Democratic platform bimetalism; the restoration of silver mands of to its proper function in our monetary system For the protection of the home inhore

mands the enforcement of the Chi nese exclusion act.

And in the interest of an enlarged comgated at the critical moment when the merce it favors the immediate construction of the Nicaragua Canal. This, how-over, with the provision that it shall re-main forever under the exclusive ownership and control of the United States. The ship and control of the control treaty is con-demned as a surrender of American ico. The essence of the doctrine, as the understood by the world, was, while we forbid the establishment of despoire gov ernments upon the American Continents demned as a surrender of American rights, not to be tolerated by the Amercan people. In the construction and control of this great work, there can be no we recognize the corresponding obligation concession of rights to any European power. Commercial interests and Nation-al safety in time of war alike demand its to refrain from any attempt to force ou polltical 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 promul-

permanent ownership by our Government.

Expansion.

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 import-ance. Questions of domestic policy, how-ever important, may be but questions of the hour-that of imperialism is for time In the presence of this stupendous issue others seem but as the dust in the it is the supreme question of republic or empire. The words of the eminent Republican Senator, Mr. Hear, challenge sttention: "I believe that perseverance in this policy will be the abandonment their abhorrence at the effort of a great of the principles upon which our Govern- is by force-by the power of the Army PORTLAND

of our own race. At the time of an ation 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 the declared intention-when the consis-tions and population would justify-of carving it into states. The result: Mil-lions of American homes, our National wealth increased beyond the dream of avarice, and the United States chief among the nations of the earth.

ubted that the attempt to stiffe the

Future of New Possessions.

If it be intended to establish there our political institutions, what, then, be-comes of the Monroe Doctrine? This vital

international policy, announced by the President of the United States \overline{n} years

ago, was: 'We owe it therefore t candor and to the amicable relations ex

colonies in South America and in Mer

gation defeated the purpose of the "holy alliance," and destroyed forever the power of Spain upon this continent. Under it, Louis Napeleon, a third of a

century ago, was compelled to withdray

What is proposed by ... e party in power r the government of these islands

form is the Declaration of all who never in the great struggle new upon us, we invoke the co-operation of all who re-vers the memory of the fathers, and to whom this Declaration is not an un-meaning parchment-but the enduring chart of our liberties. Upon the suprema-ion in the former and to the Can it be that the new policy of forci-ble annexation of distant islands unds precedent in the historic events I have nentioned? The answer is found in the providement of force. chart of our increase to our and to the end that republican government be per-petuated-we appeal to the sober inde-ment and pairfolism of the American finds have baro statement of facts. The territory coulred under Democratic Administra-

Can It be

Rev. Cyrus Hamlin Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 8-Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, the veteran mis onary to key, and the founder of Robert College, at Harpoot, died, here, wuddenly tonight.

Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well today you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottla of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.



Nervous? Irritable? Weak? Blue? Worn out? Suffering from rheumatic affections, varicocele, drains, impotency, etc.?

Do You Wish to Bc

Well? Strong? Vigorous? Full of life and nerve force? Rid of your present ailments? Then use my Dr. Sanden Electric Belt applied under my directions and you will have cause to praise the day you first tried it. Consultation free. Write for my free booklets.

DR. A. T. SANDEN Cor. Fourth and Morrison OREGON

If ultimate statehood for these remote slands-and others yet to be conquerede displayed, how then are they to be eld and governed? The only siternative

century ago, was compelled to withdraw the French Army from Mexico and leave the ill-starred Maximian to his fate. Under it the empire established by for-elan bayonets disappeared, and the re-public was restored. Are we now to suy we still recognize the binding force of this doctrine upon other nations, but not upon our own?