

# SIXTEEN TO ONE

## Chairman of Democratic Convention.

### Delivered His Address Booming Bryan.

#### He Lost Sight of the Silver Question and Painted Republicans in Lurid Colors.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—Hon. J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, permanent chairman of the National Democratic Convention, upon being inducted into office today, addressed the Convention as follows:

"I am deeply sensible to the great honor you have bestowed upon me in calling me to preside over this great Democratic convention. We have been clothed with the authority to formally name the candidates who, at the next election, are to be chosen President and Vice-President of the United States; and to lay down a platform of principles upon which the battle is to be fought and the victory won. With your permission I will address myself to some of the issues of the impending campaign.

"The last great national contest for supremacy was fought mainly upon one issue—that is to say one issue was paramount in the struggle. That issue was familiarly called, 'Sixteen to One.' It involved the question of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold, with which all of us are familiar.

"The momentous issue this year is again sixteen to one, but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign, which I will briefly discuss, are wholly different from those of 1896. I will first refer to the sixteen parts and then to the one part. These sixteen parts are:

"First.—We have the issue fraught with indescribable importance to our people, and which has been and is being fought for patriotic reasons, cast their fortunes with us mainly—that of the republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen, if there were no other we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November. The Republican party stands for empire. The Democratic party stands for the Republic, for the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of our country.

"Second.—The paternal and fostering care given by those with whom we contend, to the combinations of corporations and companies into powerful organizations familiarly known as trusts. Under three years of Republican rule while they controlled the Presidency, the Senate and the House of Representatives, that is all of the lawmaking power of the Government, trusts have been propagated and fostered by Legislation until they not only dominate all markets, both the buying and selling, but defy the very power of the Government itself. The farcical efforts put forth by the Republican party in an alleged attempt to restrain them in the dying hours of the late session of Congress, only excited ridicule and contempt, and served to emphasize their inability and disinclination to grapple the monsters and regulate their conduct and actions. No matter what their excuses may be, the fact is their policies have created them, and though clothed with all power, they refuse to enact legislation to control them.

"Third.—Called to power March 4, 1897, under a pledge to reform the currency, they seized the first opportunity to fasten upon the land the highest protective tariff law ever put upon the statute books of any country. This law was enacted not to raise revenue, but to give protection to favored manufacturers. It failed to raise sufficient revenue for the Government, but answered the purpose of enriching the favored few while it robbed the many, and at the same time, brought forth into the world as numerous as the lice and locusts of Egypt. Their high protective tariff is the mother of trusts.

"Fourth.—This Administration came into power with a solemn declaration in favor of bi-metalism and a pledge to promote it. It has failed to keep that pledge. It has erected in its stead the single standard of gold, and has endeavored to destroy all hope of bi-metalism. In doing this, it has built up a powerful National bank trust, and has given us a currency based upon the debts and liabilities of the government. We stand for bi-metalism and not for a mono-metallic standard of either one or the other metal.

"Fifth.—The dominant party has recently made the fraudulent declaration that it favored the Monroe Doctrine, and yet their President and Secretary of State have done all in their power to nullify and abrogate that famous and much revered Democratic doctrine. In the name of its Democratic author, James Monroe, I denounce their wanted advocacy of this truly American doctrine as false and hypocritical. We stand for this doctrine in its essence and form, and demand its rigid enforcement.

"Sixth.—In order to obtain place and power they pledged themselves, in the interest of an expanding commerce, to construct a waterway to connect the two great oceans. They have repudiated this commerce. They have negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which, while it virtually abrogates the Monroe Doctrine, renders it impossible to build an American canal. Under the terms and provisions of this treaty, which is English and not American, the canal can never be constructed. We stand for an American canal, owned, constructed, operated and fortified by America.

"Seventh.—They declared in their platform that their party was responsible for the merit system, that it was their creature and that the civil service law should be protected and its operation extended. Their protection of this law has been such as the wolf gives the lamb. They did not dare openly repeal the law or to modify it by an act of Congress, but they have insidiously, by an order from the President, extorted from him to add to the law, and hold political power, greatly impaired the efficiency of the law. By the President's order many thousands of men were regularly covered by the civil service law were taken from under the protection, and these places turned over to his partisan followers in a vain effort to satisfy their political greed.

"Eighth.—They declared in their platform in favor of the admission of the territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma as states of the Union, yet, after nearly four years of full power, they are still territories. Under the wicked rule of law, as now applied by the Republican party to some of our territories, they may at an early date find erected between themselves and the balance of the Union a tariff wall which will serve to pauperize them while it enriches others.

"Ninth.—When Congress last assembled the President, in his first utterance addressed to the Representatives fresh from the people, solemnly urged upon them that it was their plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico. His party leaders, quick to obey his injunction, made ready to comply with his recommendations. But in a night, almost in the twinkling of an eye, the mighty magnates of the trusts swooped down upon Washington, and the duty vanished like mist before the rising sun. The President wheeled in line, the Republican party reversed its policy, and set up a tariff wall between the island of Porto Rico and the remainder of the United States. It is not at all surprising that in the recent somewhat lengthy declarations of principles, enunciated by the party in convention assembled, while they enlarge upon almost every political question, they could not find the space to point with pride to the achievement of their party in its dealings with that unhappy island. The Democratic party stands for equal taxation, equal rights, and opportunities to all who come under the folds of the flag.

"Tenth.—They wholly failed by their Legislation or by the cheaper method of platform declaration, to tell the country what their policy is in respect to the Philippine islands. For two years by their equivocating policy, and no policy at all, they have continued in that archipelago a war expensive in human blood, as well as in money. Incompetent to deal with this question, and too cowardly to avow their real purpose of imperialism and militarism in dealing with these and kindred colonial questions, they should be retired from power, and the control should be given to a party, honest, bold and patriotic enough, to apply American theories and precepts to existing conditions and thereby solve them in harmony with the underlying principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of our country.

"Eleventh.—Another part of the issue of the campaign this year is the scandalous dealings of a high cabinet officer with private banks of the country. These scandals are notorious, and are based upon the earnest and repeated written demands of the officers of some of these banks that they should be favored by this Administration because of money contributed by them with which to buy the Presidency of 1896. Correspondence submitted to Congress shows that, in one instance at least, an appeal from an institution in New York City to the Secretary of the Treasury for financial assistance because, as it was claimed, the officers of that bank had contributed liberally to the election of the present Chief Executive, was not made in vain, and the asked-for assistance in this case from the Government was freely, if not corruptly, given.

"Twelfth.—The scandals which surrounded the War Department in feeding embalmed beef to the soldiers, in its purchase of old yachts, tug boats, liners, ocean tramps, barges, scows, etc., for use as army transports constitute an important chapter.

"Thirteenth.—So also the scandals in connection with the Postoffice matters in Cuba, and the scandals in connection with the expenditure of the funds of the Paris Exposition. Time will not merit an amplification of all these scandals.

"Fourteenth.—They loudly proclaim that theirs is the party of liberty, and its rich valing boast of their very name, Republican platform, yet they are caught coquetting and forming secret, entangling alliances of the most detestable character with the old monarch. They stand supinely by and refuse even an expression of sympathy with the Boer Republics in their heroic and unequal struggle for existence against the gross oppressions, and brutal efforts at enslavement of the same old tyrant, who went down in defeat when he sought to prevent the establishment of our own liberty-loving Republic. They thus permit a brave people, in love with their free Republican institutions, to perish from the earth, lest by one word of sympathy and comfort they might offend the delicate sensibilities of their new-found ally—Great Britain.

"Fifteenth.—An important chapter is the broken promise, made to be broken, that when the war ceased the oppressive, burdensome ad vexatious war taxes on many articles of prime necessity should be repealed or reduced. Though the war closed two years ago, and notwithstanding there is a large and growing surplus in the Treasury, not one dollar of reduction in these taxes has been made. It is known that delegation after delegation of citizens, suffering from these burdens, crowded the committee rooms at Washington, and literally begged for some relief. It is true that those of us who constitute the minority of Congress joined in that appeal and declared our readiness to support any and all measures that might in some degree remove these burdens of taxation. But a deaf ear was turned by the Republicans to all such efforts for relief, and none came. It is well known also that no relief will be given by the party in power, and it is vain for over-burdened people to look to them while present policies are attempted to be enforced. The only hope for relief lies in hurling from power the Republican party, and the restoration of the

party which believes in simple and economical government.

"Sixteenth and lastly.—The cost of Republicanism and its twin monster Imperialism. This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss in detail the increased appropriation made necessary by the Republican policy of Imperialism. Briefly, however, I will mention that the average of appropriations, per year, for all purposes of Government for the two years immediately preceding the Spanish-American war was about \$475,000,000. The average expenditures per annum for each of the three years since that war, including the fiscal year upon which we have just entered, shows an increase of nearly \$300,000,000. And in like proportion it will go on. This shows the difference in cost of the Empire as against the Republic. These figures refer alone to the money cost of the changes, and do not include the expense of the blood of the American boys, the price of which is far beyond computation. In the Republican Congress just closed, not one dollar could be had for much-needed public buildings throughout the country at home, but many millions were promptly voted to prosecute a war in the far-away Philippine islands. Not a dollar for necessary improvements of our rivers and harbors at home, but millions to be stolen and squandered in Cuba and our new insular possessions. Nothing for an isthmian canal, and many other enterprises and objects, but more than two hundred millions were freely given for the Army and Navy, for Imperialism and Military, for gold and glory.

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## WERE HURLED INTO ETERNITY

### Sixty People Killed in a Tacoma Street Car Accident.

### AWFUL SPECTACLE OF CARNAGE

#### The Car Jumped the Tract and Fell into a Gulch 120 Feet Deep, Killing Its Passengers.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—Nearly 100 people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down the gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm over 100 feet below. The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment, and there are at least sixty of the passengers of the car now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

It was a spectacle of carnage, such as is scarcely ever observed in war, for the car wheels and trucks and heavy timbers make more horrible wounds than bullet and shell, and the agonizing cries of the wounded and dying, as they lay on the side of the gulch and on the bottom, or were held down under the heavy timbers that once formed part of the wrecked car, could be heard for blocks away.

The car which carried its human freight into the deep ravine left Edison about 8 o'clock in charge of F. L. Boehm, motorman, and J. D. Calhoun, conductor. The car, which is one of the big, box-like affairs, was crowded to the doors and every inch of space on the platforms was taken. Men hung on the railings and were glad to be able to get a ride to the city. The car ran moderately along until it had reached the apex of the hill just beyond Tacoma avenue. From this point the stories differ. One is, that the motorman, after starting down the hill, turned on his current instead of shutting it off, and when the car had gained such momentum as to threaten to get away from him, he turned off the current, but it was then too late, for the car was going at lightning speed and there was nothing to bring it to a standstill, for the incline is steep. The passengers on the front platform, who saw the sharp curve on the bridge as it leaves Delin street, endeavored to jump. Several of them succeeded and reached the ground in safety, but others were not so fortunate, but were not as badly injured as they might have been had they remained in the car to the bottom of the chasm.

# A DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION

## Wild Enthusiasm in the Kansas City Convention.

### BRYAN AND HILL ARE THE IDOLS

#### Platform Makers Could Not Agree and a Recess Was Forced—Silver Is Endangered.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—A tidal wave of tumultuous enthusiasm belting such an event and such a day, the Democratic Convention began its sessions today. After sitting until a late hour tonight, the expected climax of the day—the nomination of W. J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for President—has failed of realization and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and spectators has twice been swept with whirlwind demonstrations.

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day. Both Towne and Sulzer are in the race, although the convention does not seem inclined to favor them. The Towne men claim that they have the support of Bryan. Tonight the Vice Presidency is in doubt, with a leaning toward Stevenson.

### CONTESTS SETTLED. Democrats Seat Nearly All Claimants with Half Votes.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The committee on credentials made quick work of the contests; the only hearing given was to the District of Columbia, and the Committee decided to admit both delegations with a half vote each. When the Indian Territory case was reached, Chairman Gray called out: "Sheriff, bring in the Indian Territory contesting delegations, search them and take away their knives and pistols, and then give them gloves." After a very brief hearing each delegation was seated with a half vote.

The greatest interest centered in the Montana case, and as soon as it was called a motion was made to ratify the action of the National Committee and seat the Clark delegation. The substitute to give each side a hearing was defeated by a vote of 33 to 13, and the Clark delegation was seated without division. The Oklahoma contestants were given a half vote each, although there was a protest from both factions.

### CANNOT REACH PEKIN. ALLIES AT TIEN TSIN BARELY HOLD THEIR OWN.

China Is Divided, and the South Half Will Become an Independent State.

LONDON, July 5.—The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Peking with the troops now assembled in the town. The colossal force of imperial troops and Boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Peking, 20,000 international troops at Tien Tsin, and 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points, can merely keep up communications, fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers using far more numerous artillery than the allies.

### CHINA IS DIVIDED.

Washington, July 4.—The Chinese minister here, in constant communication by cable with the viceroys of the Great Southern provinces of China. There also is correspondence in progress between the various Chinese Ministers in Europe and the Minister at Washington. These facts, taken in connection with the apparently genuine concern expressed by the Chinese Ministers for the safety of the foreign Ministers at Peking, and the strenuous urging of Li Hung Chang, that neutrality be observed by the powers toward the southern Chinese provinces are regarded in diplomatic circles here as pointing to the development of a combination, on a large scale, of the great viceroys and Ministers against Prince Tuan and his Boxer adherents in Peking. The impression is here growing that, no matter what happens at Peking, the division of China is already an accomplished fact, though not upon the lines contemplated heretofore by the Europeans. It is felt that all that part of China south of the Yellow river perhaps, and certainly all that part south of the Yang Tse Kiang, has parted forever from north China. It is now maintained here, in diplomatic circles, that these vast and populous provinces of the south are either to be formed into another Chinese empire under a new dynasty, or are to continue their existence as independent nationalities, the present viceroys becoming petty kings and princes of absolute power within their own districts. This system of native states is viewed with some favor, for it is believed that the civilized powers can hold them in line more easily than if they were combined in to one great nation.

### TWO YEARS' COLLECTION.

#### Receipts of the Sheriff's Office During F. W. Durbin's Term.

Sheriff F. W. Durbin has prepared a statement of the tax moneys collected by him during the past two years the total collected on account of taxes was \$282,655.14. Following is the statement showing from that source the money was received:

Collections tax roll 1899. \$ 96,148 18  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 88,000 78  
Balance on hand. . . . . 8,147 40  
Collections tax roll 1898. \$215,103 03  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 215,076 41

Balance on hand. . . . . 26 62  
Collected on 1897 roll. . . . . 70,226 09  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 69,976 91  
Bal. on hand. . . . . \$ 249 60  
Collected on 1896 roll. . . . . \$ 6,617 28  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 6,451 64

Bal. on hand. . . . . \$ 165 64  
Collected on 1895 roll. . . . . \$ 440 80  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 242 36  
Bal. on hand. . . . . \$ 198 53  
Collected on 1894 roll. . . . . \$ 50 54  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 45 83

Bal. on hand. . . . . \$ 13 71  
Collection on 1893 roll. . . . . \$ 60 22  
Paid to treasurer. . . . . 40 78  
Bal. on hand. . . . . \$ 25 44  
Total collections. . . . . \$282,655 14  
Paid to Treasurer. . . . . 380,434 71  
Bal. on hand. . . . . \$ 2,220 43

### BOERS AS FIGHTERS.

I have been waiting for some professional soldier, who has been a student of the military operations in South Africa, to come forward and refute the false and exaggerated statements which have been so generally made, day by day, by individuals and the press, and correct the utterly erroneous impression under which the majority of the public labor respecting them. But when such a man as Senator Hoar asserts that the resistance and prowess of the Boers is the "finest" (I quote from memory), it would seem that the time has come, even for a civilian, to claim a hearing for plain facts. Senator Hoar's statement is the more startling, since he had before his eyes the marvelous defense of Mafeking, which is, indeed, heroic. Men may well differ in opinion upon the

merits and causes of the South African war. That is a matter which, like all similar ones, can only be settled by time. But the military events and their conditions are facts plain to all men who will take the trouble to learn them. The general opinion is the exact opposite of what these facts tell.

It is a fact, for example, that the Boer army when war was declared was from twice to four times in number that of the British forces in South Africa. The lowest estimate of it is 30,000, the highest 80,000; the truth is perhaps midway. Now, the British had in Natal, after a re-enforcement from India, not over 15,000—probably less. In Kimberley there were, in round numbers 5,000 British troops; in Mafeking, 1,500 of the same. It is clear, therefore, that when the Boer forces were from two to three to one as compared with the British. Moreover, the Boer army was far superior in artillery, both in number of guns and their quality. Their army, too, had the advantage of at least two years' preparation for the sudden spring which was forthwith made. It was at home, was on ground known and surveyed, and had all its supplies close at hand. Their country covered 6,000 miles by sea from their coast, and supplied 400 miles of difficult land transport intervening besides. Can there be any possible question where the "overwhelming" superiority of force lay here?

Under these conditions the Boers attacked, about simultaneously, the three positions before named, and in each case drove the British into a state of siege. Yet, with all their superiority, especially in artillery, no serious impression was made.

There are those who affirm and believe the great and long-prepared armament of the Boers, followed by their sudden dash, was not for the purpose of defending their liabilities, but for that of driving the British out of South Africa and establishing Dutch rule. I do not raise the question, but only submit that, if ever there was a fair show for success, here was one, and that they should have taken Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking before the British were able to arrive, thereby controlling all the railroads and opening the way to their alleged goal.

When the first important British reinforcements did arrive and the armies under Buller and Methuen advanced to the Tugela and Orange rivers, the Boers, taking advantage of the extraordinary natural features of their country, had thrown across the path of each advancing force intrenchments practically impregnable. Several assaults against these, made by the British, were repulsed with great, but not, as is generally supposed, exceptional loss. Is there anything wonderful in that? Putting aside the fact that this was the first time that an invincible enemy armed with modern weapons had been attacked after traditional methods, wherein can the Boers claim precedence over the Turks at Plevna, or the Americans at Bunker Hill (where, by the way, the British loss before those paltry breastworks was far greater in proportion than in these assaults in South Africa)? History is full of similar incidents.

Much sentiment is evoked by the erroneous theory that, in all these cases, the Boers were fighting a desperate battle against greatly superior odds. The fact is, just the reverse is true. Before the arrival of Buller's army we have shown that the Boers had much the larger numbers. Even after the arrival of this army at the Orange River and the Tugela, everything goes to show that Cronje's army at the former, opposed to Methuen, was the larger of the two, and that Buller's on the latter was quite equal in numbers to that of Buller. I mean on the fighting line. However that may be, if we adopt the military axiom that one man behind intrenchments is equal to from two to three assaulting, there can be no question whatever where the superiority in numerical force lay.

So things rested till the arrival of Roberts and his army. There had been a few picturesque blunders, skirmishes, ambushes and captures, but nothing of effect resulted. Now for the first time the British heroes of history, though not upon the lines contemplated heretofore by the Europeans, it is felt that all that part of China south of the Yellow river perhaps, and certainly all that part south of the Yang Tse Kiang, has parted forever from north China. It is now maintained here, in diplomatic circles, that these vast and populous provinces of the south are either to be formed into another Chinese empire under a new dynasty, or are to continue their existence as independent nationalities, the present viceroys becoming petty kings and princes of absolute power within their own districts. This system of native states is viewed with some favor, for it is believed that the civilized powers can hold them in line more easily than if they were combined in to one great nation.