

destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine to its fullest extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but these possessions must not on any pretext be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defense.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

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

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, 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 employed engaged in interstate commerce.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party; and urge the pas-

sage 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 interest of the territories and the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the territories should be elected 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 needful 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 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 Democratic and Populist 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 alike 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.

The audience and delegates followed the reading with intense interest. Reference to the administration of Benjamin Harrison evoked the first demonstration, but louder still came the roar when the word of the platform pledging the party again to the doctrine of protection in the interests of American labor and American industry were read. The reference to the restoration of the policy of reciprocity, as the twin brother of protection, also came in for a round of applause. Protection to the sugar industry aroused Louisiana to cheers. The merchant marine plank brought the Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts delegations to their feet with three cheers.

The first sentence of the plank pledging the party to sound money, started a great uproar among the delegates, but the galleries did not participate until unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver was read. Then the delegates, led by Senator Lodge and Col. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, rose en masse. Fane, cane, hats waved wildly until the pit looked like a hurricane tossed sea and the galleries roared approval. For two minutes the tumult continued. The mention of a "gold standard" while received enthusiastically by the Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and the New York delegations, did not arouse such great enthusiasm. The Hawaii and Monroe doctrine were applauded, but the lack of enthusiasm over the Cuban plank was a general disappointment. As the plank was read, Col. Fred Grant, who sat on the platform, arose and waved about his

head a flag, the Cuban revolutionist flag presented by the Cuban junta to James Creelman, the American correspondent, exiled by General Weyler. The resolution referring to women to help the Republican party to redeem the country from Democracy and Populism was given a good natured cheer. The motion by Foraker to adopt the platform was cheered.

One of the crucial moments of the convention was at hand.

The chairman announced he would recognize, to move a substitute for the majority report, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Teller. The name of Teller set the Westerners wild. In little scattering squads the delegates sitting under the banners of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, California and Montana and some of those from Tennessee and other Western and Southern states jumped to their feet waving their hats, flags, umbrellas, fans, handkerchiefs and shrieking like mad men. The fire spread to the galleries and swept across them. Down the arena were little patches of fire blazing in small spots and here and there a broad level calm filled with silence for two or three minutes, but the roar continued. Minutes are long in such crises and each second beats slowly, so the outbreak seemed to be a protracted one. Finally the Western delegates—the secessionists, they perhaps might soon be called—tired of their work sank back to their seats. Then there fell over the house a profound calm, for history was to be made, the political allegiance of half a dozen states hung on the moment and the whole assembly recognized it. People listened to a man while the clerk proceeded to read the substitute platform as follows:

"We, 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: The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard of money, and pledges its power to secure free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at a ratio of 16 parts silver to 1 gold."

Teller, as he stood on the platform to make his faint protest to the Republican adoption of the gold standard policy, was a striking figure, tall and gaunt. He wore the old fashioned frock coat of the old time statesman. His face is furrowed with deep lines of thought and no one who saw him as he stood and surrendered all his old associations for the deep conviction on a single topic doubted his honesty of purpose. His face is thin, his eye gray and the forehead high; his beard and hair iron gray; hair brushed straight back from the forehead and falling backward like a cataract, he was evidently deeply aroused by the emotions that stirred him, and his features at times were almost fierce, but his general tone was one of sadness and regret. He was given a most respectful hearing by the delegates, but except for those in sympathy, there was no demonstration on the floor in the early part of his speech. The galleries, however, at times were vociferous and when he vehemently asserted the power of the United States to control their own affairs, without dictation from Europe in the matter of