

taken up. Teller opened the discussion by offering the various substitutes which he presented in the sub-committee. He made a vigorous speech in support of his resolutions, becoming quite animated as he warmed up. He had scarcely begun when members of the press who lined the hall outside the room in which the committee was meeting, were invited to a more distant part of the hotel. The excuse was made that the committee wanted the use of the hallway for air, but the fact that the Colorado senator's voice penetrated the walls and was plainly heard on the outside was accepted as the real reason for this action.

As the senator proceeded he was warmly applauded by his followers. He spoke vehemently in opposition to the gold standard plank, declaring his belief that in taking this course the party was departing from its vaunted position of the defender of the rights of the people and putting itself in the hands of the bondholders of Lombard and Wall streets. This policy he denounced as un-American, un-patriotic and opposed to all the best interests of humanity. He expressed sincere regret at the resolution adopted—not because it affected him personally, but because it was a step that would seriously affect the welfare of the people of the entire country. As for himself, he had been a Republican since the anti-bellum days. He had assisted in securing the nomination of Lincoln and had supported him in the campaign. Naturally therefore the step now proposed was regarded by him in a most serious light and he honestly hoped the step would not be taken. Teller said if the gold standard plank proposed was adopted, he would consider it incumbent upon him to sever his connection with the convention. Believing as he did upon this subject, which was of all questions nearest his heart, he could not consistently continue relations with a body which was so determined to antagonize his conceptions of right and duty, and, as he believed, stultify its own record. Senators Dubois (Idaho) and Cannon (Utah) and Myers (North Carolina) followed in a similar strain, also announcing their determination to bolt the convention in case the to them obnoxious gold standard plank was adopted.

Darlington, Pennsylvania, replied briefly to Teller, challenging the senator's allusion to the dictation of Lombard street, and saying this was a poor return for the money—amounting to many millions of dollars—which had been invested in the West by men of the East in railroads and other enterprises. "We have given you our money freely," he said, "and are surprised that you should now want to pay us in money worth only fifty cents on the dollar."

"Colorado," responded Mr. Teller, "has always paid her debts and will continue to pay them. What we object to is paying two dollars for one dollar received." He then proceeded briefly to show that silver had not depreciated but it was gold that had increased in value.

Lodge spoke briefly, but largely in a way personal to Teller. He spoke of the esteem in which the Colorado senator was held and the respect felt for him, but said notwithstanding this

feeling it was impossible to follow his idea of a financial policy. To do so would be ruinous to the great commercial interests of the country. That the Colorado senator was honest in his convictions and serious in their support, no man could doubt, but that he was right did not follow. He regretted they had come to the parting of the ways, but the parting was not the seeking of the gold standard men and if it could not be prevented it would have to be endured.

Cannon, Utah, said there was no use of the Republican party making an effort in his State this year under the millstone of a single gold standard platform. He was severe in his charges against the money power and its dominance over this convention. He described the depressed condition of the country, especially his State, and gave notice that he and others would stand by Teller, who truly represented them.

Cannon's speech was pronounced most impressive and affecting. He pictured in very fine language the hope raised in the breasts of the people of Utah and of the inter-mountain West by the promises of the Republican party; told how the State had been redeemed from the Democratic ranks and the overwhelming majority to overcome—and all for what? Merely to have all the promises made in behalf of the Republicans ruthlessly trodden in the mire and ignored at the time of their greatest need for a sustaining hand. This course was, to him, a subject of amazement and deepest sorrow. He had hoped up to the latest moment that this catastrophe should be averted, but if it could not be, he too, deeply as the course pained him, must discontinue to act with the party. His conscience and the interest and convictions of his people demanded this course.

Dubois dwelt especially upon the service the West had been to the Republican party, showing that that section had never in the hour of the party's need been untrue to the party call. He dwelt especially upon the strength of the West in the Senate and showed that to the votes of that section in the Senate, the Republican party owed the maintenance of its protective policy and all other party policies, often when their own section interests were not involved. He asserted that the intermountain states had each been regular in supplying two senators for the support of these lines of policy, while New York, with not one Republican senator, Illinois with only one, the Southern states with nothing, and Indiana, Wisconsin and other Northern states, which had not before years represented in the Senate, inaugurating a contest which not only ruinous to the West, but, as he believed, to the entire country—not only ruinous but unpatriotic, and contrary to the principles of the party. In view of these facts, he, too, felt constrained to announce his intention of leaving the convention in case of the adoption of a gold plank.

Mott of North Carolina followed in much the same strain as the silver senators, but touched upon the effects of the adoption of a gold standard upon the country at large. He declared, however, that McKinley was not

a gold standard advocate, and if the proposed gold standard was adopted it would be done contrary to the governor's wishes and convictions. He also asserted that Secretary Carlisle, who had so recently been loud in the denunciation of the demonetization of silver, was the first man to plan for a single gold standard. This the Secretary had done in his Nashville speech and he had soon been followed by his chief, President Cleveland, in the announcement of his adherence to this position. Despite this, the Republican party now proposed to follow the lead of the Democratic administration. He referred to the issuance of bonds by the Cleveland administration which, he said, aroused the indignation of the country; but he declared that the party itself was in such a position that it would be impossible for it to take advantage of this against the Democratic party. He did not say in so many words that he would leave the convention, but he left the impression that he would.

Senator Carter came out of the committee room and conferred with the silver delegator in waiting. He would say nothing, but left his friends for a conference.

States voting for the Teller amendment were as follows: California, Allen B. Lemmon; Colorado, H. M. Teller; Idaho, Fred T. Dubois; Montana, Charles Hartman; Nevada, A. C. Cleveland; North Carolina, M. L. Mott; Utah, F. J. Cannon; Wyoming, B. F. Fowler; also the members from Arizona and New Mexico.

Lemmon, California, advocated the Teller amendment strongly. He insisted that with the majority report as the declaration of the party, their plurality of 40,000 in his state would not only be wiped out, but the masses would become alienated from the party indefinitely.

While Mott and Lemmon were vigorous as could be in protesting against "the pressure" of gold standard, they did not state in their speeches they would go out of the convention with Teller. They did state, however, to members of the committee afterward that they would all stand by Teller, and if defeated in the convention would declare themselves out of the party and do the best they could for their people hereafter.

Members of the committee who came out of the rooms said they never witnessed such a touching scene in politics. Some silver men shed tears while speaking. Senator Cannon wept, crying aloud as he pleaded for Utah. No funeral could be so sad to him. They loved the party that was about to smite them and cast them out. Dubois was most vehement in his utterances as to the result. He showed no emotion but was firmly defiant. Teller was cool throughout the debate.

After the Teller amendment was defeated by a vote of 10 to 41, the financial plank of the majority was taken up and the discussion resumed, the gold men having the floor. The silver members said they felt they were in the sad hours of partisan dissolution, but they would proceed courteously and regularly as possible and not leave the party until they had appealed to the court of last resort.