

(Continued from page one.)

deir cellengues in the executive branch of the sovernment. PER CAPITA CIRCULATION.

There follows something, however, There follows something, however, which will be taken seriously. The sec-which will be taken seriously. The sec-relary beasts that the per capita of relaring the transformer and the peo-si droubted states increased from he is the United States increased from he take the transformer and the peo-generation of the second for the second set and that the credit for that and ast and that the credit for that and set and that the credit for that and set and that the credit for these lately what the other here to the second for the second set of the chief is to for these lately the consequent was due to the sas due to the Republican party, what i curious boast this is for those lately farying so strenuously that the quan-ity of money had anything to do with ally of money had anything to do with the circulation of money or the price of other things as measured in money, or with an ascending scale of prices, or with an ascending scale of prices, or with antional prosperity. This was all with antional prosperity. This was all feried but yesterday. Now it is as-seried that the volume of metailic mon-erast been immensely increased; that eried that the volume of metallic mon-aynas been immensely increased; that it has brought prosperity, and that it has all been due to Republican lebgisla-list. Was Republican legislation operallye in South Africa and the Klondike tive in South Africa and the Klondike, and did it cause the discovery of gold there? Did it cause the new inventions for the more profitable extraction of gold from gold ore? Did Republican beislation add two billions of gold to the world's stock of money metals in the last eight years? Was it Republi-ran legislation which made the im-mense crops of cotton, wheat, corn, etc., which enabled these United States to which enabled these United States to which enabled these of the rata share of draw more than their pro rata share of draw more than their pro rata share of money metals, world's stock reasing their own stock of

rold by \$7000,000,000? What parts gold by \$7000,000,000? What partnership is this, between Ged human industry and ingenuity, the Republican party claims of which the Republican party is the self-assertive ander member? What monumental ef-entery is this, which enables them to the benefits of the increased e of standard metallic mone nsequent prosperity by the oper money and consequent prosperity by the oper-sion of the "quantitive theory of mon-o" which theory they found no lang-uage strong enough to deny and ridi-cie but yesterday.

CURRENCY MANIPULATION.

The temporary chairman next boasted that the Republican party had by manipulation, which he described, the currency and certificate denom denomi nation made it so difficult to get gold hallon made it so diment to get gold out of the treasury in exchange for other forms of money, that practically it exhibit to done at all to any large extent, and hence that all danger of an extent, and nence that all danger of an endess chain thereby produced has ended. If so, is this not keeping the gold redemption promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope? The ex-secgold redemption promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope? The ex-sec-retary then boasts that the secretary of the treasury can and does contract and espand the country's currency at his will, and illustrates this by the oc-currences which happened in 1902, which be queues. Remember he hows to the currences which happened in 1902, which he quotes. Remember he boasts that this is a fact. If so, what a magni-feent one man power it is. It is al-most as great as that lately wielded by the ex-secretary himself, when he was ex-officio emperor of the Philippine archipelago; when as he himself subse-quently sold in a public address, ques-dons affecting the interests and lives of millions of people had to be decided by millions of people had to be decided by him upon not much more than a mo-ment's notice and entirely within his own discretion. What do the men who believe that the government ought to go out of the banking business and the men, who believe the men who believe that the banks the men who believe that the banks eught to go out of the government bus-mess think of this remarkable, this bastful assertion that one man in the United States can and does contract and expand the currency, which fur-makes the life blood of so many, of he speed will? his sweet will?

ROOT WAS FORGETFUL.

The temporary chairman told the cuntry that the act to expedite igs of the trust cases, namely, the act if Feb. 11, 1963, was "Republican legis-ation." He forgot to say that every bemeent voted for it, and that is my I have never known a us mind than that of exection,

prices of manufactures under the Mc act, these constituted the chief tal reason in the public mind for turning Mr. Harrison and the Refor turning Mr. Harrison and the Re-publicans out and putting Mr. Cleve-land and the Democrats in. To go on with the paraphrase, under Harrison's administration for three years, "hope was faint and confidence gone." The "plight of the people" was so desper-ate that like drawning men they ware ate that, like drowning men, they were "cutching at straws."

taken together with the high

BLAME FOR HARD TIMES.

Agrarianism and socialism in the hupe of sub-treasury and other chemes were rife from 1890 and thence

"The two old parties," as they were called, were blamed for it all, but the called, were blamed for it all, but the one in power was blamed most, hence the other power got in. Men advo-cating these nostrums, in the state of public desperation then existing, count-ed their hudiences, throughout the suf-fering west and depressed south, no longer by numbers, but by the area. Who will deny the truth, the historical truth of a single sentence of the para-phrase. Why pretend to have forgot-ten all this? Why not be honest with the people as men ought to be? It is true that after the election of Mr. the people as men ought to be? It is true that after the election of Mr. Cleveland the chronic business depres-sion continued. It is true that it be-came acute; in a word, reached the banks, and then the fright or panic of 1593 came, which was not a local or American condition, but one which had existed from where Vienna nestles on the Danube to where Buenos Ayres commands its bay; one whose founda-tions had been laid long before it reached us, almost the last among the nations. Then, with the panic upon us once more, nostrums of a national character were suggested to cure an evil of world character. One of them, as you will all remember, was the re-peal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. This nostrum was sug-Sherman act. This nostrum was sug-gested by wise men and it was admin-istered to the patient. It did no good, of course. The panic went on; went on until when? Until the boil upon the body commercial had burst.

poison of speculation, boom values and credit operations were released from the system. It went on until agriculture, system. It went on until agriculture, the basic industry, revived. In the midst of the panic all the wise men, and chief among them the Republican leaders, told us that "it was lack of confidence in the money of the country" that had brought on the panic. REPEAL OF PURCHASE CLAUSE.

The Democratic administration with ties in the two houses behind it took that view of the situation and dewas a Democrat, that view of the situation and de-manded and secured the passage of the act repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, thereby, for the first time, practically establishing the gold standard in the United States. With-out either free or limited coinage of standard silver money, the country was, immediately after the passage of that act, necessarily and actually, as it has been since and is now and as it is des-tined to remain for a length of time be-yond my power of computation, on a yond my power of computation, on yond my power of computation, on a gold basis. I was not one of those who thought the legislation adopted wise, but wise or otherwise, the result is an accomplished fact, plain, palpable and obvious to all men who have common sense, and, like many another step in history, it is beyond recall. This ac-complished fact was the accomplished fact of a gold basis then, not by the Republican party, but by the dogged persistency and indomitable will of Grover Cleveland, alded, it is true, by Republican legislators, who thought Republican legislators, who though they saw in it the final disruption of th who thought Democratic party. That was in the main their motive. REPUBLICAN HEDGING.

REPUBLICAN HEDGING. Now they would "steal his thunder" and this Republican platform boasts that it was the Republican party which established the gold basis. Moreover, they would now eat their words and their votes of 1893 and tell us that the panic was not brought about as they then said, by "lack of confidence in our money and too much silver" but, for-sooth, by a tariff act which was not passed until more than a year after, to wit, in 1894, when the panic, that is, the acute and fright stage of depres-sion, was virtually over. Do not mis-understand me. A panic, of course, is not succeeded all at once by the golden house and of prosperity. Industrial de-pression must follow it for a while, as depression must precede it. So depres-sion worthund until where? lepression must precede it. So depres sion continued until when? As I have said, when the boil burst and the poison is eliminated from the body mercial the flesh begins to heal. It can-not begin to heal one minute earlier. The process of recovery was aided by many, for us, fortuitous circumstance. The first of these was famine in India-The first of these was famine in India-no Indian wheat compete in the European marks with ours. Simultane-ously with an immense crop of wheat and small crops elsewhere, wheat rose from about 48 to about 70 cents in a few weeks during the Bryan-McKinley cam-paign while Cleveland was yet presi-dent. There is not a man within the sound of my voice that does not re-member that. With 70-cent wheat farmers could pay the retailers debts due them; and the retailers could buy due them; and the retailers could buy more goods; the retailers with empty shelves or shelves becoming empty, by sales, could order from jobbers; the jobbers, who had been overstocked, were enabled then to order from the footonics. Whon the footonics got or then the order in the order from the factories. When the factories get or-ders then they had a reason for mak-ing goods and they proceeded to make them and then the wheels of industry went round. The farmer in the wheat country with 70-cent wheat could pay the "baker the but ber and the can-"baker, the butcher and the can diestick maker, diestick maker," and then they could pay others and they in turn could buy more goods. human rela more goods. This endless chain human relationship in the wor commercial is no mysterious thing anybody except the platform making politician.

ment-created prosperity any further. If the idea is once firmly imbedded in the human mind there will be no sav ing its teacher from the wrath to come state socialism. WAR WITH SPAIN.

govern-

I quote again from the platform: "We refused to paiter longer with the miseries of Cuba and declared war against Spain.'

of carrying this doctrine of

Bad history again. Democrats de-manded the recognition of belligerent rights and independence for Cuba day in and day out. The Republican speakin and day out. The Republican sp or constantly refused them even

much as a parliamentary recognition The Republican president was thorughly out of sympathy with their wishes. Finally treachery and cruelty inprecedented led to the blowing up of the Maine and her crew, Public opin-ion would no longer be restrained-"Remember the Maine"-became a battle cry. It was not the "miseries of Cuba," at all that led the Republican party to fall into line with public demand and fight Spain. Hearing Hearing the echo of that cry, "Remember the Maine," and amid the universal excitement and anger, the Republican speak-er and the president, both stood out of the way as well they might, and the former advised intervention. It is unpatriotic to pretend that even this, long delayed as it was, was in any proper sense a Republican measure. Democrats voted for it as fully as Re-publicans. They did this and voted for the act of Intervention, not because it publicans. They did this and voted for the act of intervention, not because it was a Republican president or a Re-publican measure, but because the American government was at last pursuing an American policy, a pol which had always been Democratic

AMERICANS FOUGHT THE WAR.

Then the platform adds these words We fought a quick, victorious war with Spain." Bad history again. Americans fought it. It would be invidious to state the politics of heroes but is seems to me that I have heard it said that Dewey was a Democrat, that Schley was a Democrat, that Miles was Democrat, and it seems to me, too, ' I have heard that a Republican admin-istration snubbed the first, tried to dis-grace the second and insulted the last. It seems, too, that I have heard from men on the fighting line that Joe wheeler was as much in evidence as the president himself. It seems to me that I have heard that Hobson was a Democrat. It seems to me, too, that I have heard that young Bagley of North Carolina, the first offering of the war upon the altar of a common country, was a Democrat.

BAD HISTORY AGAIN.

I quote from the platform again: "We set Cuba free." Bad history once more. But for the Democratic senators and representatives demanding and voting for a proviso to the act of intervention to the effect that the people of Cuba "were and of right out to be free and independent" and pledging our faith that we would wage no war "of con-quest or of territorial acquisition, but would withdraw our troops after pacifi-cation". The Resultiens administration cation," the Republican administration would doubtless be furnishing to the world today in the case of Cuba a companion piece to the picture which has been exhibited in the Philippines.

REPUBLICANS AND TRUSTS.

Let us see what the Republicans have to say for themselves in connection with to say for themselves in connection with the great trust question. This is the language of the platform: "Laws en-acted by the Republican party and which the Democratic party had falled to enforce, have been fearlessly en-forced." Here are three statemnts— first, that th Republicans, instead of both parties, enacted the laws, which is not true; second, that the Democratic not true; second, that the Democratic party had done nothing; and, third, that the Republican party has enforced

the law, which is only partially true. Now, the fact is that, although the Dem-ocrats only had a four-years opportuni-ty and, although the trust evil was never very acute nor very prevalent at that time, Atty.-Gen. Harmon under Cleveland's administration.filed the suit for the government against the Trans-Missouri Freight association, took it up, revived it and won it. He then instituted suit against the Joint Traffic association and also against the Addystone Pipe company. These two cases were decided for the government after Mr. Cleveland went out, it is true, but

long drawn out by the railroads interested, or it can change the rate to 49% cents and when that has been declared unreasonable, can change it again to 49% cents, and when that has been declared unreasonable can change it to 49% cents and so on ad infinitum, com-pelling the newly aggrieved citizen in each case to bring suit, at the risk of being punished industrially by the rail-read for what it calls "unfriendly conad for what it calls "unfriendly con-tet" and without the hope of any substantial immediate redress.

PARTY "STANDS PAT."

A bill to give the interstate commerc commission power, not to declare rates generally, not to fix a schedule of rates for all the roads in the country enagged in interstate commerce, but pow-er mercly to declare a reasonable rate in its stead in particular cases where a rate has been declared unreasonable this rate to be maintained until set aside by law, has been pending before the committee on interstate and foreign commerce in the house of representa-tivs since this Congress met, and although the Democrats on that commit-tee again and again demanded consid-eration of the bill, and although delegation after delegation of merchants and members of merchants and ship-pers' associations have been to Washington begging enactment of it or like legislation, nothing has been done. The legislation, nothing has been done. The Republican party here as elsewhere "stands pat." I read from the plat-form again: "Tariff rates should be readjusted only when conditions have so changed that the public interests de-mands their alteration." "Public in-terest" in this connection, considering the voice which has uitered the words is good. "Public interest" from the men who wrote it and the convention which adopted it, really means "promen who wrote it and the convention which adopted it, really means "pro-tected interests." How can public in-terest "demand" the alteration? How can it make the demand heard? There is only one way that I know of to make a demand of this sort heard, and that is to vote down the men who say that all is "well enough" and that the gos-pel of humanity, as far as the tariff is concerned, is all included in the phrase "stand pat." Is it possible that the people can be deceived by empty verbi-age like that? Does not everybody know age like that? Does not everybody know that the Republican party has no idea of making any alterations in the tariff unless it can thereby purchase the sup-port of additional special interests, or to tie to those already bough by special interests by yet closer bonds? PRESENT TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Are there no "conditions" demanding any changes in any of the schedules of the present tariff law, when dozens of highly protected steel and iron products including rails, locomotives, barbee wire and agricultural implements o American make are being sold daily in competition with the so-called paupe labor of the world in the home of this same pauper laborer? More than that, when they are being carried right by the south door of Great Britain d the south door of Great Britain on through the straits of Gibraitaar to Great Britain's own colony of South Africa and sold there and when, even more than that, they are sold after freight has been paid and profit ob-tained, at a less price than the same things are sold to Americans in Amer-ican markets five miles from the fac-tory? Will any same man say that 'mublic interseis' has not 'demended' tory? Will any same man say that "public interests" has not "demanded" some alterations in the tariff? The trouble is, and will be as long as the Republicans are in power, that private interests won't allow any.

TWO ROLES OF TARIFF MEN

The curious thing about a man who is obtaining benefits by special legis-lation is that he insists upon playing two antagonistic roles. One day he is an industrial baron, beasting of hav-ing "conquered the markets of the world" and of being able to keep them because his goods are better or cheaper. The next day he is knocking at the doors of the committee rooms of the doors of the committee rooms of the national legislature begging a continu-ance of protection against the pauper labor of the very market in which he actually already sells his goods. What sort of condition is it that will justify public interest in demanding an altera-tion? Suppose the following plank had been presented to the Republican con-vention, does any hedy believe that it vention, does any body believe that it would have been adopted, namely "De-manding a reduction of tariff taxation upon trust produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market which

Democratic tariff law, being a tariff for revenue only. As eminent a Republican as James G. Blaine had recorded this historical fact in black and white.

DEMOCRATIC TARIFFS.

From 1801 down to the outbreak of the Civil war, the country was alle-tenths of the time under Democratic ascendancy, with Democratic tariff.leg-islation, and nine-tenths of that time our people were prosperous beyond all our people were prosperous beyond all precedent as compared with other peoples on the surface of the earth conples on the surface of the earth con-temporaneous with them or prior to their time. What the Republican plat-form calls "a Democratic tariff law based on free trade principles" referring to the tariff of 1894—the so-called Wil-son-Gorman bill—was the farthest re-moved from "free trade" or any tariff law that has ever existed in this coun-try excent the one which bore the name try except the one which bore the name of McKinley and the one which after-wards bore the name of Dingley. But even this was a tariff law which followed adversity instead of preceding it. Beside all that, statistics show that our imports were not increased un-der that act—hence its operation did der that act-hence its operation did not hurt us by inducing undue foreign ompetition.

Mr. Williams read an editorial from the New York Times of June 29, enti-tied "A question of fact," giving statisentitics to disprove the Republican plat-form's statement that a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity, Republican by prosper-

THE VOICE OF LODGE. Re Mr

Williams continued: I r that the author Republican platform is is to be a historian. This nember the Republican pretends to be a historian. This is true, no matter which of two suspected parties be guilty of it, the president or Senator Lodge. The voice was undoubt-edly the voice of the Massachusetts Jacol, but the hand may have been the hand of the presidential Esau. But both knew the facts. We are called up-on in the Republican platform "not to failter" in our allegiance to protectionsm when the only free trade country in the world is agitating a return to protection. This has reference to Chamberlaimism in Great Britain. The au-thor forgot to say what is really be-ing agitated in Great Britain is retaliation against protectionist countries by a proposed system of legislation to conain as little protectionism as is possi ble. He also neglected to state that the movement has signally failed, and that would not have had a leg to stand or but for the enmity created in the minds of many British subjects by our trade legislation. He also neglected to say that the supreme evil of protectionism is the excitation of this spirit of enmity is the excitation of this spirit of entropy and commercial war. Perhaps the rich-est piece of humor in the Republican platform is where it is said, "we have extended widely our foreign market," and in enother piece "we concurred and, in another place, "we conquered new markets and created a volume of exports which far surpass imagina-tion." The "we" in each sentence is the cornerstone of the humor of it, They might just as well say that a man They might just as well say that a man had a right to boast that he had in-creased the current of a river by put-ting a dam in it, because the current had not stopped, but gone on over the dam—the man who would attribute the current to the fact that the dam was in the river, or to the fact that he had placed any other obstruction there, would not be a greater fool than he who would attribute an increase of in-ternational or national commerce to the operation of a policy attempting vitally operation of a policy attempting vitally to obstruct It.

"IDEAL PROTECTIVE POLICY."

"IDEAL PROTECTIVE POLICY." A perfectly ideal protective policy would be one which did not admit a single possible competing product of another country to the "protected" market. In so far as, protectionism falls short of that result it is a failure from a protectionist standpoint. The non-admission of the products of other countries into your own markets and the refusal to purchase from others does not tend to make them purchase from you, whatever else it does. As Mr. McKinley said, "We cannot always continue to sell without cannot always continue to sell without buying. Plainly our foreign commerce has grown, not because of, but in spite of the obstructions which have been placed in the current of trade. How ridculous a boast it is, too, in connection with the flatfooted refusal of the Re-publican party in the senate to approve a reciprocity treaties instituted and leted by Mr. McKinley and sent to that body by him for approval, especial-ly the highly beneficial reciprocity reaty with France; and in the teeth of he refusal of the Republican adminisration to take any initiatory step look-ng toward the reconvening of the joint ligh commission for reciprocal retions between Canada and ourselves Could complacent and reckless effront ry have gone further than it has gone making this statement? There is succeeding statement, however, which will vie with it. It is where the plat whield form favors "commercial reciprocity wherever reciprocal arrangements can be effected without injury to American griculture. American labor of any American industry."

English government to owners for private ships is for carrying the mails and is paid to the lowest bidder, and for eign ships are permitted to bid. "How

a plain tale doth put them down." I say it is the worst form of special legislation because it is naked and without hypocrisy, and hypocrisy is the reverence which vice pays to virtue. An indirect subsidy like protectionism, is at least velled with the pretence of heing necessory is visual. being necessary taxation and that hide its enormity from the public view Things have almost reached the old decadent days of the Roman republic, when government consisted chiefly in distributing bread and giving circuses. The worst of all this is that it is sought to be justified, like protectionism, up-on the prefext that it is done for the on the pretext that it is done for the benefit of "American labor."

GIVE GREAD DIRECTLY

If you want to give labor by legisla-tion panem et circenses, why not give it directly? if you are going to take money out of the treasury in order to increase the renumeration, why not do it frankly and honestly? If are your object is a ship subsidy is to increase the wages of the sallors, why not decide upon the percentage of increase ad-visable, make the appropriation and pay it over to the sallors themselves. It would be more justifiable to pass a law to give every sallor and man and wo-man in the United States carning less than one dollar a day an increase of 50 per cent than it would be by protectionism, or ship subsidy, to pretend to have that end in view, while the money raised from consumers by taxation, instead of being paid directly over to the laborer, who constitutes the pretext to whose fingers most of it and sometimes all of it sticks. Republicans say that "able to pay higher wages." Who is going to intercede effectively with the Aimighty to make them willing to do

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Then our friends and enemies speal of the Republican policy of Chinese ex-clusion and boast of recent legislation upon that subject as a reason for longer upon that subject as a reason for longer staying in office. Again no mention of salient facts, to-wit: That provise pre-sented by Mr. Hill to continue by leg-islation the exclusion policy of the Chi-nese treaty about to expire, nor of the fact that Mr. Hilt yielded to the Dem-ocratic leader on the floor to speak in its advocacy. The difference between the two parties when they vote for the Chinese exclusion is this: Demogratic Chinese exclusion is this: Democrats vote in accordance with the tradition and principles of the party. Democrats as a rule, make no disguise of the fact that they want to retain this country, as far as possible, as a home for th white man and a nursery for his civil zation, and that they desire, as far as possible, to have a homogenous popula tion so when they vote to exclude the Chinese they cast a Democratic vote Chinese they can a between way an-Republicans voting the same way an-tagonize the professions which they themselves made in connection with other radical questions

They also profess, as a party to believe that men are equal and ough to receive equal governmental and so clai recognition, regardless of race When the Reublicans have voted fo Chinese exclusion they have cast a goo vote, a wise one, but unfoultedly a un-Republican one. Certainly if it wrong to discriminate at all because c race. If the professions of adherence to the doctrine that all men of all face are could be wincere then the me

are equal, be sincere, then the men making that profession cannot vote to prevent a yellow man from earning a living by the sweat of his brow in America; the right to earn a living be-ing a much more sacred and inalienable and God, eiven thing than the statutory and God-given thing than the statutory privilege of voting or the social provision of touching with you.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

"We pledge ourselves to insist on just and equal treatment of our citizens abroad," says the Republican platform, and in another place "it is a duty to procure for all our citizens, without dis-tinctions, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries." True, true, I say 'a Daniel come to judgment but our fellow citizens of Russian birth and Jewish extraction who cannot procure from the state department a pa port to revisit Russia without be cautioned that they will not be pro-tected there, will read this part of the Republican platform considering its a with singular astonishment. seems rather strange for a party in full possession of all branches of the gov. ernment, just upon the verge of a pres idential election, to profess an inten-tion of doing for the first time that which has not been done and which is not now being done. If the Democracy goes into power it will be in accordance goes into power it will be in accordance with the grand ante-Bellum record of that party to declare "all over the world that a duly authenticated pass-port issued by the government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such." It would be sincere coming from us.

another, to wit, the proposition to re-

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REPUBLICAN DUPLICITY.

Their duplicity is shown in this: They wish to maintain the fifteenth amend-ment, which forbids the negro for racial reasons from being disfranchized, and, acting on the pretense that he is for racial reasons disfranchised, they would have the negro not counted as a basis of representation in the southern states, where he chiefly resides. It is not the white man, as a white man, who is inof force bill days-he can and will al-ways maintain himself. It is business, commerce, maufacturing, agriculture and the negro himself. Commercially commerce, manufacturing, agriculture and the negro himself. Commercially and industrially, the white man of the south will not be much more injured by this sort of agliation than northern people will be. The mercapille class would be the first to suffer, but as they eve debts to the north and buy in the north, and as nearly everything they sell is manufactured in the north, they would not be alone in their sufferings.

AN ENTERING WEDGE.

This is but the entering wedge to a new period of "southern reconstruc-tion." It is the beginning over of the old acheme, revived for political ad-vantage, to retain as a Republican as-set the solid negro vote of Indiana, III-New Jersey and like conditioned realising the rac but for the opinionated and supertrenuous character of "the man in the

White House." How small in comparison would the immediate and ultimate significance of a mere partisan victory either way compared with the necessary and natural results of this revived agitation.

MY LITTLE ALABAMA COON.

In keeping with all this, consider the negro Santo Eambino scene in the Re-publican national convention, the wild adoration of "My little Alabama coon," or was it Georgia coon? Why was it all thus all pre-arranged and by whom? Why were the two little white girls placed on the same platform with girls placed on the same platform with the little negro boy to march around carrying flags? Who pretends that it was accidental? What was the pretended lesson to be taught? What is the subtle symbolical meaning of it all? Is it a meaning which only white Republicans dare to put in words? Or is it a meaning to be guessed at, and to be left to negro orators, speaking to negro audiences, to put in words such as are adapted to negro races, traits, tendencies and longings. But, enough of the other party, some things about of the other party; some things about ourselves.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

One thing the country can rely upon The Democracy will nominate for presi-dent a man trained in the ways of the Constitution, who will not usurp legis-Constitution, who will not usurp legis-lative or judicial functions; who will not recklessly violate international usages, even with the weakest nation, no matter how templing the profits to be reaped by it; who will not keep peo-ple guessing about what he is going to do or to say next; it will nominate him upon a platform ignoring dead is-sues and dealing with every present live issue in tones certain and unmis-takeable; favoring economy of administakeable; favoring economy of adminis tration, enforcement of honesty in the public service, a wise and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the commonwealth, and not by tariff bene-ficiaries and their representatives alone, a reduction of which shall aim at qualficiaries and their representatives alone, a reduction of which shall aim at qual-ity of burdens and equality of oppor-tunities, and whose ultimate object shall be to raise a revenue by taxation to support the federal government in virility, in simplicity—an object to be reached in a business-like, discussive and common sense way, with due re-gard to existing conditions, and by steps constituting in themselves an ob-ject lesson for their own justification and for the justification of further re-forms. It will not faiter when it comes to declaring for a reduction of tariff, re-duction on trust-produced articles to the

Seey, Root. His ingenuity is never so arvelous as when its power is illus-tated by the things which he forgot ten mention. Verily, he is the "Root en it comes to making t vorse appear the better side of reason

M'KINLEY'S POLICY CHANGED.

The ex-secretary then tells us, wrst of eloquence, that the "fatal 14th d September, 1901, marked no change of policy;" that when the kindly fra-ternal soul of McKinley wended its say from the earth he left behind him to break-his policy was continued in spirit by his successor. Who is there h America of common sense who does now better? The changed spirit policy of the administration with not know better? regard to reciprocity with the foreign fations, with regard to local self-gov-ermment in the south and in 20 re-spects which it would take too much ime to particularize will suggest themsives to your mind at once.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

But to go on to the authoritative ut terance of the Republican platform in convention assembled. The platform ke the temporary chairmanship deals the temporary chairmanship deals definitely in the boast that the Repub-lian party is responsible for every-ting good which has happened. It the deals much in ancient history. It did well to go back 50 years ago. The Freent Republican party needs a run-hig start of fully 50 years to enable the imagination of the people to jump Wer its present destructiveness and its the imagination of the people to jump over its present obstructiveness and its evasion of live issues which lie in the pathway. The platform, in speaking of the access of the Republican party to power after Mr. Cleveland's second edministration had expressed itself in this iscourse, "was then found the course this language "we then found the coun-try after years of Democratic rule in evil plight, oppressed with misfortune and doubtful of the future. Public credit had been lowered, revenues were credit had been lowered, revenues were declining, the debt was growing, the administration's attitude toward Spain was feeble and mortifying, its stand-anis of values were threatened and un-tertain. Labor was unemployed. Busi-ness was sunk in the depression which ness was sunk in the depression which receded the panic of 1892. Hope was that and confidence was gone,"

Suppose I paraphrase that utterance by saying that "when Mr. Cleveland succeeded to the presidency in March, 1893, after four years of Republican administration under Mr. Harrison, the Demogration Democratic party found the country after a long period of public misrule after a long period and extravagance, in evil plugner, pressed with misfortune and doubt-pressed with misfortune and doubt-ful of the future. Public credit had ful of the future.

FOSTER BOND ISSUE.

The outgoing administration was pre-The outgoing administration was pre-taring to issue bonds. A government deficit was confessed. The panie which devastated the world was relentlessly approaching our shores. A long sat-uralia of extravagance, public and private, and of reckless speculation had been already followed by depression. Corn was burned for fuel in Kansas and sizewhere in the west in 1890 and after cotton was at or below the price of production. The acute reaction which we call panie was inevitably approach-ing even, before Mr. Cleveland was glected. "Business we, sunk in the de-pression" which ected. Business was such in the de-resion" which preceded the panic of 32. "Labor was unemployed or poorly aunerated in factory and field, especi-ly the latter." Indeed, business de-resion, compared the construction of the second ally the latter." the lack of adequate remuneration for all men who love their country beware

WHEN WHEAT WENT UP.

But wheat going up had another ef-fect. When wheat went up during the campaign, while silver builton went down, there was furnished a seeming object lesson of the inaccuracy of the contention of Mr. Bryan and his fol-lowers, of whom I was one, that there was necessarily a connection in price between the two. Western and border between the two. Western and be state farmers in the wheat belt had originally been Republicans any-hew and who had gone off from the Re-publican party because of their belief in this very theory, began to leave the Bryan column and join the McKinley column, first by the dozen, then by the score, then by the hundreds and then in shoals. Thus it came about that Mc-Kinley was elected because wheat went A mey was elected because which wont op and because the going up of wheat and the consequent increased demand for other things, leading to higher prices and a better volume of trade, promised to their minds prosperity without free

silver. greater falsehood was never utter-A greater inischood was new because McKinley was elected." Things had struck rock bottom and had begun to revive before Mr. McKinley was elect-

ed, and the first infailible test of that fact was the rise in the price of wheat, followed by the rise of other agricul ural products. Then came the immense ncrease of gold that kept prices up here and elsewhere. Not only is the boast that Mr. McKinley's election was responsible for high prices not true. The Populists first taught the people in certain sections of this country that prosperity was chiefly dependent on government. Some men preach the doctrine with the hope that during pe-riods of prosperity the average man will let even the extravagant, dishonest and unjust government in which he is interested, continue uninterrupted. This is the chief, if not the whole hope of the Republican party today. Let the Republican party beware, and let

on the lines laid down by his attorneygeneral.

"ENJOINED THE BEEF TRUST." Nor is it true in any proper sence that

the Republican party deserves much credit for enforcing the anti-trust law. What has the Republican party done in this regard? One of the chairmen of the Republican convention (I have for-gotten whether it was the temporary or the permanent chairman) says it has "enjoined the beef trust." We would not have known it if somebody had not not have known it if somebody had not told us. The injunction does not seem to have had any practical effect upon the beef trust or upon the price of beef-steak. I think it was the permanent chairman of the Republican convention who said that the Democrats killed trusts with wind, the Republicans with law. Where are the corpses; there is but one that I know of, but it properly belongs to Gov. Van Sant. It is the belongs to Gov. Van Sant. It is spoils of his sword and his spear. spoils of his sword and his spear. The boast that the administration has exe-cuted the anti-trust laws is, of course, ridiculous. The attorney-general, in re-sponse to a resolution of my own, frankly confessed that nothing had been done, and left the inference that noth-ing would be done toward the criminal perspection of the men found suffice. prosecution of the men found guilty by the supreme court in the Norththe supreme court in the holing ern Securities case of having violated the law and in-curred its penalties. The entire Re-publican party at the last session of the house of representatives, with three house of representatives, with three exceptions, voted against a provis structing the secretary of the navy to enter governmental contracts w trusts and unlawful combinations co with to enter governmental combinations con-trusts and unlawful combinations con-victed by law of being such. The at-torney-general in answer to another resolution, failed to show that any-thing substantial was being done against the anthracite coal trust. The attorney-general in that case hid be-hind the pretext that it would be "con-trary to public policy" for him to give Congress any information as to what he was doing or would do; this same "trust-buster," as my good friend Mr. Joe Cannon would have us to believe him to be, Atty.-Gen. Knox, has just been appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania senator from that state, so the newspapers say, on the demand of the very men who constitute this unlawful combination, or who are at any rate the presidents of the railroad companies and the owners of the mines

panies and the owners of the mine constituting it. What are you going to do about it, what are you going to do with the trust buster "busted" or re-moved or "promoted" out of the way? REPUBLICAN BOASTS.

Then there follows the boast of havng "perfected the interstate commerce aw." The absurdity of this statement is demonstrated by the actual condition of things. The inter-state commerce commission has been knocking at th doors of Congress for years, asking in-creased powers, asking this power at least when a given rate, after investi-gation and full hearing of both sides, has been decided by the commission to be unreasonable, to declare what rate would be reasonable in its stead, and to make this rate operative until set aside by due process of law by appeal, review or otherwise. A more ridiculous piece of official impotency than is the interstate commerce commission at loors of Congress for years, asking in interstate commerce commission 81 present does not exist. It can declare a given rate of 50 cents, let us say, to be unreasonable, but as it cannot prescribe what would be reasonable in its stead, the railroad can do one of two

favored trusts and combines seek polize and raise their prices to the

American consumer above a just and reasonable profit, thus using the Amer-ican law as a shelter to protect them in extortion upon the American people while they charge them higher price than those charged foreigners for iden than those charged foreigners for iden-tical articles. Suppose that an actual condition of that sort had been shown, as it has been, would anybody advo-cating an utterance of the sort I have indicated, with a view to meeting that condition, have obtained any hearing from that connection? from that convention?

REPUBLICANS ONLY GOOD MEN.

The platform then goes on to say that these alterations cannot be safely committed to any other hands than the Republican party. What has been the matter with the hands of the Republican party since 1897, or for the last four years? Even if it were ad-mitted that tariff changes ought to be made by the friends of the iniquitous discriminations and extortions of the present law, rather than by the friends of the general interests and common-wealth (which is the same thing as admitting that the changes ought to be made by the Republican party), why has not that party already made any of them? It has been in full power in the schate, overwhelmingly in power in the house and unanimously and strenuousby in power in the White House. Who is there that does not know that this verbinge was inserted into the Republican platform with the idea of en-atling the "Iowa idea" men and the "Wisconsin idea" men to go back home Wisconsin idea" men to go back home and say they have "gotten something" and thereby "save their faces," as the Chinese say. Who believes for a min-ute that the party which has refused every tariff alteration thus far pro-posed intends to recognize any sort of "condition" or any sort of "demands" or any sort of "demands" "condition" or any sort of "demands" or any sort of "public interest" in connection with the question? Who does not know that the only way public interest can make any demand for any alteration effective is by putting the Democratic party in power.

USUAL HISTORICAL UNTRUTH.

Of course this platform had to conbit course this platform had to con-tain the usual historical untruth, to wit, that "a Democratic tariff has al-ways been followed by business ad-versity, a Republican tariff by business prosperity. Designing and ignorant men have repeated it so often that I am afraid to tell it so often that I am afraid to tell it to really good people and yet it is bad history again. The great panle of 1873 if I was caused by any tariff law at all, was necessarily caused by the then existing tariff law, which is the first even passed by the

caused by the then existing tariff law, which is the first ever passed by the Republican party. It was passed as a war measure. Speaker Cannon in his address to the Republican convention, said that when the Republican party came into power it "recurred to the tariff policy of George Washington." This is a short sentence and in it there are only two mistakes, one of which are only two mistakes, one of which consists of the innuendo that George Washington was a high tariff man. The tariff in vogue in Washington's day would be denounced as rampant "free trade" today. The second mistake con-sists in the assertion that the Repub-lican party had "recurred" to that poli-cy. The platform upon which it went into power in 1861 centained not one hint of any intention to raise the tariff duties. Even the Whigs had become per-fectly satisfied with the Walker tariff of 1846 and the amendments to it passed are only two mistakes, one of which of 1846 and the amendments to it passed in 1857, and the Republicans as well as the Whigs recognized that the counthings: It can either take an appeal as the Whigs recognized that the country therefore had unprecedented pros-commission while the appeal is being perity under that law, which was a

RECIPROCITY STOP COG.

The word "any" is good in that con-nection. What a stop cog that is to the turning of the wheel of American Think of its full im reciprocity.

"Injury" is good in that connection, too. It all depends upon which is meant by the word. If the audience will excuse me for quoting myself, will read what an interview contained on that subject:

"If the phrase means anything i means this, that the Republican party is not willing to secure immensely larg-er markets for the produce of our farms, mines, forests or even manufactures abroad, if in return for them i shall be construed to admit competi-tion with even the least of our indus they any articles of foreign growth or production. Judging by Senator Lodge's record in opposition to the French recprocity treaty, which was initiated, completed and sent to the sen-ate by President Mcinley, it would mean that the Ranublican party would rethat the Republican party would re use, if they were offered, greatly ended markets for western and so rn and middle states products if there by it were threatened to cut down fiv percent of the possible charges of Massachusetts cotton knitting mill."

RECIPROCITY PLANK.

This construction of the plank is in This construction of the plank is in keeping, too, with the utterances of Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, perhaps the most highly accredited floor leader of the Republican party, who, amid an outpurst of Republican applause, said outputset of Republican appliade, said on the floor of the house that the Re-publican party would not have recl-procity except "in non-competing ar-ticles," He and his colleagues upon the Republican side were then chal-lenged to name a single article produced encoders in the world that alther war anywhere in the world that either wa not produced or could not be produced somewhere in some of the states or ter ritories, or "appertinent appendages under the Stars and Stripes. Of cours this, if it means anything, means that there is to be no sort of reciprocity at all. I venture my head that Mr. Dal-zell is delighted with "any."

A CONCEALED HYDRA HEAD.

Then there is cunningly concealed in Then there is cumularly concealed in the Republican platform the hydra head of yet a worse form of special legislation, namely, by direct subsidy taking money out of the treasury and headling it over bodily to a mean design. handing it over bodily to a special class -in this case the class of ship build-ers and ship owners. It will be noted also that the Repub-

lican party was not quite brave enough to say "out loud" what it wanted and intended to do. This ship subsidy plank mended to do, this ship subsidy plank is bolatered by the usual false state-ment, this time in innuendo, that the English merchant marine-the most prosperous of all-is dependent upon subsidies. Every dollar paid by the

PLATFORM SUMMED UP.

PLATFORM SUMMED UP. The Republican platform, to sum it all up, obeys the precept to "stand pat" in every respect except one, and that is one which well enough might have been left alone. The plank in this hunguage is used: We favor such con-gressional action as shall determine whether by special discrimination the elective franchise in any state has been constitutionally limited, followed by the promise made, in that event, to re-duce southern representation in the house of representatives and in the electoral college. The pledge is to re-duce representation If it is found that the suffrage has been "constitutionally limited." The only "unconstitutionally limited." The only "unconstitutionally limitation" would be in violation of the lith amendment, "because of race, color or previous condition of servi-tude." "Unconstitutionally limited." The adverb "unconstitutionally limited." The adverb "unconstitutionally" ess and fools nobody, and especially when one remembers that the author of the phrase, or at least the voice that of the philase, of a least that the following of the old "force bill." Whether or not the suffrage has been "unconstitutionally limited" is a matter for the courts to determine, and a representative of a Republican committee on elections in the last Concommittee on elections in the last con-gress so confessed it. If a man be "unconstitutionally" denied the suf-frage, then, if a determination to that effect he can vote, that is his remedy and the right remedy. Having votes, of course, there could be no reduction. But of surgestation on this account. But

of course, there could be no reduction of representation on this account. But the adverb deceives nobody, as I say. The real object of the Republican party, in so far as that plank is con-cerned, however specious the phrase-ology in which it is clothed, is to re-duce southern representation without reducing that of Massachusetts and other states wherever in the south neother states, wherever in the south ne-groes are disfranchised, not as such but because of ignorance, by an educational qualification or because of any other right reason, in any other constitution-al way. Disfranchisement of a negro Mississippi for ignorance is a hor-ble thing; disfranchisement of a rible thing; disfranchisement of a white man for ignorance in Massachusetts or Connecticut is a part of New England higher education.

IF ROOSEVELT IS ELECTED.

Let not the business interest of the country deceive itself; let those con-trolling it prepare, if Roosevelt is elected on this platform, for another period of uncertainty, unrest, business

period of uncertainty, unrest, business disturbance and race war in the south-ern states, instead of that peace and prosperity which both races now enjoy and which has been rendered possible only by home rule and by white su-premacy. Let the south not declive it-self, either. If the Republican party is sincere in its proposition to reduce southern representation on the grounds of disfranchisement or pretended "un-constitutional limitation," itself, it would accompany the proposition with

juction on trust-produced articles to the where foreign competition may nter the American market, when com bines raise the price to the American consumer to the point of extortion, nor will it faiter in declaring for reduction where American concerns habitually charge American consumers higher prices than those charged foreigners for footed for anicable rather than re-tallatory trade relations with the other nations of the world, and especially for generous reciprocity with Canada.

RECKLESS UTTERANCES DE-NOUNCED.

It will denounce the needless and reckless utterances of the candidate of reckless ulterances of the candidate of the Republican party for president in his letter to ex-Secretary Root upor the second anniversary of Cuban inde-pendence. It will announce in no mis takable way that we have no duty of takable way that we have no duty of any sort in "intervene in" in the na-tional affairs of other countries, "be-cause they do not conduct themselver well," or because "they do not know how to act with decency in industrial and political matters," or because they "do not keep order," or because they "do not pay their obligations." We will announce unmistakably to the world announce unmistakably to the world and to the nations of Europe that we will not make of the army and navy of the United States a constatulary for the collection of debts in the governments of peoples of South and Central America. Where is "brutal wrong do-ing or impotency which arises in a gen-tral loosening of the ties of civilized society?" The American people will re-rest it and will store the source of the source society?" The American people will re gret it, and will extend every aid in the way of enlightenment and example to the people thus living in darkness, but they decline to administer the affair

TREATMENT OF CUBA.

ternal reformation.

of such peoples or take upon the United States treasury the burden of their in

A Democratic administration will fine A Democrate administration will hub in our treatment of Cuba an example of American courage, justice and mag nahimity, an example to be imitated a soon as it can be wisely and safely done in the Philippines, ultimately promise now thus to leave them, fre and independent to work out their own desting in accordance with their own destiny in accordance with their owi race traits, tendencies and capabilities The Democracy, in my opinion, believa that the white main will have trouble enough to maintain his full integrit and the white main's civilization in al parts of his own country, and it is nei-ther his duty nor his right to superim-pose his civilization by force upon the brown main in the brown main's coun-try. A Democratic president-he while we shall nominate-shall devote him self to the faithful execution of the laws of the United States as they ar-written, without executive interpreta-tion or usurpation, whether under the tion or usurpation, whether under the pretext of necessity or the pretext is superior wisdom, and will leave to the legislative branch of the government the duty of making and unmaking an amending laws.

NO SPECIAL PARTNERSHIPS.

A Democratic administration once i power will put an end, as far as it ca be done, and as quickly as possible, if all existing iniquituous partnership au rangements between the federal gov ernment and favored special interest. It will reduce the revenue of the ger eral government to a sum adequate i the weeks of economical and constitu the needs of economical and constitu-tional administration, plus a safe work ing margin for contingencies which ca

(Continued on page 9.)