

those democrats, or so-called democrats, who find in the tariff question about the only tie which binds them to the democratic party, and yet the absurdity of their position is evident from the fact that they voted for Mr. McKinley, the high priest of protection, in order to secure the gold standard. They now declare that the money question is dead, and that they want to return to the democratic party, or rather, as they express it, are willing to allow the democratic party to return to them. And yet they are so afraid of an issue which they call dead that they will vote for a high tariff, trust-controlled and imperialistic administration rather than support a democratic ticket on a platform endorsing free silver.

The tariff question is an important question, and the democratic position on the tariff question remains unchanged, but the question of imperialism is more important than all the other national questions combined, and the trust question is at present more important than a question of taxation, for if the trusts are allowed to obtain control of the industries of the country it will be difficult to pass any law which they oppose.

The money question, ignored entirely by the Ohio convention, is more important than the tariff question. While the increased production of gold has brought in part the relief which bimetallism would have brought in a large measure, there is no assurance that the present or prospective supply of gold will be sufficient for a universal gold standard, and this country cannot afford to declare for the gold standard until there is enough gold for the whole world. We must consider not only present conditions, but those that would be produced by a universal gold standard. According to the London Economist, prices have already commenced to fall, and Germany is even now suffering from an industrial depression. Present conditions are now abnormal and no one can safely assert the sufficiency of the supply of gold. While circumstances are determining what financial legislation may be necessary, it is criminal folly for democrats to court the favor of financiers by silence upon the money question. The same great financiers who threatened a panic in case of the adoption of free silver have their vaults full of trust certificates, and will fight any anti-trust legislation as hard as they fought bimetallism. These same financiers are pecuniarily interested in the railroad pools, and will fight any regulation of railroad rates. They are also interested in the syndicates formed to exploit the Philippine Islands, and will oppose any restoration of constitutional government or of the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The democratic party of Ohio cannot secure the support of the financial element of the country unless it endorses all the republican policies. Partial repentance will not restore the democratic party to favor in Wall Street. If the party wants to collect campaign contributions from the corporations; if it desires to bask in the smiles of the great financiers, it must be entirely Clevelandized. And even then it is likely to get flattery rather than votes from the men who control the policy of

the republican party and, during Mr. Cleveland's administration, controlled the policy of the democratic party. In the campaign of 1896, the democratic party received four hundred and seventy-seven thousand votes in Ohio—seventy-three thousand more than Mr. Cleveland received in that state four years before. The democratic ticket received nearly four hundred and seventy-five thousand votes in Ohio last year when it stood for the Kansas City platform. These are the voters to whom the democratic organization of Ohio must appeal, and the state committee should lose no time in assuring the voters that democracy in Ohio means the same thing that it did last fall. There is no evidence of a change among the voters, and the party in Ohio cannot afford to alienate a large number of real democrats in order to gratify a small number of men who have become so accustomed to adulterating their democracy that they are not good judges of the pure article. Mr. Kilbourne supported the ticket in 1896 and in 1900 and the more he emphasizes his adherence to the principles for which the party stood in these campaigns the stronger he will be.

Principles, Not Men.

Mr. McLean makes a mistake when he assumes that he can overthrow the Kansas City platform by attacking Mr. Bryan. He was so exultant over the triumph which he achieved in the recent Ohio convention that his paper, the Enquirer, contained the following editorial item:

"Since the adoption of the Ohio democratic platform perhaps Marse Henry Watterson will not regard it as necessary to persevere in a controversy with William Jennings Bryan."

It has been an open secret for some time that Mr. McLean did not like Mr. Bryan but the public is not so much interested in knowing Mr. McLean's opinion of Mr. Bryan as it is in knowing his views on public questions. Mr. McLean aspires to represent Ohio in the United States senate and as a senator holding office for six years he would vote on several important questions. His platform denounces trusts but the remedies proposed are not sufficient; he ought to endorse the remedies set forth in the Kansas City platform or suggest others equally good.

His platform denounces imperialism; he ought to endorse the remedy proposed by the Kansas City platform or suggest some other remedy equally as good. His platform does not state his views on government by injunction, arbitration and the black list; Mr. McLean ought to make his position clear on these points.

Mr. McLean will have to vote on various phases of the money question. Whether congress will have to deal with the proposition to open the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 will depend upon conditions. No one is able to speak with certainty upon the subject, but the republicans are pushing the following:

BILL.

To maintain the legal tender silver dollar at parity with gold.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of rep-

resentatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of July 14th, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin, and as much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14th, 1890, into standard silver dollars, is hereby repealed.

The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the legal tender silver dollars remaining outstanding; and to that end he is hereby directed to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars when presented to the treasury in the sum of five dollars or any multiple thereof, and all provisions of law for the use or maintenance of the reserve fund in the treasury relating to United States notes are, in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, hereby made applicable to the exchange of legal tender silver dollars.

Mr. McLean resides at the national capital and knows what is going on, why was his platform silent about this question? It is easy to "sit down on" Mr. Bryan—he is only important as he aids in accomplishing reforms—but to "sit down on" democratic principles and a national platform is a more serious matter. Before Mr. McLean puts on the senatorial toga he is likely to discover that the voters of the democratic party are a great deal more interested in principles than they are in individuals.

Wishing.

By JOHN G. SAXE.

I wish—that Sympathy and Love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion;
That Scorn and Jealousy and Hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of Ocean!

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that parsons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching;
I wish that practicing was not
So different from preaching!

I wish—that modest worth might be
Appraised with truth and candor;
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander,
I wish that men their vows would mind;
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers!

I wish—in fine—that Joy and Mirth,
And every good Ideal,
May come erewhile throughout the earth
To be the glorious Real;
Till God shall every creature bless
With His Supreme blessing,
And Hope be lost in Happiness,
And Wishing in Possessing!

Now that King Edward has decided to relieve the Peers of the necessity of kissing him at the time of his coronation Mr. Hanna ought to be less exacting of the republican leaders who pay homage to him.