

decisive victory. The fight there was made by the radical democracy along progressive democratic lines, against the greed of great corporations and it won, and the shouts of the victors are bringing back courage to democrats throughout the land. It is the first great victory of the organized democracy—there are many more to follow. The movement now is forward. The breach between the parties is widening. The fight for the people has commenced. A militant, progressive, triumphant, democracy proposes now to claim its own.

Is there still a disposition in the democratic party to be conservative in this great city? Is there a reactionary tendency in any portion of the party here? If there is then you are not in touch with the present aggressive, resistless forward movement of democracy.

Beyond the boundaries of this empire state lies the west now teeming with an industrious, intelligent population fully alive to all the issues of the hour—the great west with its broad fertile acres—with its streams running full, its navigable rivers, its prosperous towns and cities. Through the heart of this great section of our country there is pulsing a movement for the initiative and referendum—for public ownership—for shorter hours of labor—for the rights of the children.

Extracts from Mr. Rainey's Harlem speech follow:

A crisis in the history of the democratic party has been safely passed. The tendency to swing away from the theories advocated by Jefferson has been arrested, and today democrats all over the land are again, with renewed energy and courage, taking up the fight of the honest, old-fashioned democracy which the many-sided Jefferson believed and taught.

We have been straying in forbidden pastures. But we are now again returning to the straight highway along which we travelled in the days of Jefferson and Jackson. We have permitted men to occupy the executive positions in the party whose alliances were with the trusts and not with the people. We have made the mistake of yielding to the conservative, non-progressive element in the party.

The democratic party, mindful of its glorious career in the past, when it was the party of progress, is living now in the present, and is preparing for the future. In all those sections of the country where the new democratic spirit of activity is now at work there is no longer any talk of conservatism, as that term was used last year. We are not finding fault—there is no time for that in this busy world of action. We only say we have retreated far enough. With battle flags flying we are again advancing to meet the old enemy—the same enemy Jefferson encountered one hundred years ago—the same enemy which, under various disguises, has always been ready insidiously to attack the rights of the people and to assail the foundations of free government.

I come to you tonight with a message from the great state of Illinois. I am here to say that in that state the party is already reorganized along radical lines, and in the great city by the lakes we made last week a democratic fight against the greed of corporations and swept the clouds of defeat from the sky—and today in the great city of Chicago the sun is shining again. In that city they demolished a republican majority of 110,000 and built up in its place a democratic majority of 25,000. When you give democrats something to vote for you may always expect democratic majorities in democratic constituencies.

The fight for the regulation of rail-

road rates, for the regulation of private car lines and terminals, is on. The democratic party, true to its traditions and its history, is leading. If it is found impossible to regulate and control these public utilities—so that they are the servants, not the masters, of the people—Chicago has pointed out the way. Rather than submit to railroad ownership of the instruments of government, the people will demand and will have government ownership of railroads. A great battle has been fought and won; the people realize now their power, and there goes out now to every natural monopoly from the people a warning—they must submit to be regulated by the government or owned by the government.

Writing to a personal friend, Jefferson said: "I am persuaded that the good sense of the people will always be found to be the best army. They may be led astray for a moment, but will soon correct themselves." The great leader never enunciated a truer doctrine. The people are now engaged in the business of correcting themselves, and from all parts of the country comes the news of democratic victories—and there are more to follow.

The dangers from trusts and imperialism were never so apparent as now—the necessity for tariff revision was never so urgent. The people are beginning to realize that no relief can be expected from the republican party. It is too late now to divert the people with presidential tours—but it is not too late to recall what Jefferson said on this subject." Writing to Governor Sullivan in 1807, and commenting on this subject, he said:

"I confess that I am not reconciled to the idea of a chief magistrate parading himself through the several states, as an object of public gaze, and in quest of an applause which to be valuable should be purely voluntary. I had rather acquire silent good will by a faithful discharge of my duties than owe expressions of it to my putting myself in the way of receiving them." The demand is now for a return to the simplicity and honesty of Jefferson the democrat—to the radicalism and aggressiveness of Jefferson the great leader of men.

The Case Against Rockefeller

The champions of Rockefeller insist that the business methods of their patron saint are above criticism, and in these days when Rockefeller's gifts—or subsidies—are very generally discussed, it is not uncommon that a Rockefeller champion meets criticism with a demand for specifications. Although most people have a general idea of the Rockefeller methods, those who have not read the books that are accepted as authority on Rockefeller or whose memory as to details is not good, have been embarrassed in framing a reply. It is quite likely, also, that in many instances Rockefeller champions being well-meaning and sincere men are ignorant of their idols' bad record. For the purpose of ready reference an article written by Samuel E. Moffett for Collier's Weekly will be valuable. Mr. Moffett points out that Rockefeller's defenders seem to imagine that all the popular hostility to Mr. Rockefeller is based upon the fact that he made good bargains for the transportation of his product, and they confine their defense to this line. But Mr. Moffett says that in this they are not doing justice to their client and that what Mr. Rockefeller needs in order to dispel the public feeling against him is an advocate prepared to refute often repeated and widely published assertions with respect to other features. Mr. Moffett presents the bill of particulars as follows.

"That the foundation of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune was laid in a conspiracy with the railroads, not only to pay him secret rebates on his own shipments, but to give him like amounts on all the oil shipped by his competitors, thereby forcing those competitors, without their knowledge or consent, to subsidize Mr. Rockefeller's business. Furthermore, that in the beginning he bound the roads by express contract, in direct violation of their legal and moral obligations as common carriers, to maintain the business of his South Improvement company 'against injury by competition, and lower, or raise the gross rates of transportation for such times and to such an extent as might be necessary to overcome the competition,' that in accordance with this arrangement he

caused the rates on his competitor's oil to be doubled, and in one notorious instance of later date, in which he was shipping oil at ten cents per barrel, he made a railroad charge a rival thirty-five, of which the Standard Oil took twenty-five, generously allowing the railroad to keep ten.

"That while other shippers had secured rebates, the idea of using the power of the railroads to extort 'rake-offs' from his competitors was Mr. Rockefeller's own invention, and therefore not to be excused on the plea that he was only doing what others did.

"That while, as Mr. Rockefeller's apologists assert, ordinary rebates may not have been specifically forbidden by federal law before the passage of the interstate commerce act, they

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The finish is so fine you can use it for a looking glass—just see yourself in it. This certainly ought to please the women folks—primp before it—just in a minute.
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