

ROOSEVELT THEIR CHOICE

Former Silverites and Democrats Decline to Support Parker for President.

ALL PREFER PROSPERITY TO PARALYSIS

Views of D. C. Tillotson, Late Chairman of the National Silver Republican Party—Reasons Given by Others.

Many Democrats will vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks this fall. A large number have publicly announced their change of faith, but others have simply said to their friends that they prefer the known and tried Roosevelt to the hesitating, evasive and untried Parker. The names of some of these men, including Oscar Straus, John A. McCall, Major John Bryne, Patrick Egan, Richard Price Morgan and Eugene A. Phillips, have already been printed. Among those not heretofore noted are: Ernest Crawford, Judge W. M. Chandler, Dr. George H. Carpenter, William McLain, W. E. Williams, John Ennis, William D. Harrison, John T. Doyle, Charles P. Blaney and Daniel Buchanan.

From Baxter Springs, Kas., comes the information of wholesale desertions on the part of Bryan Democrats, and the forecasters predict that Cherokee, which gave Bryan 1,800 majority in 1896, will go solidly for the Republican ticket. Prominent among the Democrats who have announced their intention of supporting President Roosevelt are: T. H. Goodwin, mine owner; E. W. Dow, president telephone system; Samuel J. Crawford, former governor of Kansas; James H. Chubb, former member fusion legislature; J. C. Haskett, dry goods merchant; Samuel Biens, hay dealer; Edward Hodgkins, retired merchant; Dr. Orr Chubb, politician; W. S. Baxter, editor and C. E. Collins, politician.

End of Silver Republican Party.
An important accession to the Republican ranks is D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka, Kas., chairman of the national committee of the Silver Republican party in 1900. In a letter to J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says that the Silver Republicans are satisfied that the Roosevelt administration tried to do its duty with the people, and for that reason he and his friends will support it. This statement is of importance because the Silver Republicans voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and it is believed all will now return to the regular party organization. In a letter to Representative Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says:
"Present conditions make any further attempt to maintain a silver party organization a mere waste of time and with changed conditions could be changed political relations."
"It appears to me that the Democratic party has forfeited its claim upon all voters except such as vote the ticket from tradition. Indeed, the only Democrat who in a generation has stood for an idea is constrained to admit that the candidate of his party is the beneficiary of a fraud practiced upon the convention which nominated him."
"The Democratic party, through its attitude and the attitude of its candidates, admits that the Republican party is right on the money question. It admits that the Republican party has perfected the legislation needed for controlling the trusts and monopolies, a perfection that the Republican party itself has never claimed. It admits that, if successful, nothing in the way of tariff legislation can be effected except such as may be approved by the Republican party, yet it seeks to make tariff tinkering an issue."
"It condemns the acquisition of the right to build the Panama canal, but says ratify the act by keeping the goods. It sympathizes with the Filipinos, but fails to recognize that the acquisition of these islands was ratified by the people in 1900."
"It presents us with a candidate whose political virtues are of the negative sort. He claims that the body politic is sick and as a remedy proposes four years of paralysis. If this attitude is in good faith it would appear that there is no good reason for supporting the party or its candidate, if in bad faith there is every reason for not supporting them."
"With no definite programme to advocate and no settled policy of government to assert the opposition is devoting its energies to an attack upon President Roosevelt. His opponents are compelled to admit that he is a man of vitality, of high moral purpose in both civil and official life and one that does not evade official responsibility."
"While there are many honest and upright citizens among his opponents yet the fact remains that the President's vigorous and aggressive execution of his office has led the manipulator of predatory wealth, the professional agitator and the political grafter to make common cause against him. These are thoroughly convinced that the President is not safe, but legitimate and vested rights have no cause of complaint."
"The voter has to choose between one or the other of the candidates of the dominant parties or throw his vote away as a mere protest by voting for some third party candidate. It appears to me that the President is entitled to a vote of confidence, and above all party considerations the election of President Roosevelt is required as a vindication of moral courage and official integrity in the government of men—a vindication not of the candidate, but of the American people."

Parker's Letter a Disappointment.
Ernest Crawford, of Jamestown, N. Y., Democratic county committeeman and delegate to the Democratic State convention which instructed Judge Parker, has severed all connections with the Democratic party and has declared his intention of voting for President Roosevelt. In a letter to Walter Ed-

son, chairman of the county committee, Mr. Crawford says, among other things: "You will consider my relations with the Democratic party severed because that political organization has ceased to be the declared exponent of government policies and economic principles whose ultimate triumph is deemed more essential than the inauguration of any particular political regime. The final decision to cast my vote for Theodore Roosevelt is not a hasty conclusion. I conceive the political duty of a young man is first to his country; and secondly to that party whose policies applied to governmental affairs will conduce to industrial satisfaction, promote national commercial expansion, and assure the constitutional operation of law regardless of wealth, color or station."
"Mr. Crawford asserts that he did not vote for the indorsement of Judge Parker at the Albany convention, and that following the Democratic nominee's sensational telegram to the St. Louis convention Judge Parker's letter of acceptance was a keen disappointment."
An American, Not a Democrat.
Judge Walter M. Chandler, a lifelong Democrat of New York, has announced his intention of voting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. In stating his position Judge Chandler says that it took him eight years to reach "the lofty plane of moral courage and patriotic resolve to be an American and not a Democrat." He purposes also to permanently remain in the Republican party, preferring to follow the "dictates of reason and not of impulse." "I supported the Democratic ticket in 1900," said Judge Chandler, "on the single issue of the retention or non-retention of the Philippine islands. I now regard the Philippine question as a closed incident; on every other cardinal issue of the present campaign I am in hearty accord with the Republican party. Desires of living issues, wanting in righteous civic motives, totally disorganized and demoralized Democrats have forgotten or have at least abandoned the manly and enlightened methods of polemic warfare that made illustrious and forever memorable the days of Douglas and Lincoln."

Does Not Like Davis.
Dr. George H. Carpenter, of Ridgely, W. Va., who two years ago was prominently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress, has declared himself in favor of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He has also stated that he will not support John J. Cornwell for governor of West Virginia. In announcing his renunciation of the Democratic nominees Dr. Carpenter said: "I see nothing in the Democratic ticket or platform to attract my vote. Judge Parker has acted for a class of Democrats in whom I have no faith. He is unknown. The men who recommended him are distrusted. West Virginia is the worst corporation-ridden State in the Union, and the influence of Parker's running mate has been the chief cause in making it so."

After Seventy Years.
William McLain, of Ottumwa, Ia., who says he has been voting the Democratic ticket for seventy years, has announced his intention of supporting President Roosevelt. In making this statement Mr. McLain says that he is a safe and capable man to have at the head of the government, and that he believes in letting well enough alone. Mr. McLain is 96 years old and cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson.

Parker Too Uncertain.
W. E. Williams, of Boonville, Ind., who has been active in Democratic councils heretofore, will use his influence in support of the Republican national ticket. In declaring his intentions Mr. Williams places the welfare of himself and his neighbors above a party name after this fashion: "There has been an increase of 100 per cent in the value of lands in Warrick county in the last eight years. It used to be while Cleveland was President that lands sold for from \$6 to \$10 an acre. Now the same farms bring \$20 an acre. Parker is an uncertain quantity. The Democrats have no issue, but it is inevitable they would tinker with the tariff and bring about business stagnation."

Union Labor Men Renounce Democracy.
John Ennis and William D. Harrison, of Stamford, Conn., who have for years been prominent in Democratic politics and active in union labor politics, have renounced Parker and Davis and will support Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "The Democratic party repudiated every truly Democratic principle at the St. Louis convention," said Mr. Harrison. "Besides, it has nominated a man who has never placed himself on record on any question before the people. No one knows where he stands, and I cannot see how any one who has been a consistent Democrat for the last fifteen years can support Judge Parker."

Enthusiastic for Roosevelt.
John T. Doyle, of Stockton, Cal., who has held a number of high offices under Democratic rule, is enthusiastically supporting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr. Doyle asserts he is no longer able to support the platform of the Democratic party. City councilman, member of the board of police and fire commission and member of the board of managers of the Stockton State Hospital for the Insane are some of the offices which Mr. Doyle has filled.

Roosevelt Is Progressive.
Charles P. Blaney, of the legal firm of Keating & Wolrad, of New York, in reply to the appeals of the Lawyers

Constitutional Club in behalf of Judge Parker, gives the following reasons for his support of President Roosevelt:
"President Roosevelt appeals favorably to me because his administration has given to the country a progressive and liberal management of its affairs. Through its agency the United States has received the valuable privileges relating to the construction of the Panama canal, privileges which would not, and could not, have been acquired but for the firm and determined position quickly taken by the President. Furthermore, the present method of dealing with the Philippine question seems to me to be the only practical solution of that difficult problem."
Wisconsin Man Checks.
Daniel Buchanan, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., one of the leading and best known Democrats in Northern Wisconsin, has rebuffed Parker and Davis and announced his purpose of supporting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. At one time he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket and took an active part in politics. At the recent Republican county convention Mr. Buchanan was elected a delegate to the Congressional convention.

"SIZING UP" A. B. PARKER

Democratic Candidate Began His Career as a "Boss."

A PROTEGE OF DAVID B. HILL

"Practical Politician," Who Is Now Surrounded and Supported by Tammany Hall Leaders—Brief Glance at His Political Record.

Ever since that July day when the Democratic National Convention of 1904 adjourned, after nominating for President of the United States Alton B. Parker, of New York, the people of the country have been trying to find out something about the man for whom they are asked to vote early next November.

It has been hard work. Outside of the State of New York Alton B. Parker was practically unknown before the meeting of the Democratic convention at St. Louis. He still remains to the vast majority of voters throughout the country, unknown, except by his name and place of residence, with such additional light as has been thrown upon him by newspaper portraits.

In the matter of supplying pictures of Judge Parker, his home, his wife, children, grandchildren, son-in-law and other relations there has been no stint. The country has gazed its fill upon newspaper cuts representing Judge Parker, trimmed, so to speak, with various and assorted young relations, and in all of these pictures Mr. Parker has presented that bland, open and somewhat patronizing front with which mankind faces the world when it is striving to "look pleasant" and at the same time keep some infant prodigy still under the process of photography.

To be sure, the voters have seen pictures of Mr. Parker, and, and pictures of his home and of his family. They have been told that he was, when nominated, a judge, high up on the bench of the State of New York, and "the rest is silence." It is true that Mr. Parker, when notified of his nomination, pronounced a "speech of acceptance," but that proved such a merry-go-round of flat and meaningless words as fairly stunned the untrifled in their lairs. It gave no inkling as to what kind of a man the Democratic nominee might be, except that he possesses the not uncommon faculty of talking a great deal and saying nothing.

Searching the Record.
And so the American people sat down and studied, by such means as they had at hand, the man who asks their votes for the office of Chief Executive.
"It seems like a sort of 'unlight and unseeing game,'" said an old Illinois farmer. "I guess we'd better not trade, this time!"
There remained and remains for the awakened gaze of the American people the record of Mr. Parker's life, so much of it as has been in the public eye. With his private life let it be said, once for all, there is no reproach.

Alton B. Parker was born at Cortland, New York, in the neighborhood where he now lives, more than fifty years ago. He grew up in Ulster county, and began the practice of law there as a young man. From the beginning he was known as a politician of the kind which gains ends rather than a manager than as a candidate. In plain language, he was a "County Boss" in the Democratic fold. While a very young man he directed a campaign for Judge Shoemaker, in whose office he had studied law. Encouraged by his success in this effort he sought for himself the post of surrogate, as passed into no truces. Patiently, practically, he added one man to another, and the two to somebody else, until the result of his additions was the control of the county of Ulster.

The steady success of Judge Parker, his even, business methods, cold and bloodless in calculation and results, attracted the attention and the favor of David Bennett Hill. In 1885, when Mr. Hill was about to make his first canvass for the governorship of New York, he chose for the practical manager of his campaign Judge Parker. Thus at the age of thirty-three years Judge Parker became Hill's political manager. He elected his man.

Mr. Hill, early in his administration as Governor, rewarded his faithful manager by appointing him to the Supreme Bench of the State of New York. Judge Parker has, practically speaking, occupied the Supreme or the Court of Appeals bench ever since.

There is Judge Parker's public record. A practical politician, a manager of campaigns, a discoverer and protege of David Bennett Hill!
And now, at the end of this plain, unvarnished tale, it remains to be noted that from beginning to end there is not set down in all the pages devoted to Judge Parker and his candidacy one single utterance of inspiration, enthusiasm, patriotism, or even one word suggesting a broad and generous appreciation of public needs and public interests, small or great, in all the years during which Judge Parker has "handled" local campaigns.
His Counselors.
Next to a man's acts, judged by his avowed motives, there is no safer guide to his character and his mental qualities than his choice of associates and fellow workers. Turning from the meager tale of Judge Parker's political life to his political counselors and intimates, whom do we find?
Two forces: David Bennett Hill and

PARKER EXCORIATED

THOMAS E. WATSON'S RECENT SPEECH TO SOUTHERNERS.

Raising of the Negro Question by Democrats Denounced as Hypocrisy—Roosevelt Preferred to Hill's Candidate Who Is Bossed by Wall Street.

Thomas H. Watson, Populist candidate for the Presidency, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1, declared that the Democratic attack on President Roosevelt for the latter's alleged friendliness to the negro was a piece of Democratic hypocrisy and he challenged Parker to indicate his own position on the race issue. On this point Mr. Watson said:
"The South should demand to know the facts about Parker. How does he stand upon this alleged question? Is his position at all different from that of Roosevelt? If so, in what respect? The South should demand explicit reply to the following questions before it votes for him upon the assumption that he differs from Roosevelt on the negro question:
1. Would you refuse to seat at the same table with Booker Washington?
2. Would you refuse to appoint negroes to office in the South?
3. If elected will you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Bishop Turner, Booker Washington, and T. Thomas Fortune?
4. Do you approve the mixed schools of New York, inaugurated under Grover Cleveland, in which social equality is practically made a matter of compulsion?
5. If such schools—wherein black children and white children are educated together—are a good thing for your native State of New York, would they be a good thing for Georgia and South Carolina? If not, why not?"

Negro Cry Is Hypocrisy.
Taking up the discussion of the negro question, as far as its bearing on the present national campaign is concerned, Mr. Watson said that the Democratic national leaders have prostituted the name of Democrat and are demanding that they shall be followed blindly in spite of the fact that they have renounced every principle of Democracy. Asking, "Will the real Democrats follow the name rather than the principle?" he continued:
"In the South we are told we must submit to the surrender to Wall Street because of the nigger. What a blessed thing it is for Democratic leaders to declare that they have 'the nigger' to fall back on. For thirty years they have been doing business on 'the nigger,' and to-day he is their only stock in trade."
"Note the hypocrisy of it. In their national platform of 1872 they solemnly protested their allegiance to the doctrine of 'equality,' regardless of race or color, and pledged themselves to maintain the emancipation and the enfranchisement of the blacks."
"In 1870 at St. Louis, Henry Watterson, being chairman of the convention, they solemnly declared their devotion to the constitutional amendments growing out of the civil war."
"In 1880, in 1884, in 1888, the national conventions of the Democratic party reaffirmed these declarations on the negro question, and thus stood pledged to oppose any reopening of the question, or the thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen amendments. Yet after all these formal pledges we are now browbeaten and intimidated by Democrats who say we must endorse their capitulation to Belmont, David B. Hill, and Pat McCarran because of 'the nigger.'"

Negro Powerless in Politics.
"What can the Southern negro do?" asked Mr. Watson. "He has been disfranchised in nearly every Southern State excepting Georgia; and in Georgia they do not dare disfranchise him, because Democracy in Georgia cannot be maintained by the white vote." He continued:
"Therefore, the cry that we are in danger from 'the nigger' is the most hypocritical that unscrupulous leadership could invent. Grant Sherman and Sherman, with all their armies, could not revise the law of nature in the prostrate South."
"The white man is the one who ever has planted his foot the world over. Do you tell me that Roosevelt can do against the reprobated South what Thad Stevens could not do against the rebel South? Roosevelt could not do it even if he would."
"The Democratic leaders who talk this stuff, and the editors who write it, laugh and wink at one another at the same time, they know what a humbug it all is, and how it is being used to make the people forget or condense the charges made to Wall Street which they made at St. Louis."
"In the West Virginia Democratic convention, the State of the Democratic nominee for Vice President, the 'white supremacy' resolution was voted down, and on Aug. 12, 1894, Parker, who was then writing to the negro, James A. Ross, addressed him as 'My dear sir.' Just as though Ross had been a white man."

Surrender to Wall Street.
Turning to other issues, Mr. Watson said the Democratic leaders had surrendered to Wall Street because, as Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, put it, they were "tired of being in the minority." He continued:
"Not afraid of Roosevelt's militarism? No. Not afraid of Roosevelt's niggerism? No. Not afraid of Roosevelt's subterfuge? 'Tired of being in the minority,' there was the milk in the coconut."
"Not tired of being in the wrong? No. He did not even pretend that he had been in the wrong. Simply because they have been in the minority, they are ready to drop the principles which they swore for eight years were right, and to adopt those which even now they do not dare name right. Great God! what an attitude for the leaders of a great national party."
"I could become politically tipsy enough to vote for Parker on the platform of 1904, as constructed by Parker himself. I would take one more drink—a small one at that—and vote for the other twin, Roosevelt. Give me the original every time, rather than the blurred, indistinct copy. Give me the genuine article, rather than the spurious substitute."
What Has Parker Done?
Mr. Watson then paid his respects to Candidate Parker personally. He asked:
"Why should Georgians support Parker, of New York, rather than a fellow Georgian? What do you know of Parker? What has he done that was notable? What has he ever said that was notable? What has he ever written that stamped him with individuality?"
"David B. Hill declared at St. Louis that he had been intimate with Parker for thirty years, and that he did not know how Parker stood on the money question. Was his statement true? It is not true. It is the most negative public man on the American continent. Was the statement false? If so, David B. Hill is the boldest liar between the two oceans. Think of a man living so intimate terms with Alexander H. Stevens and Abe Lincoln for thirty years and not knowing how he stood on the greatest political questions of the day!"

The Populist leader declared that the people could not secure reforms in the Democratic party when it is "bossed by the same old Wall street crowd which debauched Cleveland's second administration." He declared that at St. Louis all the worthless empty honors had been given to Southern Democrats, who in return denounced Bryan and helped to "knife the Jeffersonians." Now, "because Dave Hill allowed John Sharp Williams to have a chairmanship" the whole South must be "driven under the lash of party discipline away from the gospel of our fathers and into political slavery to the Hamiltonians of New York."

A low wage scale is not consistent with the most wholesome development of the country and of its people. The consideration of the pending measure, as Mr. Blaine said of the Chinese exclusion act, connects itself intimately and inseparably with the labor question.—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1896.

I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organization of wage earners. Organization is one of the laws of our social and economic development at this time.—From Roosevelt's speech to Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1902.

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