

is the form set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Our institutions rest upon that conception of government—that it is a thing made by the people for themselves, that it is theirs, that they are the sovereigns and that the government is the instrument to work out their destiny, to protect their rights and to advance their interests.

Judge McCabe had taken a firm hold on this conception of government and in his life it was the controlling principle that guided him in the discharge of the duties of citizenship. He recognized the responsibilities of citizenship and he tried to live up to those responsibilities. Reference has been made here to the fact that when he came, a young man, into this community, he announced a political faith that was not in harmony with the prevailing sentiment, and I suppose it might have been added that during his long life here, he found himself constantly and continuously at variance politically with the majority of the people of this county.

He was not intolerant. He did not deny to others the right to hold their opinion. He was willing to concede to them the same rights that he claimed for himself, but in his willingness to stand, if necessary, alone in the defense of what one believed to be right, we find the beginning of progress. I know of no other tribute of man that more clearly convinces one that he wears the Divine image than the possession of this moral courage. I care not where you find it, I care not upon what side it is manifested, and I will not ask whether events prove the man to be right or wrong; I affirm that the willingness of man to die for his conviction is the foundation of all human progress. Without it, civilization is impossible. Cowards cannot make or move a world. It is only brave men who push it forward. It is only those who think, and, thinking, dare to speak, and speaking, are, if necessary, willing to die; they are the ones who achieve. Truth is always lonesome at first, and it would be lonesome always but for the courage of those who espouse it.

When a man sees a thing that he believes to be true, he has no right to conceal it. He must give it to the world and then the world passes judgment upon him. At first they scoff at it, and if the man who presents it has not the strength that comes with the conviction that that which he has said is true, he may be frightened but if he has that conviction, he repeats the statement, and each time more emphatically and after a while that which only he saw, some see, and that which some saw, many see, and then that which many saw, all see and the visions of the brave becomes the law of the land.

I remember hearing a lady say once and I never heard the truth expressed more felicitously, that when one person sees a thing, he is a fanatic; when quite a number see the same thing, he is no longer a fanatic, he is simply an enthusiast, and when all see it, he is a hero.

Judge McCabe had that spirit of independence, he had the moral courage that is so essential in the making of a great nation, and then he took hold upon a fundamental truth in all governments, and that is, that the people not only have the right to self-government, but that they have the capacity for it. He was not afraid of the people, not that he thought that they would not make mistakes but he thought and thought rightly, that the people have a right to make their own mistakes and that no few people have the God-given right to make mistakes for the rest of the people. He recognized that, when the people make mistakes they have the highest possible interest in correcting them and will correct their mistakes just as soon as they discover them.

Governments have been oppressive because a few people have made mistakes at the expense of the rest of the people and have had no interest in correcting them.

Judge McCabe believed that the government was most secure when it was most responsive to the will of the people. He believed that its foundation was most safe when the people were the foundation. He believed in popular government and he enjoyed life because he saw the ideas of popular government taking possession of the world. He was in partnership with the truth, and therefore his joy grew as that truth was vindicated throughout all lands.

Let me conclude what I have to say with the statement that his life was large because the foundation upon which he built it was large. He touched the people about him, because he was a natural and a normal man. His heart was big enough to take in all mankind. He felt that he was kin to the multitude, that every man

was his brother and he was willing to co-labor with his brothers in all that made for the advancement of his brother's good. Back of him and before him was a God; around him was the environment of a home. He was a part of society, and a useful part; he was a citizen in a great government, and he did his duty as a citizen. His life was long, and, like the path of the just, it was shining more and more unto the perfect day. His friends loved him because he was lovable. Love begets love. Of all whom the world has loved, it can be said that they loved him because he first loved them. If Judge McCabe had lived a selfish life, he would have died as the selfish die. But he did not live a selfish life. It was a life interwoven with the lives of many. He was a part of their life, and when he died, every heart that knew him felt a pang of sorrow.

It is sad that such a one should be taken from home and friends, but God has given us a wealth of things that comfort us. One is gratitude for the largeness of it; appreciation of the wealth of that life, the wealth shared by all who knew him; and the other is the hope of reunion beyond the grave.

There is a life beyond. The plan of human life is too large to end in the grave. The things that attach us to those whom we love are things that cannot die.

I am glad to have been counted among the friends of Judge McCabe. He was older by many years than I. It encouraged me when his ripper mind could endorse the things that my mind thought wise, and it encouraged me in the struggles through which we passed, to know that his loyal heart was beating in sympathy with everything which I had humbly tried to assist my fellowmen in doing. He was my friend. We feel helpless when age creeps on when we see the powers of the body decline and know that the day is not far distant when the great enemy of us all, will win his final victory. How gladly we would do anything within our power to prolong a human life, when that life is a part of our own; how helpless we feel when we stand by the body of a dead friend and feel that it is beyond our power to extend that life or bring back the spirit from the grave. But it is comforting to know that if this spirit cannot come back to us it is only a matter of years when our spirits will go to be reunited beyond the grave with the spirits that have been congenial here.

WATCH IT GROW

Mr. Bryan has given instructions that every new subscriber shall receive The Commoner for a period of two years (which will carry it beyond the presidential election of 1912) for the sum of one dollar. Every Commoner reader is asked to secure at least one new subscriber. Many will be able to secure more than one. Everyone, however, may render some aid in this work. The following named readers have sent in new subscribers:

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SOME LUMBER-AND-LORIMER DEMOCRATS

The democratic national convention at Denver in 1908 contained a platform promising the people free lumber. In the following session of congress, several amendments were offered, some providing for free lumber, and some, in the same spirit, for greatly reduced duties on lumber. Several democratic senators again and again repudiated their platform pledge and voted with Aldrich against free lumber and reduced rates on lumber. Again, nearly two years later, when Lorimer was on trial before the senate, a number of democratic senators voted in his favor. The democratic senators who voted both against free lumber and for Lorimer were these: Bailey, Texas; Bankhead, Ala.; Fletcher, Fla.; Foster, La.; Tillman, S. C.; Smith, Md.; Simmons, N. C.; Johnston, Ala.

The democrat who led the fight against free lumber was Bailey of Texas; the democrat who led the fight in favor of Lorimer was Bailey of Texas.—Collier's.