

BRYANITE CHANGES

COL. O. C. SABIN COMES OUT SQUARELY FOR ROOSEVELT.

Former Silver Knight Says the Men Now in Control of the Democratic Party Were Its Enemies in the Campaigns of 1896 and 1900.

Col. Oliver C. Sabin, formerly of Colorado, but now of Washington, who was one of W. J. Bryan's most enthusiastic supporters in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, has abjured Democracy, and will vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. During the campaigns named Col. Sabin was associated with Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in conducting the "Silver Knight," a free silver paper, and in organizing "The Silver Knights of America," a free silver organization. He also assisted in the writing of the book, "The Hand of Money," circulated so extensively throughout the country in the first campaign of Bryan. In a letter, recently published, Col. Sabin says:

"How it is possible for a man who is honestly in favor of the remonetization of silver to support Judge Parker, who is the very pet, the idol, you might say, of those men who defeated Bryan, I cannot conceive. Look over the whole list, from ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator Hill, Richard Olney, and, without naming them, the whole management of the Parker movement now, and we find that they were either the active or passive enemies of free silver and of Mr. Bryan, and, in fact, of everything that we, as silver men, held to be important in our campaign. They not only were against us in sentiment, but they organized a third party, went in and tried to destroy Mr. Bryan and the Democratic party, and they succeeded. Now this same old gang, bought up by the trusts, heeled by the trusts, supported by monopolistic money, the grinders of the face of the poor, is going out asking for the votes of silver men to support a man and a party that has abused us and our people more than they ever have the Republican party.

More Money in Circulation.
"The Republican party, with what faults it may have, cannot be accused of being insincere, and, furthermore, the Republican party has come to where we wanted them. What we wanted in regard to money was more of it, and the Republicans came to it in a different way. Of course none of us cared for the simple question of silver, only as it affected the volume of currency. There was too small an amount of money in circulation to do the business of the country. Now we have plenty of money.

"Look at the financial condition of our country now. Whoever saw such a country? Where in all history is there record of a country as prosperous as we are to-day? Look at our immense exportation of goods, billions of dollars being brought into our country from abroad more than we send out. The like was never seen before. Our farmers only a few years ago in the Western States were borrowing money at anywhere from 6 to 10 and in some States 12 per cent. Look at them now. You cannot loan them money, and most of them have 5 or 6 per cent for it. God is on our side, and the very earth responds to good times. Look at our corn crop, billions of bushels; wheat by the hundreds of millions, and at prices seldom before equalled.

Good Time to "Stand Pat."
"Taking it altogether, we find everybody and everything prosperous, and as it stands now I am of the opinion, very much, of these Iowa fellows who believe in the doctrine of 'standing pat.' I believe it is well to let good enough alone. I, or any other person except politicians, do not care who is in power, for there is no political favor we ask, only this, we want prosperity for our country—good times; we want our laboring men to be furnished with plenty of work at good times wages, who are thereby enabled to educate their children, dress themselves respectably, give themselves good homes, and it makes them valuable and useful citizens.

"President Roosevelt has never left us in doubt where he was on any question, always straight, honest, true and square. He is an American from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet, and nobody can have any doubt as to his standing by the flag of our country and commanding honest respect. The Democrats would do well not to carry on their campaign expecting to obtain votes from the American people by abusing the personality of Mr. Roosevelt. If they do, he will be elected by the largest majority any President has ever been since the days of Horace Greeley. Everybody knows Mr. Roosevelt is straight, and whether you are his political friend or enemy, you know he is a gentleman, honest, upright and sincere.

"The attempt to show that he is wild and erratic has no force whatever, because he has already had charge of the government for nearly four years, and he has done nothing but what was right, surrounding himself with the very best class of advisers, and if he has succeeded for the first four years of his administration, couldn't he do it four more? Can't we trust him better than Mr. Parker, led by Mr. Hill?

Men Should Be Honest.
"I think, furthermore, that in politics, as well as in the affairs of life, a man should be honest and sincere. Now, the gentlemen who are managing this Parker boom are neither honest nor sincere. Mr. Hill, I suppose to be the manager of the whole concern, as he nominated Mr. Parker in the convention; Mr. Parker is his creation. Mr. Hill at a Democratic convention in the State of New York openly advocated and passed a resolution to the effect of government ownership of all the coal mines; at the same time he and his friends, under cover, were making fun of the idea, and thought it was a good soap on the Republicans. They would no more think of carrying it into practice than they would of flying.

"Take it with the money question. They did not have honesty enough to come out and declare in favor of the gold standard, hoping to deceive somebody into the belief that they could support and were believers in silver, as we used to be. There is no sincerity in the whole party, no honesty in it, and I tell you that a party, community or man cannot succeed where it practices deceit, dishonesty and trickery. It cannot be done.

It is just as wrong morally to carry out dishonesty in politics as it is in business or morals, and I am opposed to it.

"So far as I am concerned, I am satisfied that the best man is in now, and propose to 'stand pat.'"

Among the many Democrats who have announced their intention of voting for Roosevelt is Nelson J. Bozarth, of Valparaiso, Ind. Mr. Bozarth was a leading candidate for Governor before the Indiana Democratic State convention and fought in the ranks during the civil war. He has repudiated Parker because of the stand taken by him toward old soldiers in his letter of acceptance. Mr. Bozarth is not the only old soldier who has bolted the Democratic ticket.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

By Henry Gassaway Davis.
(In his letter of acceptance, Mr. Davis bewails the fact that the per capita cost of administering the government has increased since the days of Buchanan, when it was \$2.01.)

I've wandered to the subject, John—that note you sent me, advising me that I have been put up for our V. P.—
And O, I can't help thinking, John, how times are changing so,
It costs us more to run things than some forty years ago.

In honest old Buchanan's days, before the civil war, we didn't have the money, nor so much to spend it for—
Two dollars and a penny was the average, you know;
Expenses have gone up a heap since forty years ago.

They say the country's grown in wealth and territory, too,
But I have been so busy, John, these facts I never knew;
When this was but a little land, expenses were quite low—
Assessments were not very high, some forty years ago.

In fact, it's more than forty years, as sure as you're alive;
Now, since I come to think of it, the lapse is forty-five:
In '59 Buchanan was the boss of all the show—
(I might have been a candidate, some forty years ago).

It's strange the country won't stand still, that it will spread and spread—
Why, I remember when it crossed the Mississippi's bed,
And when we quelled the red man with his arrow and his bow—
Alas, but times have changed, dear John, since forty years ago!

Sometimes, dear John, when I observe that soreness in my neck,
And hear the frantic calls that ask another heavy check,
I wish I'd run for office in the olden, golden glow,
For it was vastly cheaper, John, some forty years ago.

To-day they say the railroads run to almost every town,
They span the land from sea to sea, crosswise, and up and down,
And where was once a wilderness the busy whistles blow—
That's why expenses have increased since forty years ago.

They tell me we have islands now, all scattered through the sea—
Ah, John, the times to-day ain't like the times that used to be!
They say that folks use sulky plows where once they used a hoe—
These things make bills much higher, John, than forty years ago.

We didn't have no steamboats then—
Not like these nowadays,
No steel and iron liners, nor no cruisers, anyways—
I can't remember everything, but, John, I know
The government costs more than it did forty years ago.

They say that we have telephones, electric lights, and all,
And trolley cars, and miles and miles of harvest every fall,
But notice the expenses, John! They worry me, and so,
I wish that you had chosen me some forty years ago.

DEMOCRATS AT WAR.

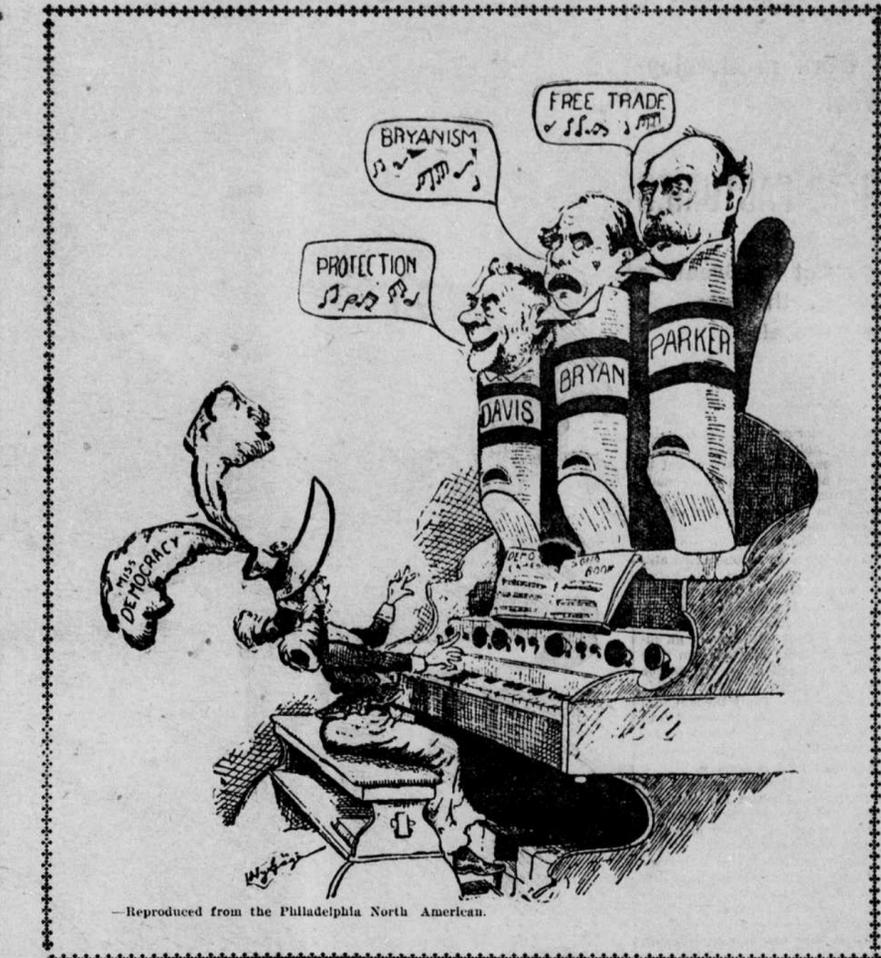
Hearst's Paper Makes Savage Attack on Ex-Secretary Olney.
The wake on the Democratic ticket of 1904 has begun, although it is some days before the day set for the official funeral. Among the protesting mourners, Hearst's attention by the following truculent howl. There is copied here only the opening notes of the performance:
"According to the little-souled Olney, Attorney General in Cleveland's cabinet, the war with Spain was a comical blunder, and the men that gave their lives for the freeing of Cuba were fools that had much better have stayed at home.

"Mr. Olney, by some unaccountable error of the Democratic managers in this campaign, has been making speeches in behalf of Judge Parker, and this noble sentiment is one of the things that he has been saying.
"At Cooper Union last night, to a meeting called under the auspices of Democracy, he spoke with a nasty sneer of our needless scrimmage with Spain over Cuba," and again, later in his remarks, sneered at what he called in his pleasant way 'that development of jingoism and militarism which brought on the scrap with Spain.'

"IF MR. OLNEY HAD BEEN ENGAGED TO MAKE VOTES FOR MR. ROOSEVELT HE COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE HIT UPON A BETTER WAY."
This criticism might well be applied, by the Democrats, to Mr. Olney's entire Cooper Union speech. In his comments upon the Republican foreign policy, the Philippine question and its financial management, Mr. Olney touched, with a rash hand, the nerves of national honor and pride. It was a sure way to produce a vast crop of voters for Roosevelt. It is admitted that Olney spoke to a silent house. It is not surprising.

"We believe in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world, and in a sound monetary system as matters not of momentary political expediency, but of permanent organic policy,"—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

HARMONY.



—Reproduced from the Philadelphia North American.

DEMOCRATIC ANARCHIST.

Assassination Preached by an Incendiary "Nigger" Hater.

If Democracy has returned to "sanity," as Grover Cleveland asserts, it is certain the party has not yet purged itself of something even worse than insanity. Anarchists are a greater curse to any community than lunatics, for lunatics are often harmless to society; but anarchists, by their words and deeds, are always a menace. Take the case of Congressman J. T. Heflin, for instance. He is an Alabamian with a mouth more dangerous than a dozen Cziogozes. The assassin of President McKinley did not openly preach anarchism before carrying out his purpose and thereby incite others to slay public men. Heflin is more cowardly. In a recent speech at Tuskegee, Ala., the home of Booker T. Washington, and the negro school conducted by him, Heflin said:

"There they sat, Roosevelt and Booker, and if Cziogoz or one of his kind had thrown a bomb under the table no great harm would have been done the country."

Of the report that Booker Washington was going to help to beat him for election to Congress, Heflin said:
"If Booker takes a hand in this thing it will be one time I will ask him to step out. I will ask him to 'hands off,' and you know we have a way of influencing negroes down here."

Heflin, who succeeded Congressman Thompson, had a fight with his Republican opponent, Captain B. W. Walker, on Sunday. Smarting under this, he attacked Walker fiercely in his speech. He described him as "a black and tan serpent hissing at the feet of honest, upright Democrats." He said it was the desire of the Republicans to have Walker sent to Congress so they could say: "Here's a friend of Booker Washington, and it shows how he is looked upon down there and how the people uphold him."

"If Parker is elected President," he said, "and Booker Washington goes to Washington, you will find him eating in the kitchen instead of the dining room."
Heflin said he refused to meet Walker in joint debate because that would have recognized him as his equal. He added:
"I do not recognize any black and tan as my equal. I will not lower myself to the level of a black and tan who mingles on equal terms with negroes."

It avails Heflin nothing to say his bomb talk was intended to be jocular. The fact remains that it was incendiary language, such as is made criminal by the anti-anarchist law recently passed by Congress. The Democratic party has much to answer for, and unless it muzzles such blatant "nigger" haters as Heflin it may have more crimes laid at its doors. Heflin is one of the leaders of the party in the South, and his utterances are an indication that Democracy is, at least, not "safe," even if it is now "sane," as Mr. Cleveland would have the people believe.

DEMOCRATIC INDECISION.

Country Has Suffered Because of It When that Party Was in Power.

Whenever the Democratic party has had a chance at power its course has been like that of the donkey in the fable, which died of starvation while trying to decide which to eat first, its oats or its hay.

It was this way when Buchanan was President, and could not make up his mind whether or not to suppress by force the secession movement in the South, and so postponed having anything done until Lincoln could become President. This dilatory policy was largely responsible for the enormous cost in money and lives of suppressing the rebellion.

When Cleveland was President the country suffered quite as much from agonizing uncertainty as to what the Democrats were really going to do, as from the actual evils that they did do. On neither the tariff nor on the money question was there any unity of opinion amongst the Democrats, and never was it possible to forecast just what would be done. The Democrats took one year and five months to work up and pass their Wilson bill after the inauguration of Pres-

ident Cleveland, as against four months and twenty days that it took the Republicans to pass the Dingley bill after the inauguration of President McKinley.

No less than 634 amendments were made to the Wilson bill before it was passed—and then, despite this enormous number of patches to make the bill suit all Democrats, President Cleveland viewed it "with the utmost disappointment" and said that it was marked with places "where the deadly blight of treason has blasted the counsels of the brave in their hour of might." The colossal failure of this bill to produce enough revenue to run the government, as well as the general blow it inflicted on the industries of the country, thereby driving thousands of men out of employment, was in sharp contrast to the success of the Dingley bill in not only producing enough revenue but in giving employment to thousands of people out of work, and in restoring good times to the country.

THE QUESTION BOX.

Answers by William Shagbark.

To the Editor:
Alton B. Parker says he will, if he is elected President, revoke the age pension order, but try to get Congress to allow soldiers a service pension. Do you think Judge Parker would be able to get such a measure through Congress?—Old Soldier.

Answer: The service pension bill failed to pass the last Congress, which was Republican. It would have no chance, of course, in a Democratic Congress. The Disability Pension bill, as construed by President Roosevelt and the Secretary of the Interior, is all right. There is no danger of Parker's getting the chance he wants to cut off the old soldiers' little pension of \$6 to \$12 a month. VOTE AS YOU SHOT.

To the Editor:
When will the work of sanitation begin in the Panama Canal region?—An American Mother.

Answer: The first work of the commission was that improving the sanitary conditions along the canal route. The work is progressing steadily. The entire route is being overhauled, the buildings disinfected and cleaned, and plans are under way for providing a supply of pure drinking water. From the moment when President Roosevelt had power to take up the matter, everything about the Panama canal has been rushed, and the work is going on in a practical manner.

To the Editor:
How do the black men in the South please the Democrats? We have worked hard, and claimed title. Yet we can't seem to suit anyone.—Uncle Tom No. 2.

Answer: According to the Tillman kind of Southern statesmen, the only thing a colored man could do to obtain peace is to die. But there are ten men to one in this matter, and where one is friendly, the republic still lives, and color, race or religion cannot shut out citizens from the benefits of American freedom.

To the Editor:
I belong to an old Democratic family. Why should I not follow the traditions of my kin, and vote as my father did?—John Dean.

Answer: Because there is nothing left for you to vote for. Nothing but an empty name. Democracy to-day is merely negation, criticism and idle complaining. True Democracy—that is the doctrine of the equal rights and opportunities of man is only found in Republicanism.

In a speech at Norfolk, Neb., Mr. Bryan said: "On a number of questions Judge Parker is too much like Roosevelt to suit us." This raised a howl among the Parker "machine" managers, and Mr. Bryan hastened to deny that he had made such a statement. A recent dispatch from Norfolk says that 1,000 Republicans and Democrats, who heard Mr. Bryan speak, are ready to take oath that he expressed himself as reported. Mr. Bryan is getting in hot water in his efforts to smile after swallowing the bitter gold telegram.

Thomas E. Watson, People's candidate for President, says: "The Democrats have a meaningless platform and a speechless candidate."

AN EMBARRASSING TRUTH.

Zealous Parker Man Thinks Bryan a Danger to the Party.

In the course of a political campaign the truth will come out at moments and in quarters most unexpected. Some members of the party more honest and candid than the rest will speak out and utter truths that must be most embarrassing to the party, and which, like a flash of lightning, reveal objects and purposes that before were shrouded in purposeful darkness. Such effects must have been produced by the utterances of the honest and able editor of the South Bend Times, one of the most influential Democratic newspapers in northern Indiana, and these utterances are worthy of more than a passing notice because they reveal a condition of things within the ranks of the Democratic party suggestive of its hopeless disension and decadence.

Mr. J. B. Stoll, the editor of the Times, comes out openly in advocacy of the election of Parker and Davis, not on the ground that they stand for principles or measures which are not also advocated by Roosevelt and Fairbanks, but for this one and chief reason: that the election of Parker will effectually and permanently kill Bryan and all that Bryan represents in the past and will represent in the future. Among other things, Mr. Stoll says:

Parker and Davis, triumphant in November, will put a quietus on the radical departure foreshadowed by Mr. Bryan. An engaging personality and persuasive eloquence may, under certain conditions, popularize a project fraught with incalculable danger to our institutions and lead to the destruction of the republic itself.

Thus it is plain how Mr. Bryan's past and future Democracy is valued by the friends of Parker, yet Mr. Bryan was invited to stump Indiana on the theory that he could induce his former followers to vote for the very candidate whose election will put the stamp of condemnation on all that he ever did and advocated, and upon the good judgment, intelligence and patriotism of all his friends and supporters, telling them, in effect, that they have been nothing less than enemies of the republic.

When we place the damning judgment of Parker's friends against the opinions heretofore held by Mr. Bryan about Parker we must come to the conclusion that the two great leaders of Democracy have formed a remarkably true estimate of each other's virtues and methods. This is what Mr. Bryan said in his Chicago speech of April 23:

I can prove to every unbiased mind that Judge Parker is not a fit man for the Democratic party or any other party to nominate that stands for honesty and fair-dealing in politics.

And here is what Mr. Bryan said in the nomination of Parker:

I HAVE NOTHING TO TAKE BACK. I HAVE NOTHING TO WITHDRAW OF THE THINGS I HAVE SAID.

In view of these unqualified statements it will be particularly interesting to watch how Mr. Bryan will be able to convince his many friends in former battles that he really wishes Mr. Parker's success, and especially after the Parker leaders have shown such an undisguised disposition to consign Mr. Bryan to political oblivion in case of such success.

An Organized Appetite for Office.

The Chicago Chronicle says:

Four years ago the issue was the full dinner pail. This year the issue at the South is the Booker Washington luncheon. In the course of time we may develop a pie-for-breakfast party.

And in the north the Democrats represent the Hungry Joe party now.

First Voters for Roosevelt.

The thirty days before election roundup of voters reveals the fact that nearly every first voter is going to cast his ballot for Roosevelt. It would be a dull young American, indeed, who should consider a vote for the "has-beens" as worth while.

"To say that action against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the National Government should take no action whatever to regulate them."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

IS PROTECTION A ROBBERY?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our savings banks—not national banks nor trust companies—hold more than \$3,300,000,000 on deposit, against \$1,748,000,000 in 1894, an increase of \$1,552,000,000 in ten years, of which seven have been protective tariff years?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that the savings banks of New York and New England alone, the banks of the working people, have more money on deposit than had all the savings banks of our country in 1894?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that the 1903 figures showed 7,305,000 savings bank depositors, an increase of 2,240,000 since 1896?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that the total deposits (exclusive of government bonds) in our banking institutions generally in 1903 amounted to \$9,673,000,000, an increase of \$4,757,000,000 over 1896?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our export of domestic manufactures increased from \$277,000,000 in 1897 (last low-tariff fiscal year), to \$452,000,000 in 1904 (last complete protective-tariff fiscal year), an increase of \$175,000,000?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our home consumption of wheat in 1904 fiscal year, was 517,000,000 bushels, or 49,000,000 bushels in excess of 1903 fiscal year, in spite of the fact that our 1904 wheat crop was 33,000,000 bushels short of that of 1903?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our production of pig iron increased from 7,000,000 tons in 1894 to 18,000,000 tons in 1903?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our coal production increased from 152,000,000 tons in 1894 to 319,000,000 tons in 1903?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our cotton mills used up 3,924,000 bales of raw cotton in 1903, an increase of 2,945,000 bales over 1890, and 1,419,000 bales over 1896?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that in 1903 the cotton mills of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia showed the following increase over 1897, the last low-tariff fiscal year?
Mills 186
Spindles 3,444,323
Bales consumed 705,462

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our public debt decreased from \$2,331,000,000 in 1890 to \$895,000,000 in 1904, a decrease of \$1,436,000,000?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our manufacturing and wage-earning interests show the following increases in 1903 over 1896?

Factories 240,000
Factory workers 3,300,000
Factory pay rolls, yearly, \$3,000,000,000
Factory output, yearly, \$5,000,000,000

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that our importation of tin plate decreased from 385,000,000 pounds in 1896 to 110,000,000 pounds in 1903, while our manufacture of tin plate increased from 350,000,000 to 820,000,000 pounds, an increase of 470,000,000 pounds, in only six years of protection?

Is protection a robbery, in view of the fact that since Abraham Lincoln's first election, in 1860, we show the following increases?

Increased exports, 1904 . . . \$1,127,000,000
Increased imports, 1904 . . . 638,000,000
National wealth \$4,000,000,000
Money circulation 2,086,000,000
Farms and farm property, 12,500,000,000
Farm products, increase 1904 2,700,000,000
Farm animals, excess 1903 3,102,000,000
Government revenue, excess 1904 485,000,000
Increased petroleum products, gals. 2,940,000,000
Increased copper production, tons 263,388
Increased corn crop, bushels 1,500,000,000
Increased wheat crop, bushels 464,000,000
Increased gold and silver production 101,000,000
Increased cotton picked, bales 5,826,000
Increase steam railway mileage 190,000
Newspapers, etc., increase. 16,434
Patents granted, increase. 26,821
Sault Ste. Marie tonnage, yearly increase 27,333,000
American shipping, domestic, increase, tons 2,391,000

And all the foregoing is only part of what might be credited to the protective tariff. WALTER J. BALLARD.

Not Fit to Govern.

When Grover Cleveland was elected President the second time the first thing he did was to withdraw from the Senate the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii and order the American flag there to be hauled down. The Democratic party approved this action as brave and patriotic. He prevented annexation as long as he could and the Democratic party applauded every step he took.

Finally, in the second year of McKinley's administration annexation was completed and the islands entered on a new career of prosperity. Now no Democratic speaker would dare to advocate the surrender or evacuation of Hawaii. A few years hence it will be the same with the Philippines.

A party that opposes extending the area of liberty and that advocates hauling down the American flag where it has been legally and rightfully raised is not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the government.

Poverty in Free-Trade England.

It was stated in the Manchester City Council a few days ago that 40,000 to 50,000 people in that city were on the verge of starvation and that similar conditions prevailed in London and other large cities of the United Kingdom. Joseph Chamberlain has just stated in a speech that there are 1,000,000 fewer laborers in the United Kingdom now than in 1851, and that the capital of the farmers has fallen \$1,000,000,000, that 13,000,000 people are underfed, while America, Germany and other foreign countries are prospering. Neither the present industrial condition of free trade England, nor the condition of the United States when it got a dose of free trade during the last Democratic administration in 1893-1897, offers any promise of good that could be wrought by Democratic victory in 1904.

All Ready for the Blow.
Now William Jennings Bryan
Has dipped his pen in woe,
And has his leader written—
It says: "I told you so."