Supplement to

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RECORD OF THE DEMOCRACY

Its Professions and Promises **Compared** with Its Performances.

VERITABLE CALAMITY PARTY

Preaches the Gospel of Discontent and Wastes Time in Obstructing Wise and Beneficent Republican Policies.

Congressman J. Adam Bede tells of meeting a typical member of the party his family to the level of the pauper of promises and calamity howlers. The Democrat had just come out of a saloon patriotism, it gave all possible aid to when he told Bede he had been buying the rebellion. some lining for his underclothes. In reply to Bede's query as to how he was getting on, the unfortunate desciple of Jefferson answered:

"That his horse went dead and his mule went lame.

And he lost six cows in a poker game: Then a hurricane came, on a summer's day, And blew the house where he lived, away; And an earthquake came when that was

And swallowed the land that the house

stood on, Then the tax collector soon came 'round And charged him up with the hole in the ground."

Bede said that his friend thought that if you could analyze his case and those go out and kick themselves.

Short on Performance.

Democrats do not know the meaning of the word "performance," when applied to doing anything for the general good, the advancement of the human race, or the betterment of mankind. As a party it has been trying the St. Louis convention: to write it for more than a full round "WANTED-A good, active, energetic century, and yet it has not succeeded in Dimmycrat, sthrong iv lung an' forming the first letter. To do anything constructive or of permanent benefit seems utterly beyond its moral and thrusts, but a friend iv organized capital; psychic conception, or physical capacity psychic conception, or physical capacity throdden people, but not be anny means to perform. Its normal attitude is with hostile to vested inthrests; must advocate its face to the past and its back to the future. It never sees an opportunity until the issue has been permanently setsentiment. Then it will stand up, with unblushing and inconceivable effrontery, and say: "I did it." If the question of locomotion, with it, depended upon the two limbs of promise and performance, it would limp through its course a loathsome deformity. The promise leg would reach several helpless victim of promisephobia for a ities to be fatal, but a slow death carpunishment.

slave-holder in his efforts to perpetuate the institution of human slavery and to extend slave labor at the expense of free labor. The sacrifice of principle necessitated by this relationship led to rapid decay. The party ceased to produce great leaders. Men of conscience and courage, like Thomas H. Benton, left it. The significance of this period is the illustration it gives of the disastrous results of a betrayal of principles, to the morals, honor and usefulness of a party. The people have not trusted the Democratic party since, except during the two brief nightmares of the Cleveland ad-

ministrations. Party's Shameful Record.

Founded on the wrong side of moral and political ethics, it spent the first sixty years of its existence along the lines of self-aggrandizement and narrow partisan legislation. While professing in its platforms to be the friend of the masses, it persistenly enacted laws which bound them to penury and distress. While publicly advocating a broad, intelligent citizenship, it voted against individual freedom. While beating the tom-toms for prosperity to the people, it voted against cheap postage, the Homestead law, and the Resumption of Specie Payment. Claiming to be in favor of a higher standard of living for the workingman, it enacted free-trade measures which sent him into indefinite. enforced idleness, and reduced him and labor of Europe. Professing the utmost

Some Comparisons.

Contrasted with the grand old Republican party: the one abolished slavery, the other upheld it to the last; the one put down the rebellion, the other supported the rebellion; the one preserved the National faith and credit, and paid the National debt, the other tried every scheme and expedient to stultify the republic and avoid the debt; the one preserved the standard of value unchanged, the other sought to tamper with it and destroy it.

Gets Worse Instead of Better.

The professions and promises of the was carrying the single tax too far. But Democratic party, during the past fortythree years, and the absence of all perof all chronic complainers and kickers formance are as notorious as ever. They you would find that, out of a hundred show the lack of ideas, or purpose, but of them, at least ninety-eight ought to abound in hypocritical dogmas and flatulent pretenses. It has "reversed" itself on almost every important National measure and brought upon itself the ridicule of right-thinking people. Apropos of this deplorable condition in the party, "Mr. Dooley" proposed the following want ad., a little while before

> limb; must be in favor iv sound money, but not too sound: an' anti-impervalist, but f'r

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After His Speech.



JUDGE PARKER

After His Telegram.

President Roosevelt that Is Without Foundation. SAFEST MAN IN COUNTRY

UNSAFE! UNSAFE! UNSAFE!

Democratic Charge Against

Three Years in the White House and at No Time Has Anything Been Done that **Did Not Tend Toward Peace** with All the World.

When the bitter personal attacks on Theodore Roosevelt are analyzed, and when a Democratic agitator is asked to define his opposition to the President, the inevitable reply is that "Roosevelt is an unsafe man." Now, is he?

What makes an unsafe man? When is a man safe and when is he danger. ous? How are we to judge a manby what he has done or by what some one says he may do? Are we justified in calling a man unsafe who has all his life been eminently safe? Is not a man entitled to the reputation he makes for himself?

For three years Theodore Roosevelt has had absolute power, as President of the United States, and yet during that three years, although called to the great office suddenly, as the result of a hor-rible murder, he has never lost his head. He has never done a dangerous thing, he has at no time involved the country in difficulties, either at home or abroad.

False Predictions.

Immediately following the murder of William McKinley predictions were freely made in the Democratic press that President Roosevelt would involve the country in war. Has he done so?

It was also freely predicted that he would break with the Republican majority in the House and the Senate, and that he would insist on having his own way, disregarding the advice of the time-honored leaders of the party. Has he done so?

Does not every one know, on the contrary, that the conditions of peace between the United States and the rest of the world were never more securely anchored than to-day? This has not been because the President has not had

Founded on a Mistake.

Jefferson, its father, while a man of deep learning and consummate diplomacy, hated Washington, and early opposed the cardinal principles of the Federal Government. He organized the Democratic party to aid him in this opposition. Washington and Hamilton wanted a strong protective government. Jefferson wanted a weak "Government that would govern the least." Founded

Party Odium Under Jackson.

If Jefferson was the founder of Deter the Jeffersonian period, 1801-25, came the Jacksonian, 1825-40. The significance of the Jackson era of Democracy lies in the fact that he was able to build a machine from the rabble or the less educated classes, that enabled him actually to assert his claims in conflict with the Constitution and against the idea of Republicanism. He assumed a position between Congress and the people, as it were; as a patriarchal ruler of the respect for law. The first clear symptom Parker and his party: of the decline of a healthy political spirit was the election and re-election of Jackson to the Presidency. His administration paved a broad way for the demor- Let's endeavor to elect him. alizing transformation of the American people. Under Jackson, politics were vulgarized and American society was deprived of its rightful influence over government.

Partisans, Not Patriots.

The twenty years from the defeat of Van Buren in 1840 to the defeat of Let us give the people's banner Douglas in 1860 brought additional dis-Unto him to nobly bear. Bat it's dangerous to do it, aster and odium upon Democratic administration. The strength of the party has always rested in the Solid South, and the uneducated riffraff of our great Let us rest our hopes upon him.

holdin' onto what we've got; an inimy of a sympathizer with th' crushed an' down sthrikes, gover mint be injunction, free sil-ver, sound money, greenbacks, a single tax, a tariff f'r rivinoo, th' constituction to follow th' flag as far as it can, an' no tled by the Republican party and public farther; civil service rayform iv th' la'ads in office, an' all th' gr-reat an' gloryous principles iv our gr-reat an' gloryous party, or anny gr-reat an' gloryous parts thereof. He must be akelly at home in Wall street an' th' stock yards, in th' parlors iv th' r-rich an' th' kitchens iv th' poor."

Clevelandism and Democracy.

During Cleveland's administration our National debt increased a half million times around the earth and then to the dollars a day in the face of the party's moon, while the performance member promise of better times. Each day we could not be found, intact, with a pow- lost half a million dollars in foreign erful magnifying glass. It has been a trade. During that administration the value of farm products decreased more hundred and one years, and there is not than five hundred million dollars. Disa single symptom of relief in sight. The trust and panic paralyzed the great indisease is conceded by the best author- dustrial system of the country. Banks closed their doors; business houses asries its own peculiar form of retributive signed; the balance of trade was against us; capital withdrew from the fields of

legitimate enterprise into secret places: labor was forced into unwilling idleness; we had deserted mills, smokeless factories, silent machinery. We had tramps and beggars, industrial armies, starving women and children. Two million ablebodied men were begging for workthe opportunity to earn bread for their starving families.

Unworthy of Existence.

This happened during the administraon the idea of resentment, resistance, ne- tion of the Democratic party which durgation, subversion and an academic and ing fifty years has added nothing to false conception of personal privilege, progress, nothing to the cause of liberty, the party has quite naturally been nothing to freedom, nothing to the glory "forpinst" all sane measures directed of our common country. This is the toward the healthy progress of the coun- party that, no matter what it promises. try and the real advancement of its peo- always goes into partnership with calample. Being a party of opposition and ity. It feeds on disaster and fattens on obstruction its policy has been to preach despair. The only time it has had concalamity and foster discontent; to prom- trol of this country during this generfse everything and actually do nothing. ation, it shut the doors of industry and

clothed labor in rags. It fought under the dishonored banner of free silver, it the party of calamity, professions and lest their power shall be overthrown." promises-the oft-defeated, discouraged, disorganized, disgraced, divided, decrepit without an issue, without a principle, without a policy, without a platform, without a leader and without hope. In closing we quote S. E. Kisor, of

"Bryan's Position.

"Friends and countrymen, let's trust him-Though he's not a man to trust-Though his cause is far from just; I have put away all rancor As I promised them I would, I am for the splendid ticket, Though it isn't any good.

"Let us gird ourselves for battle-But I hope we cannot win-Let us pray to be successful, Though success would be a sin; For he isn't on the square.

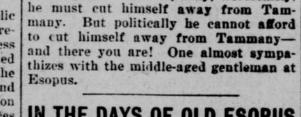
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EDUCATION IN POLITICS.

Parker Talks of It, but Relies on the Streugth of Tammany.

Judge Parker says this: "Whenever a great question of public

importance has arisen, it has been presented and championed through the press and on the rostrum by the educated mocracy, Jackson is its patron saint. Af. opposed keeping our flag in the Orient, thinkers of the country, who, for the and advocated that it be lowered in time being, are the real leaders, and retreat and trailed in the dust of dis- under whose banners the organization honor. Such is a part of the record of leaders hasten to marshal their forces IN THE DAYS OF OLD ESOPUS What Judge Parker has said above is true and right and sensible. But In the days of old Esopus, old Democratic party. It stands to-day what, after the expression of such an opinion, is Judge Parker's course? It is very true that the educated thinkers of the country should conduct the affairs of the country. But what is Judge public. The curse of Jackson's ad- the Nebraska Independent, who puts Parker doing? Upon what and whom ministration was that it weakened re- these words in Bryan's mouth as regards does Judge Parker rely for carrying the State of New York; one of the States. the influence of whose electoral votes is great in the results of the Presidential campaign. He relies upon an un-American combination known as Tammany Hall. It is absolutely impossible that the man could hope to carry his, own State without the aid of this most corrupt organization, in the greatest city of the country-an organization that has simply become an enormous fester upon the State in which it exists. But it has been accepted in all exigencies, by the Democratic party, which, to the credit of that party, is a little above Tammany. How ridiculous, under the circum- He is angry with President Roosevelt stances, is the attitude of the more or simply and solely for interfering with



the statement of the thing. If this re-

spectable jurist up in Esopus pretends to

say that the educated human beings in

this country can, under any circum-

stances, be with him, why, necessarily,

A Song of 1904. Are you on?

In the days of old Esopus

strive. But he never did get there, And we really didn't care-

Are you on, are you on, are you on? In the days of old Esopus,

Are you on? In the days of old Esopus, Are you on? In the days of old Esopus What a foolish way to dope us, Are you on, are you on, are you on?

Parker Is the Hope of Trusts. (New York Tribune.)

James J. Hill's selection of Judge this fall. Parker as his candidate is significant. The people of this country have learnless qualified jurist who lives in Eso- his lawless schemes to monopolise the

an opportunity to go to war. There have been half a dozen such opportunities at the very least since he became President, when, if he had been the unsafe man he was alleged to be, he might easily have involved us in war with one or more of the great powers of Europe. He has met every diplomatic emergency with rough and ready diplomacy and extraordinary tact, which have won for the United States the respect of the civilized world.

Record in Diplomacy.

Look over the record of the State Department under Theodore Roosevelt for the last three years, and see how much has been accomplished to uphold the dignity and the honor of the United States, without at any time causing the slightest apprehension of foreign war. It was during the present administration that a special commission was appointed to adjust the disputed boundary between Alaska and the Dominion of Canada. Some of the Canadian people and papers talked rather savagely. There was every opportunity for a misstep on the part of the United States. A little too much bluster, a little too pronounced brag. failure in tact at the proper moment, a substitution of timidity for bravery, or of rashness for conservatism by Theodore Roosevelt would have fanned the feeling in Canada into a dangerous flame. The Alaska boundary was an inheritance from the McKinley administration, but it was safely settled under Roosevelt, settled to the credit of the United States, settled without the loss of an inch of American territory. and settled, too, without the destruction of the friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

When Germany and England were at the throats of the little republic of Venezuela, an unsafe President might easily have involved us in war with those two countries, and a timid President might easily have brought upon the flag the shame of the rest of the world. Russia and Japan have been at war. The sentiment of the people in this country has been largely in favor of Japan. Yet John Hay, the wise and discreet Secretary of State, appointed by McKinley and unhesitatingly retained by Roosevelt, has so successfully directed the course of American diplomacy that the United States to-day is as much the friend of Russia as it is of the little fighting-cock, Japan. The United States, in fact, has dictated the diplomatic conduct of hostilities between Russia and Japan. This country has dominated the situation, and yet at no time has there been the sligthest danger that we might become embroiled with any foreign na-

Safe Every Day in the Year.

These are the actual results of three years of the foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt, the man who, when he entered the White House as the result of a murderous bullet, was by his political adversaries pictured to the other nations of the world as a braggart and a swashbuckler. He has been safe, always safe, every day and every hour, since he has been President of the United States. He has never lowered the American flag to anybody, he has never been forced to apologize and he has conducted every episode of our foreign policy, with the advice of John Hay, in such

In the days of old Esopus. Hill tried very hard to rope us, Are you on, are you on, are you en? Hill said. "Boys, I'll leave the town when we arrive. If to win the race for my man you'll but

cities. During the years mentioned the Southern Democracy pursued a policy of territorial expansion, not out of patriotic or broad motives, but for the sole pur-You'll be sorry if you do." pose of increasing the number of slave

Though he's Mammon's cringing slave!

States, and thus preserve the sectional "In the orderly administration of balance in the Senate. These years are affairs of the Government it is necesmemorable in history for the struggle sary that each of the three departfor territorial acquisition, the struggle ments should repose trust and confi-over the Wilmot Proviso, the Compro- dence in the acts of the others mise of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri performed within their proper ophere "Compromise, for the long agony in Kan- of action. We must proceed upon the sas, for the sensational Dred Scott de- assumption that the executive departcision, and for 'ae reconstruction of the ment, within its constitutional preroparty on strictly sectional lines. gatives, is actuated by proper motives. and that it is as regardful of the good Rapid Moral Decay. name of the country as either the During all these weighty history-making years, the Democratic party was legislative or the judicial depart-the willing accomplice of the Southern menta."-From Senator Fairbanks's speech on

pus! Think of a man who even talks railway traffic of the Northwest. He of the influence of the educated man in turns to Democracy and Judge Parker is the individual to lead the Democratic politics and who at the same time must because he sees in them license to work party in the national conflict, they cannot depend entirely for his success, in the his sovereign and imperious will in the State of New York, upon a conglomera- domain of business without restraint on power to do the right thing at the right tion of the most uneducated and vicious the part of the government. And Mr. elements ever gathered together in the J. J. Hill is an able, experienced, hard making of a political pool in a great headed man, who knows what he in city. It is hard to say it, but Mr. Park- about. He is not in the habit of buying er cannot even afford to be respectable gold bricks. in his explanations. He cannot afford to talk about educated people or about During the last Democratic adminiseducated influence back of him, or about tration the government borrowed hunall that is good and broad and culti- dreds of millions of dollars during a time vated back of him because, without of profound peace, to pay current ex-Tammany back of him in his own State, penses. During the McKinley adminishe has not the shadow of a hope, and Tammany is the worst force there is politically—a discredit to the country. This is the public of the country.

d by sad experience that no matter who to preserve the honor of the American Republic, and to gain the respect of the sovereigns of the world. There is not a trust the Democratic party when in king, nor an emperor, nor a president, nor a potentate from Pekin to Timbuctoo time who does not know to-day that Theo-"During the seven years that have

WHOM SHALL WE HIRE?

An Untried Man, or One Who Has

Made a Good Record.

The good results of the affairs of a

nation depend almost absolutely upon

its relations with other nations. There

is, under the present condition of thought

and affairs, an advancement in the

world-a community of nations. The

one among those nations which exhibits

the greatest honesty and tact and com-

mon sense, is the nation which will

that is now controlling the affairs of

the United States has occurred such ex-

traordinary diplomatic success as has

perhaps never been excelled by any na-

tion at any time. This success has ac-

crued because of the tact and sense of

the present President of the United

States, assisted by his Secretary of

State. The record has been something

Tact and sense are just as much a

requisite in the conduct of the affairs

of a nation as they are in the affairs

of a corporation or an individual. We

reward those who exhibit tact and sense

by continuing them in place, for our

own benefit. The conclusion need hardly

be expressed. Any American citizen of

intelligence will know whom to vote for

Cannot Be Trusted.

(Albany (N. Y.) Journal.)

clem and complaint instead of action.

our present as gnarantors of our prom-

extraordinary, and all the civilized world

Under the administration of the party

be to the fore.

has recognized it.

dore Roosevelt is of the best American type, honest, frank, courageous, sensijust passed there is no duty, domestic ble, and always safe for those who treat or foreign, which we have shirked; no him fairly. seconsary task which we have feared

Men of the Roosevelt type are unsafe to undertake, or which we have not only to the dishonest, to the disturbers performed with reasonable efficiency. of the peace of nations, to the grafters We have never pleaded impotence. at home and the grabbers abroad, to the We have never sought refuge in critimanipulators of markets and the wreck-We face the future with our past and ers of nations. To the honest men, to the people of the home and the fireside, to the good king and to the good subject, the Roosevelt type is the antest thing in tes, and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made