

are acting in excess of their jurisdiction or strictly within their delegated powers. In either case the people have a right to throw additional safeguards around human liberty. There can be no reflection upon the honesty of the courts in the passage of a measure that will confine the equity powers of the federal judiciary within such bounds as the people of the United States, through the legislative branches of their government, may determine.

"This democratic convention must frankly and unequivocally pledge itself to such legislation as will prevent the writ of injunction from being converted into an instrument of oppression. (Great applause.)

"We have something to do in this convention besides pointing out evils and calling the republican party to task for the part it has played in creating and perpetrating abuses. Democracy is once more called to the arena to battle for the sacred principles of self-government. It must wage an uncompromising war for the return of the government to the hands of the people and this means that the phalanx of special interests must be broken. The triumph of the people can come only through the democratic party, for the life of its chief political opponent is so absorbed into the artificial life of the monopolies and trusts that it excludes the hope that the republican party will ever be able or willing to regain a separate existence where it can honestly discharge its duty to the people.

TARIFF MUST BE REMOVED FROM TRUST-MADE GOODS

"With the power and opportunity to carry out democratic principles we will be called upon to revise our tariff laws in the interests of the whole people. This issue can not be disposed of by the assertion that the republican party also stands for tariff reform. Republican revision and democratic revision are two different things.

"The democratic idea is that where the tariff enables the trusts to maintain a system of extortion the duty should be removed from all trust-made goods so that competition from abroad may compel reasonable prices to our own people. There is a vast difference between the protection of American industries and the protection of criminal monopolies.

"The expenses of our government, even when most economically administered, will always require substantial tariff rates, for the customs duties will always be our chief source of revenue.

"The distribution of tariff rates must always be established with special reference to the expenditures of government, keeping in view the greatest good to the greatest number and particularly prohibiting the conversion of the tariff into an accomplice of monopoly in the robbery of the American consumer. The democratic idea is that the collection of sufficient revenue to meet the necessities of government must be the basis for tariff regulations and that the philosophy of excluding competition by a tax on the American consumer which requires him to pay greater prices at home than are demanded abroad, is a pernicious abuse of the taxing power and a manifest injustice to our own people.

"The corrupt use of large sums of money in political campaigns is largely responsible for the subversion of the people's will at the polls. The masses are awakening to a realization of the great power of gold in contests that ought to be determined according to the character of nominees and the soundness and morality of political issues; and there is a general demand for publicity in the collection and use of campaign funds so that our citizens may know whether a political party has purchased its way into office or has won its victories by honest means.

"An election is a party affair and the people have a right to know before casting their votes whether a campaign is being financed by the trusts and monopolies and just exactly what influences are being exerted to gain control, for it is not to be presumed that large appropriations for election purposes are being made from the treasuries of the corporations without an express or implied promise that the contributors shall receive special benefits in consideration of their subscriptions.

"Upon no other subject has the republican party shown such utter contempt for the wishes of the people and its refusal to use a cash register in its political affairs clearly exhibits a crookedness and dishonesty that will not bear the light of day.

"In the Chicago convention a minority report of the committee on resolutions, containing

a declaration in favor of publicity was overwhelmingly defeated upon a roll call of the convention and the republican party placed itself squarely upon record in favor of concealing the names of the contributors and the amounts of their subscriptions.

"By a vote of fifty-two to one in the committee, and a vote of more than ten to one in the body of the convention they confessed their guilt. They thus admitted the charge so frequently made by our party, that republican success in the past has largely depended upon the vast sums of money collected from the great monopolies of the country and corruptly used in the conduct of its campaigns. Let the voters of this country seriously consider whether the refusal of the republican party to disclose the sources and amounts of its election finances is not a confession of the debasing and corrupt use of moneys in its campaigns.

RAILROAD CONTROL IS IMPERATIVE NEED

"It is eminently proper that this convention should define the democratic attitude towards the regulation of transportation companies, and call the attention of the country to the indisputable fact that it was only after years of democratic effort that an amendment was made to the interstate commerce law authorizing the commission to establish reasonable rates whenever it appeared that an existing schedule was unjust or unreasonable. The national platforms of the republican party remained silent upon this great question for years, and the fact that the necessary change was advocated by a republican president, who succeeded only through the aid of the democrats in both branches of congress in placing the amendment upon our statute books, does not affect the credit to which our party is entitled for having worked persistently for such an enactment.

"Further amendment to our laws giving the federal government supervision over the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds is demanded.

"The fixing of transportation charges and the control of issuances of railroad securities are inseparably connected with the actual valuation of the railroads. The democratic party believes that the first thing to do is to secure a physical valuation of the roads—that is, a valuation of the solid rather than the liquid assets of railroad companies. While on the other hand, the republican party, on a roll call in the convention, by an overwhelming vote took an unequivocal stand in favor of a system of water rates without giving the people the benefit of a meter.

"We search in vain for one syllable in the Chicago platform pledging the republican party to retrenchment and reform; and it is no mere coincidence that has given us a \$1,000,000,000 session of congress on the eve of a national election and the possible revision of the tariff.

"So long as we maintain the present method of electing United States senators we can not hope that the upper chamber of congress will reflect the popular will.

"On five different occasions the house of representatives has passed a constitutional amendment providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, but these measures have been sandbagged in the senate by those who are determined that the senate shall not become an integral part of our free, representative institutions.

"The democratic party will continue to labor for the direct election of United States senators and it appeals to the voters of America to elect members of the different state legislatures who will pledge themselves to vote for no candidate for the United States senate that is not in favor of this reform.

ALIEN HORDES OF ASIA MUST BE BARRED

"The affirmative position of the democratic party upon these great questions will be made clear during the impending campaign, and disdaining all subterfuges it will speak in a language that can not be misunderstood. Its voice will ring with a genuine love for humanity, and the charge of insincerity will never be brought to its doors. Let our party declaration in this convention present the strong contrast between that which we here propose and that which was declared at Chicago. Let any man take the temperature of the Chicago platform and discover, if he can, any sign of human warmth. Not a single sentiment is there to redeem it from the materialism permeating it through and through.

"On the bosom of the Pacific will be enacted the great commercial struggles of the future, and the interests of American commerce in connection with the exposure of our western shores to any hostile attack will demand that the

greater portion of the American navy shall be retained in the waters of the Pacific to protect our expanding commerce. This magnificent western country of ours has not only proved attractive to our own people and the other white nations of the earth, but it has likewise proved alluring to the brown and yellow races of the east. Some protection has been afforded by the exclusion of Chinese labor, but the evil is but half met, unless we shall enact such laws as will exclude all Asiatic immigration. Not only the white toilers of America but all our people, are vitally interested in this menace to our social and industrial life from Oriental quarters, and if this is to remain a white man's country immediate steps should be taken to prevent Asiatic immigration of whatsoever character.

"This national convention meets at a time when the angel of peace is hovering over the entire world and the nations of the world each day are strengthening those ties of friendship and common interest that will render war less frequent and permit mankind to turn their hands to the peaceable pursuits of life, rather than to the destruction of one another.

"The democratic party realizes the weight that America must inevitably exert in the affairs of the world and will demand that her influence ever be cast on the side of peace, on the side of justice, on the side of the oppressed, and if the will of the people shall commit to democratic hands the scepter of power it will be used for the realization of those high American ideals that lift our own people to loftier and better things and through our precepts contribute to the well-being and happiness of all mankind."

MR. TAFT AND THE ROOSEVELT POLICY

The following appeared as an editorial in the New York Evening Post:

"Mr. Taft is receiving an extraordinary amount of praise for being unlike somebody else—not mentioned. At the Yale law school yesterday, Senator Spooner thanked Heaven that the secretary was a lawyer, who would, if elected president, know how to observe the constitutional limitations of his office. 'When the three branches have become subordinated to the will of the executive, popular government has ceased to exist.' Then the senator added solemnly: 'I speak of this in an impersonal way.' Certainly; we name no names, but a robust man with eye-glasses will please take notice. Similarly, at the Republican club ratification in this city last night, the speakers seemed unable to keep off the topic of Mr. Taft's judicial-mindedness. Everybody applauded loudly, and then looked around to see if any distinguished person, not distinguished for having a judicial mind, was taking offense. And when ex-Secretary Shaw told his little story of the man who kept school with a revolver, rawhide, and bowie knife, and wound up in Orphic phrase: 'Punishment is not the object of education, nor is criminal prosecution the aim of government,' there was a silence that could almost have been heard at Oyster Bay."

*** CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT

The credentials committee had several contests to settle. In the Idaho case the Dubois delegation was seated by a vote of 26 to 20. The Nineteenth Ohio district was given to the Tom Johnson men. In the Ninth Ohio district the anti-Johnson men were retained. In the cases of New York, Illinois and the District of Columbia the action of the national committee was unanimously sustained, and in each case the contestants were denied seats. Oklahoma was granted eighteen delegates instead of fourteen, the change being based on an incorrect apportionment. In the case of Pennsylvania the vote upon ousting the Guffey delegates in Philadelphia stood twenty-seven yeas to fifteen nays.

*** "NOTHING BUT PEOPLE"

Following is an extract from Walter Wellman's dispatch four days prior to the Denver convention, which dispatch was printed in the Chicago Record-Herald:

"There remains nothing for the men from Wall Street and from the 'interests' to do but make as graceful a surrender as possible. And during the next few days much of the news will pertain to the manner and method of this inevitable bowing of the knee by plutocracy to the plowboy of the Platte. Here are the heroes, here is the drama of the hour. A man has conquered Mammon. A man, with nothing but the people behind him. No American should be ashamed that it is so!"