

The Republican Party's Own Answer

In his address to the republican national convention, Temporary Chairman Burrows referred to the republican victory in 1904, and then asked: "In view of this indorsement, it becomes pertinent and opportune to inquire, what has the republican party done in the last four years of government control to forfeit public confidence or create distrust in its capacity for future administration?"

For this question the Rochester (New York) Union and Advertiser finds a striking answer. This is the answer which the Union and Advertiser takes out of the mouth of Senator Burrows' own party: "In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster." [From the republican platform of 1896.]

Mr. Bryan's Fairview Address to the Pennsylvania Delegates

Mr. Bryan's speech concerning Mr. Guffey of Pennsylvania is described by an Associated Press dispatch in this way:

Lincoln, Neb., July 4.—W. J. Bryan celebrated Independence day by delivering his first front porch speech to an enthusiastic delegation today. Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, who was in conference with Mr. Bryan when the visitors arrived, also responded with a speech. The delegation consisted of members of the Bryan Democratic League of Pennsylvania, more than a score of delegates representing the anti-Guffey wing of the party and several women, 108 people in all.

National Committeeman Guffey came in for a scolding at the hands of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Johnson and James Kerr.

"It is very appropriate that the Pennsylvania delegations should come here for the Fourth of July, for the Fourth of July was made by the signing of the declaration of independence in the Keystone state. It is also appropriate that you should be the first delegation that has come as a delegation on its way to Denver (applause) for in no state in this union have the democrats who believed in the principles that now dominate the democratic party, in no state have the democrats believing in these principles made a braver fight than they have made in Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

"If I properly understand the signs of the times, the overshadowing issue in this campaign will not be one of the issues that arise from time to time presenting an economic question. The overshadowing issue is one that pervades all these questions. It is simply this: Shall the people run their own government or shall the masses be exploited by those who are raised to power by predatory corporations? (Applause.)

"Let the people rule," is going to be one of the slogans in this campaign and it is very appropriate that this convention is about to assemble, as its platform is about to be written and its nominees are about to be named. It is appropriate that the Pennsylvania democrats should be the first to stop and give their pledge that in the convention Pennsylvania's strength will be thrown against the political bosses and the corporations in politics. (Great applause.)

"You will bear me witness that the twelve years during which I have been in national politics I have avoided interference with the politics in

the various states. Even in my own state I have never taken part in the aspirations or in the controversy for nominations. I have never expressed an opinion as to which democrat should be nominated to an office. Even when delegates are selected and instructed for me, I don't take part in the naming of those delegates. I have abstained scrupulously from taking part in these controversies between individuals and I have done it for a reason. I believe in the right of each community to attend to its own business. I believe that the people of the community know better what they want done than any outside persons can know. And the only reason why I expressed an opinion in that state in regard to the national committeeman who is to help manage the campaign is this:

"That Mr. Guffey, your present national committeeman, who aspires to be committeeman again, deliberately and willfully sought to defeat what he knew to be the expressed will of the democrats of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

"You have a primary law in your state in which the voters have a right to select the delegates to the national convention. Those who have favored my nomination organized for the purpose of presenting that issue to the voters. In every district they put up their candidates and these candidates either openly avowed themselves or it was written on the ticket that was presented to the voter at the polls and as a result of that primary, a large majority of the voters in the democratic party in the state of Pennsylvania expressed their desire that I should be nominated and recorded themselves in favor of the delegation who promised to go there and favor my nomination. It is not for me to say whether the democrats were wise or foolish, but if I understand what democracy means, the men are the ones to determine what Pennsylvania shall say on that subject and when a political boss, whether he calls himself a democrat or a republican, assumes to defy the expressed will of his party, he shall never represent the party organization except over my protest. (Great applause.)

"And as I have tried to be honest in policies I have notified Mr. Guffey that wherever my opinion has been asked I have stated that I would regard his selection as unfortunate and his membership upon the committee as an embarrassment.

"Now, my friends, I shall not dis-

cuss the question further. I am not new in politics. I have been in politics for some time. I have taken the people into my confidence ever since I have been in politics. I have discussed questions frankly. Nobody is in doubt as to what I believe or where I stand and when this campaign came on I stated that while I did not know whether I ought to be nominated or not, if the people said I ought to be nominated I would take it for granted that they meant what they said and when they nominated me they wanted to elect me and that no bushwhacker would be put into my councils to betray me (great applause) and the man who thinks that my election would be injurious to this country ought not to participate in that injury by helping to elect me through organization work. As a private individual he might prefer me to other candidates, but as soon as he believes my election would not be good for the best interests of the country or as soon as he believes he can not put his heart into and give his services to that end, he ought to be willing that somebody else bear that responsibility and have whatever honor is attached to the position. (Applause.) I think I have expressed myself with sufficient clearness on that one question." (Great applause.)

CHINA'S INDEMNITY REFUND

It is never possible to estimate the consequences of an action, whether good or evil. It was supposed when we returned to China the surplus over actual expenses to us of the Boxer indemnity that China would recognize it as a friendly act prompted by a desire to do the square thing by her, and that the time might come when it would redound to our benefit.

No one had a very definite idea as to how this would come about beyond the fact that friendly feeling and relations always tend to increase trade. Hardly, however, has the act authorizing the release to China been placed on the statute books when we are informed that the Chinese government intends to spend the entire amount in sending students to this country to be educated. It is said that it is sufficient to enable 200 to come every year for ten years. That would make in all 2,000 young Chinamen, presumably selected for their superior promise and ability, educated here, imbued with our ideas, taught our methods of government, and familiarized with our institutions and civilization. Such a body of men returning to their native land at a time when its government and civilization, so long stationary, are in a transition state may well determine its entire future; and whoever it was

who suggested and carried through the Chinese indemnity act may have shaped the destiny of a continent and millions of people in a way and to a degree he little imagined.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

A GOOD COLLECTOR

The Leroy (Kan.) Reporter tells this story about John E. Watrous, of Burlington, Kan., one of the deputy collectors of internal revenue: Traveling along a country road, Mr. Watrous was attracted by frightful screams coming from a little house not far from the road. Hurriedly tying his horse, he ran to the house and found a little boy had swallowed a quarter, and his mother, not knowing what to do, was frantic. Mr. Watrous caught the little fellow by the heels, and, holding him up, gave him a few shakes, whereupon the coin soon dropped to the floor.

"Well, mister," said the grateful mother, "you certainly know how to get it out. Are you a doctor?"

"No, madam," replied Watrous; "I'm a collector of internal revenue."

TEMPERATURE UNKNOWN

It was not in a public address that Senator Beveridge related this story, but at an informal gathering of congenial spirits.

"When I was a boy in Adams county," he said, "Judge Blank was taken very ill. The doctor called regularly; but the judge kept getting worse. Finally the crisis came. The morning after the doctor called at the judge's house, 'I hope your master's temperature is lower than it was last evening,' said he to the butler.

"I am not so sure about that," replied the man; 'he died, sir, in the night.'"—San Francisco Call.

HE LIVES LONG WHO LIVES WELL

Wouldst thou live long? The only means are these—
'Bove Galen's diet, or Hippocrates';
Strive to live well; tread in the upright ways,
And rather count thy actions than thy days;
Then thou hast lived enough amongst us here,
Every day well spent I count a year.
Live well, and then, how soon soe'er thou die
Thou art of age to claim eternity.
But he that outlives Nestor, and appears
To have passed the date of gray Methusaleh's years,
If he his life to sloth and sin doth give,
I say he only was—he did not live.
—Randolph.