SUPPLEMENT TO

The Chief

Red Cloud, Neb., Sept. 16, 1904.

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 of promises and calamity howlers. The Democrat had just come out of a saloon when he told Bede he had been buying 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 gone,
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 was carrying the single tax too far. But if you could analyze his case and those of all chronic complainers and kickers you would find that, out of a hundred of them, at least ninety-eight ought to 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 to write it for more than a full round century, and yet it has not succeeded in forming the first letter. To do anything constructive or of permanent benefit seems utterly beyond its moral and psychic conception, or physical capacity to perform. Its normal attitude is with its face to the past and its back to the future. It never sees an opportunity until the issue has been permanently settled by the Republican party and public sentiment. 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 times around the earth and then to the moon, while the performance member could not be found, intact, with a powerful magnifying glass. It has been a helpless victim of promisephobia for a hundred and one years, and there is not a single symptom of relief in sight. The disease is conceded by the best authorities to be fatal, but a slow death carries its own peculiar form of retributive punishment.

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 on the idea of resentment, resistance, negation, subversion and an academic and false conception of personal privilege, the party has quite naturally been "forninst" all sane measures directed toward the healthy progress of the country and the real advancement of its people. Being a party of opposition and obstruction its policy has been to preach calamity and foster discontent; to promise everything and actually do nothing.

Party Odium Under Jackson.

If Jefferson was the founder of Democracy, Jackson is its patron saint. After 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 republic. The curse of Jackson's administration was that it weakened respect for law. The first clear symptom 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 demoralizing 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 Douglas in 1860 brought additional disaster and odium upon Democratic administration. The strength of the party has always rested in the Solid South, and the uneducated riffraff of our great 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 purpose of increasing the number of slave States, and thus preserve the sectional balance in the Senate. These years are memorable in history for the struggle for territorial acquisition, the struggle over the Wilmot Proviso, the Compromise of 1850, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the long agony in Kansas over the sensational Dred Scott decision, and for the reconstruction of the party on strictly sectional lines.

Rapid Moral Decay.

During all these weighty history-making years, the Democratic party was the willing accomplice of the Southern 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 administrations.

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 his family to the level of the pauper labor of Europe. Professing the utmost patriotism, it gave all possible aid to the rebellion.

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 Democratic party, during the past forty-three years, and the absence of all performance are as notorious as ever. They show the lack of ideas, or purpose, but 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 the St. Louis convention:

"WANTED—A good, active, energetic Dimmycrat, sthrong iv lung an' limb; must be in favor iv sound money, but not too sound; an' anti-imperyalist, but f'r holdin' onto what we've got; an inimy of thrusts, but a friend iv organized capital; a sympathizer with th' crushed an' downthrodden people, but not be anny means hostile to vested inthrests; must advocate strikes, gover'mint be injunction, free silver, sound money, greenbacks, a single tax, a tariff f'r rivinoo, th' constitootion to follow th' flag as far as it can, an' no farther; civil service rayform iv th' la'ads in office, an' all th' gr-eat an' gloryous principles iv our gr-eat an' gloryous party, or anny gr-eat an' gloryous parts thereof. He must be akelly at home in Wall street an' th' stock yards, in th' parlors iv th' rich an' th' kitchens iv th' poor."

Clevelandism and Democracy.

During Cleveland's administration our National debt increased a half million dollars a day in the face of the party's promise of better times. Each day we lost half a million dollars in foreign trade. During that administration the value of farm products decreased more than five hundred million dollars. Distrust and panic paralyzed the great industrial system of the country. Banks closed their doors; business houses assigned; 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 able-bodied men were begging for work—the opportunity to earn bread for their starving families.

Unworthy of Existence.

This happened during the administration of the Democratic party which during fifty years has added nothing to progress, nothing to the cause of liberty, nothing to freedom, nothing to the glory of our common country. This is the party that, no matter what it promises, always goes into partnership with calamity. It feeds on disaster and fattens on despair. The only time it has had control of this country during this generation, it shut the doors of industry and clothed labor in rags. It fought under the dishonored banner of free silver, it opposed keeping our flag in the Orient, and advocated that it be lowered in retreat and trailed in the dust of dishonor. Such is a part of the record of the party of calamity, professions and promises—the oft-defeated, discouraged, disorganized, disgraced, divided, decrepit old Democratic party. It stands to-day 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 the Nebraska Independent, who puts these words in Bryan's mouth as regards Parker and his party:

"Bryan's Position.

"Friends and countrymen, let's trust him—
Though he's not a man to trust—
Let's endeavor to elect him,
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;
Let us give the people's banner
Unto him to nobly bear,
But it's dangerous to do it,
For he isn't on the square.

"Let us wave our hats for Parker,
The poor tool of foxy Dave;
Let us rest our hopes upon him,
Though he's Mammon's cringing slave!
Let us raise him up to power,
Help to send him whooping through,
But remember—here I warn you—
You'll be sorry if you do."

"In the orderly administration of affairs of the Government it is necessary that each of the three departments should repose trust and confidence in the acts of the others performed within their proper sphere of action. We must proceed upon the assumption that the executive department, within its constitutional prerogatives, is actuated by proper motives, and that it is as regardful of the good name of the country as either the legislative or the judicial departments."—From Senator Fairbanks' speech on Panama, February 2, 1904.

JUDGE PARKER.

After His Telegram.

After His Speech.

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EDUCATION IN POLITICS.

Parker Talks of It, but Relies on the Strength 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 thinkers of the country, who, for the time being, are the real leaders, and under whose banners the organization leaders hasten to marshal their forces lest their power shall be overthrown."

What Judge Parker has said above is true and right and sensible. But 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 Parker doing? Upon what and whom 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 circumstances, is the attitude of the more or less qualified jurist who lives in Esopus! Think of a man who even talks of the influence of the educated man in politics and who at the same time must depend entirely for his success, in the State of New York, upon a conglomeration of the most uneducated and vicious elements ever gathered together in the making of a political pool in a great city. It is hard to say it, but Mr. Parker cannot even afford to be respectable in his explanations. He cannot afford to talk about educated people or about educated influence back of him, or about all that is good and broad and cultivated back of him because, without Tammany back of him in his own State, he has not the shadow of a hope and Tammany is the worst force there is politically—a discredit to the country.

This is the nub of the thing. This is the statement of the thing. If this respectable jurist up in Esopus pretends to say that the educated human beings in this country can, under any circumstances, be with him, why, necessarily, he must cut himself away from Tammany. But politically he cannot afford to cut himself away from Tammany—and there you are! One almost sympathizes with the middle-aged gentleman at Esopus.

IN THE DAYS OF OLD ESOPUS

A Song of 1904.

In the days of old Esopus,
Are you on?
In the days of old Esopus,
Are you on?
In the days of old Esopus
Hill tried very hard to rope us,
Are you on, are you on, are you on?

Hill said, "Boys, I'll leave the town when we arrive,
If to win the race for my man you'll but 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 Parker as his candidate is significant. He is angry with President Roosevelt simply and solely for interfering with his lawless schemes to monopolize the railway traffic of the Northwest. He turns to Democracy and Judge Parker because he sees in them license to work his sovereign and imperious will in the domain of business without restraint on the part of the government. And Mr. J. J. Hill is an able, experienced, hard headed man, who knows what he is about. He is not in the habit of buying gold bricks.

During the last Democratic administration the government borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars during a time of profound peace, to pay current expenses. During the McKinley administration it prosecuted a foreign war to a successful conclusion without borrowing a cent, and since the war closed all of the war taxes have been removed.

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 common sense, is the nation which will be to the fore.

Under the administration of the party that is now controlling the affairs of the United States has occurred such extraordinary diplomatic success as has perhaps never been excelled by any nation at any time. This success has accrued 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 extraordinary, and all the civilized world has recognized it.

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 this fall.

Cannot Be Trusted.

(Albany (N. Y.) Journal.)

The people of this country have learned by sad experience that no matter who is the individual to lead the Democratic party in the national conflict, they cannot trust the Democratic party when in power to do the right thing at the right time.

"During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked; no necessary task which we have feared to undertake, or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our promises, and we are content to stand or to fall by the record which we have made and are making."—President Roosevelt.

UNSAFE! UNSAFE! UNSAFE

Democratic Charge Against President Roosevelt that Is Without Foundation.

SAFEST MAN IN COUNTRY

Three Years in the White House and 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 made—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 dangerous? How are we to judge a man—by 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 these three years, although called to the great office suddenly, as the result of a horrible 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 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 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. For during the present administration the 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 hint of failure in tact at the proper moment, a substitution of timidity for bravery, 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 game 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 slighthest danger that we might become embroiled with any foreign nation.

Safe Every Day in the Year.

These are the actual results of eight 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 a way as to preserve the honor of the American Republic, and to gain the respect of the sovereigns of the world. There is not a king, nor an emperor, nor a president nor a potentate from Pekin to Timbuctoo who does not know to-day that Theodore Roosevelt is of the best American type, honest, frank, courageous, sensible, and always safe for those who treat him fairly.

Men of the Roosevelt type are unsafe only to the dishonest, to the disturbers of the peace of nations, to the grafters at home and the grabbers abroad, to the manipulators of markets and the wreckers 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 safest thing in all this world.