

EVELT THEIR CHOICE

ilverites and Democrats Decline to Support Parker for President.

everyseason,-

think we couf D. C. Tillotson, Late Chairman of the more every yeanal Silver Republican Party - Reathe Best Hats sons Given by Others. The price is

publicly announced their

those not heretofore noted Exsered at the post, George H. Carpenter, Wil-

Farnished on appli

-xter Springs. Kas., comes TRLEPHONEtion of wholesale desertions tion. ters predict that Cherokee, FOR PRESIDES Beyon 1,800 majority in

THEODO solidly for the Republican
FOR VICE Priminest among the DemoC-IARLES have announced their intenFOR GOVERN opering President Roosevelt
4 H Mitt Goodwin, mine owner; E.
FOR LARUTENA addent telephone system;
E G M'tCrawford, former governor of FOR SECRETAINES II. Chubb, former mem-A GALL legislature: J. C. Haskett, E M. SEward Hodgkins, retired mer-IFOR TREASU OF Chubb, pelitician; W. S. PETER IKOT and C. E. Collins, poli-FOR SUPRED

FOR SUPERING SHOP REPUBLICAN PARTY.

NORRIES is D. C. Tillotson, of ToFOR LAND CK is D. C. Tillotson, of ToH. M. E. Chairman of the national
H. M. Silver Republican Congression
H. J. Plo its duty with the people, and
H. M. H. Hoosevelt administration
H. J. Plo its duty with the people, and
H. M. H. Hoosevelt administration
H. J. Plo its duty with the people, and
H. M. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and

bilican Congressional Commit-Pom Water Pillotson says:

Policy Park of conditions make any further to maintain a silver party or the conditions make any further to maintain a silver party or the condition of the condition This has betiens come changed political re-

New York Ol of Democratery bear fortested its claim upon The best suition. Indeed, the only Demotheir tariff to in a generation has stood for like the Re is constrained to admit that the seald get wife of his party is the beneficiary and practiced upon the convention.

There's a latimated drim.

Demogratic and the attitude of its canditate ochoos admits that the Republican party

The Demiche legislation needed for con-been anterf the trusts and monopolies, a per-sense anterf the trusts and monopolies, a per-sense. Aver claimed. It admits that, if "aubsidy" and nothing in the way of tariff come.

be approved by the Republican
It might yet it seeks to make tariff tinkwould betten issue.

Parker worth build the Panama canal, but
his electionary the act by keeping the goods.

Schu Hay Cathies with the Filipinos, but
to recognize that the acquisition of
The statishands was ratified by the people

smaller pe00. than it wa presents us with a candidate whose ficult for tall virtues are of the nega-headway, politic is sick and as a remedy "militarisses four years of paralysis. If attitude is in good faith it would After air that there is no good reason for

do with orting the party or its candidate, bad faith then there is every reafor insta for not supporting them.

with no definite programme to ade and no settled policy of governto assert the opposition is devoting nergies to an attack upon President euch. His opponents are compelladmit that he is a man of virility. nigh moral purpose in both civil and dal life and one that does not evade that responsibility.

ImpaWhile there are many honest and ght citizens among his opponents some the fact remains that the President's boils orons and aggressive execution of his nervee has led the manipulator of predaousaf wealth, the professional agitator the political grafter to make comn cause against him. These are thor-State, but legitimate and vested rights ve no cause of complaint.

Stof The voter has to choose between one bills the other of the candidates of the Youminant parties or throw his vote away rem a mere protest by voting for some ird party candidate. It appears to e that the President is entitled to a insiderations the election of President conserved is required as a vindication of Democratic rule, is enthusiastically sup toral courage and official integrity in porting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Mr. be government of men-a vindication Doyle asserts he is no longer able to t of the candidate, but of the Ameri-

in people. Parker's Letter a Disappointment. Ernest Crawfort, of Jamestown, N. V., Democratic county committeeman and delegate to the Democratic State onvention which instructed for Judge Parker, has severed all connections with

the Democratic party and has declared

the best of the second of the

756700

GORDON HEFER PROSPERITY TO PARALYSIS

perats will vote for Roose-1 son, chairman of the county committee. THE banks this fall. A large Mr. Crawfort says, among other things: "You will consider my relations with BED CLOCHA, but others have sim-bear friends that they pre-that political organization has ceased PUBLISHED on and tried Roosevelt to to be the declared exponent of govern-712. evasive and untried mental policies and economic principles GROBGE NEWBE names of some of these whose ultimate triumph is deemed sion. I conceive the political duty of a Crawfort, Judge W. M. young man is first to his country; and secondly to that party whose policies second class mail mn, W. E. Williams. John applied to governmental affairs will con-Sam D. Harrison, John T. duce to industrial satisfaction, promote ADVERTIES P. Blaney and Daniel national commercial expansion, and assure the constitutional operation of law regardless of wealth, color or sta-

> Mr. Crawfort asserts that he did not vote for the indorsement of Judge Parker at the Albany convention, and that following the Democratic nominee's sensational telegram to the St. Louis convention Judge Parker's letter of acceptance was a keen disappointment.

An American, Not a Democrat. Judge Walter M. Chaudler, a lifelong Democrat of New York, has an nounced his intention of voting for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. In stating his position Judge Chandler says that it took him eight years to reach "the lofty plane of moral courage and patriotic resolve to be an American and not a Democrat." He purposes also to permanently remain in the Republican party, preferring to follow the "dictates of reason and not of impulse." "I supported the Democratic ticket in 1900," said Judge Chandler, "on the single issue of the retention or non-retention of Philippine islands. I now regard the Philippine question as a closed incident; on every other cardinal issue of the present campaign I am in hearty accord with the Republican party. Destitute of living issues, wanting in righteous civic motives, totally disorganized and demoralized. Democrats have forgotten or have at least abandoned the manly and enlightened methods of polemic warfare that made illustrious and forever memorable the days of Douglas and Lincoln."

Does Not Like Davis. Dr. George H. Carpenter, of Ridgely, Va., who two years ago wa inently mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Congress, has declared himself in favor of Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He has also stated that he will not support John J. Cornwell for governor of West Virginia. In announcing his renunciation of the Democratic nominees Dr. Carpenter said: "I see nothing in the Democratic ticket or platform to attract my vote. Judge Parker has acted for a class of Democrats in whom I have no faith. He is unknown. The men who recommended him are distrusted. West Virginia is the worst corporationridden State in the Union, and the influence of Parker's running mate has been the chief cause in making it so."

After Seventy Years.

William McLain, of Ottumwa, Ia. who says he has been voting the Democratic ticket for seventy years, has announced his intention of supporting President Roosevelt. In making this statement Mr. McLain says that the President has demonstrated that he is a safe and capable man to have at the head of the government, and that he believes in letting well enough alone. Mr. McLain is 96 years old and cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson.

Parker Too Uncertain. W. E. Williams, of Boonville, Ind. who has been active in Democratic councils heretofore, will use his influence in support of the Republican national tick et. In declaring his intentions Mr. Wil liams places the welfare of himself and his neighbors above a party name after this fashion: "There has been an increase of 100 per cent in the value of lands in Warrick county in the last eight years. It used to be while Cieve land was President that lands sold for from \$6 to \$10 an acre. Now the same farms bring \$20 an acre. Parker is an uncertain quantity. The Democrats have no issue, but it is inevitable they would tinker with the tariff and bring about

business stagnation." Union Labor Men Renounce Dem-

ocracy. John Ennis and William D. Harrison. of Stamford, Conn., who have for years been prominent in Democratic politics and active in union labor politics, have renounced Parker and Davis and will support Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "The Democratic party repudiated every truly Democratic principle at the St. Louis convention," said Mr. Harrison. "Re sides, it has nominated a man who has never placed himself on record on any question before the people. No one knows where he stands, and I cannot see how any one who has been a consistent Democrat for the last fifteen years can support Judge Parker.'

Enthusiastic for Roosevelt. John T. Doyle, of Stockton, Cal., who has held a number of high offices under support the platform of the Democratic party. City councilman, member of the board of police and fire commission and member of the board of managers of the Stockton State Hospital for the In sane are some of the offices which Mr Doyle has filled.

Roosevelt Is Progressive.

Constitutional Club in behalf of Judge Parker, gives the following reasons for his support of President Roosevelt:

"President Roosevelt appeals favor-ably to me because his administration has given to the country a progressive and liberal management of its affairs. Through its agency the United States has received the valuable privileges relating to the construction of the Panama canal, privileges which would not, and could not, have been acquired but for the firm and determined position quickly taken by the President. Furthermore, the present method of dealing with the Philippine question seems to me to be the only practical solution of that difficult problem."

Wisconsin Man Changes.

Daniel Buchanan, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., one of the leading and best known Democrats in Northern Wisconsin, has bolted Parker and Davis and announced his purpose of supporting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. At one time he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket and took an active part in polities. At the recent Republican county convention Mr. Buchanan was elected a delegate to the Congressional convention.

ONLY ONE ISSUE LEFT.

It Is the Offices, and the Democrate Will Never Abandon It.

There is one issue the Democrats have not and never will abandon-the of-With a light heart and an easy conscience they are willing to swallow the gold standard, to enter a nolle prosse as to the "tariff robbery," to construct the Panama Canal and to postnone independence for the Philippines until the l'ilipinos have donned clothes, but the offices-these they must have or the last excuse for their party's exist-

Editor Pulitzer is writing page upon page of open letters in the New York World, which prints them because ie owns it, to prove that Theodore Roosevelt and he alone is the issue, The paramount issue of this campaign," the editor writes, addressing himself direct to the President, "is not as you would have it, free trade or free silver, lent YOU YOURSELF — Theodore Roosevelt. This issue inforced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talent-your own strong, able, ambitious, resourceful, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and surpris-ing genius."

If this were not meant to be alarm ing it would fittingly describe one side of the personality of the Republican standard bearer worthy of being printed in flaming type and posted at every cross roads in the country. Add to it the uniquestioned attributes of honesty. courage and patriotism, and you have the true measure of the head of the Republican ticket. Mr. Pulitzer cannot find that the possession of any of the impulsive and willful traits he has attributed to the President has led him into hasty, arbitrary or ill-considered acts, or into any policy inimical to the public welfare or that has not been fully justified by the event.

No higher tribute could be paid to the President than the way in which he has been singled out by Mr. Pulitzer as the one engrossing, overshadowing issue of the campaign.

Now, why does Mr. Pulitzer wish to / Hosemount? The answer is plain-THE OFFICES.

Mr. Pulitzer is a Democrat—a trans-planted Missouri Democrat. He knows that the national Democracy is very hungry and very thirsty and that it is weary of feeding upon the hugks that fall to the share of the opposition party at Washington. So long as Mr. Roosevelt is in the

White House Mr. Pulitzer knows that every office, outside of the classified service, will go to a Republican, provided there is no Democrat so much better qualified for it that to ignore his claims would create a national scandal.

What Mr. Pulitzer and the Democracy want is that the only touchstone of fitness for federal offices shall be the frayed maxim of David B. Hill, "I am a Democrat." Upon this issue he has no misgivings as to the "firm and irrevocable" convictions of the Sphinx of Esopus. In Judge Parker's eyes the author of the maxim "To the victors belong the spoils" was the greatest statesman, not excepting Boss Tweed, New York has ever produced. And Mr. Pulitzer believes that a Democratic mummy of the Marcy school in the White House would not permit any question of fitness to interfere between the faithful and the federal pay roll.

At present the sturdy, robust republiennism of Theodore Roosevelt stands between the Democracy and the offices. How to remove this stumbling block in the path of the lean and hungry wanderers of 1896 and 1906 is the supreme. the only issue left to the Democracy.

If a national election could be decided by the voters wanting a job, irrespective of their fitness for it, the De mocracy under the leadership of Mr. Pulitzer would be invincible.

ADVISERS OF CANDIDATES.

Trust Magnates with Parker and Statesmen with Roosevelt.

Two old saws-"Birds of a feather Bock together" and "Men are known by the company they keep"-are applicable to the present campaign. Here are some of the men who stand close to the two presidential candidates, and are known as their political advisers:

For Parker-August Belmont, Wall street magnate; George Foster Peabody, ditto: David B. Hill, of unsavory political record; Cord Meyer, of the sugar trust; Patrick McCarren, legislative agent of the Standard Oil Company; John B. MacDonald, Belmont's "handy

For Roosevelt-Elihu Root, former Secretary of War: John Hay, Secretary of State; William H. Moody, Attorney General; William H. Taft, Secretary of War; George B. Cortelyon, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of

We are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that, if triumphant, they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vitals and to leave undisturbed those cal all connections with party and has declared Charles Pf Blaney, of the legal firm which they ask that the administration for President of Keating Wolradt, of New York, then itself be driven from power. very acts of administration because of

"SIZING UP" A. B. PARKER

Democratic Candidate Began His Career as a "Boss."

A PROTEGE OF DAVID B. HILL

"Practical Politician." Who Is Now Surrounded and Supported by Tammany Hall Leaders Brief Glance at His Political Record.

Ever since that July day when the Democratic National Convention of 1904 adjourned, after nominating for President of the United States Alton B. Parker, of New York, the people of the country have been trying to find out something about the man for whom they are asked to vote early next November. . It has been hard work. Outside of the State of New York Alton B. Parker was practically unknown before the meeting of the Democratic convention at St. Louis. He still remains, to the vast majority of voters throughout the country, unknown, except by his name and place of residence, with such additional light as has been thrown upon him by newspaper portraits.

In the matter of supplying pictures of Judge Parker, his home, his wife, children, grandchildren, son-in-law and other relations there has been no stint. The country has gazed its fill upon newspaper cuts representing Judge Parker, trimmed, so to speak, with various and assorted young relations, and in all of these pictures Mr. Parker has presented that bland, open and somewhat patronizing front with which mankind faces the world when it is striving to "look pleasant" and at the same time keep some infant prodigy still under the process of photography.

To be sure, the voters have seen pictures of Mr. Parker galore, and pictures of his house and of his family. They have been told that he was, when nominated, a judge, high up on the bench of the State of New York, and "the rest is silence." It is true that Mr. Parker, when notified of his nomination, pro-nounced a "speech of acceptance," but that proved such a merry-go-round of flat and meaningless words as fairly stunned the unterrified in their lairs. It gave no inking as to what kind of a man the Democratic nominee might be, except that he possesses the not uncom-mon faculty of talking a great deal and saying nothing.

Searching the Record. And so the American people sat down

and studied, by such means as they had at hand, the man who asks their votes for the office of Chief Executive.

"It seems like a sort o' 'unsight and unseen' game," said an old Illinois farmer. "I guess we'd better not trade, this time!"

There remained and remains for the awakened gaze of the American people get rid of a President of such known the record of Mr. Parker's life, so much and approved qualities to make way for of it as has been in the public eye. With the untested and unexperienced master his private life let it be said, once for all, there is no reproach.

Alton B. Parker was born at Cortland, New York, in the neighborhood where he now lives, more than fifty years ago. He grew up in Ulster county, and began the practice of law there as a young man. From the beginning he was known as a politician of the kind which gains ends rather as a manager thun as a candidate. In plain language, he was a "County Boss" in the Democratic fold. While a very young man he directed a campaign for Judge Shoonmaker, in whose office he had studied law. Encouraged by his success in this effort he sought for himself the post of Surrogate, as the Probate Judge is called in New York State. He was elected. and held the office for many years.

In this office Judge Parker continued his silent and underground activities in politics of the New York variety; a variety in cities exemplified by Tammany, and in the country districts not one whit behind Tammany in zeal, cunning and unscrupulousness. Payored by Hill.

Says a recent writer, speaking of this period of Judge Parker's life:

"Politics in New York is hard and iron-bound; it is without sentiment, and has no principle save the principle of success. This is as true of country as of town, as true of the cornfields as of Tammany Hall. Victory is the only virtue, defeat the only crime—in New York. Judge Parker knew these things; he saw no visitors, courted no dreams, lapsed into no trances. Patiently, practically, he added one man to another, and the two to somebody else, until the result of his additions was the control of the county of Ulster." "Politics in New York is hard and fron

The steady success of Judge Parker. his even, business methods, cold and bloodless in calculation and results, attracted the attention and the favor of David Bennett Hill. In 1885, when Mr. Hill was about to make his first canvass for the governorship of New York. he chose for the practical manager of his campaign Judge Parker. Thus at the age of thirty-three years Judge Parker became Hill's political manager. He elected his man.

Mr. Hill, early in his administration as Governor, rewarded his faithful manager by appointing him to the Supreme Bench of the State of New York. Judge Parker has, practically speaking, occupied the Supreme or the Court of Appeals bench ever since.

There is Judge Parker's public record. A practical politician, a manager of campaigns, a discovery and protege of David Bennett Hill!

And now, at the end of this plain, un varnished tale, it remains to be noted that from beginning to end there is not set down in all the pages devoted to Judge Parker and his candidacy one single utterance of inspiration, enthusiasm, patriotism, or even one word suggesting a broad and generous apprecia tion of public needs and public interests, small or great, in all the years during which Judge Parker has "handled" local campaigns.

His Counsclors.

Next to a man's acts, judged by his rowed motives, there is no safer guide to his character and his mental qualities than his choice of associates and fellow workers. Turning from the meager tale of Judge Parker's political life to his political counselors and intimates, whom do we find?

Two forces; David Bennett Hill and Tenn., Sept. 8, 1902.

Tammany! "Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan" is Judge Parker's friend and neighbor at Rosemount, To him Parker addressed his famous telegram at the St. Louis convention. Daily Judge Parker is surrounded by the Shechans, O'Briens and the McDonalds of Tammany. There is no hiding from an argus-eyed people, and the best proof of Judge Parker's lack of knowledge of the American people is that he does not know that his association with Tammany will not be excused or condoned by them. In New York, he possibly argues, Tammany is endured, with restiveness, it is true, but still endured. Outside of New York this is

should be! The "Enigma of Esopus" is no longer an enigma. Put forth by the cunning hand of David B. Hill, supported by the restrained savagery of Tammany, the astute politician and campaign manager of Ulster County, posed, for a few days. wrapped about in his judicial robes as in a garment of veneration and mystery

not true, but Judge Parker does not

know the true temper of the American

people outside of New York. How

A look at his record, a glance at his political associates and friends, and the tableau dissolves amidst the choking smoke of the flash-light.

PARKER WON'T GO TO FAIR.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1904,-"It is now appounced that Mr. Parker has changed his mind, in regard to his trip to the Fair at St. Louis, and in all probability he will not leave Rosement again during the campaign."-Press Dispatch.

Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! What can the matter be? Dear! Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker won't go to the fair!

He promised to travel across the wide

prairies. He promised to let loose some old-time vagaries. He wanted to ride on the Pike dromeda-

But now he won't go to the fair! Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!

ries!

ravel.

Parker won't go to the fair! He said that for once he would set forth

and travel. Would brave all the dangers of dust and gravel. He said all the mysteries he would un-

But now he won't go to the fair! Dear! Dear! What can the matter be!

Parker won't go to the fair! Why won't the big bosses let Parker g-

roaming? And why do they keep him shut up in the gloaming?

St. Louis is waiting-her beer glasses foaming. But Parker won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be! Oh, dear! What can the matter be! Dear! Dear! What can the matter be! Parker can't go to the fair!

AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

Democrats Object to Answering Fi nancial Interrogatories. When the "gold" message of Alton B.

Parker reached the Democratic convenion at St. Louis Willion J. Bryan suggested that the currency views of Mr. Parker ought to be more explicitly defined in some detail, and that the convention therefore should prepare a list of questions connected with various phases of the currency issue for the candidate to answer, but Master of Ceremonies Williams rushed to Parker's defense with the statement that the candidate should not be asked to answer "A LOT OF FOOLISH QUESTIONS."

This was the same "public be d---d" attitude that arrogant corporations used to take in refusing to answer questions of pertinent interest to their stockholders or to the general public, until the Republican party remedied matters by passing a law compelling publicity, and especially established the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to secure it.

Mr. Bryan, all the Democrats in the convention at St. Louis, and in fact all American voters of whatever pontical belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on government al financial policies, so that they could know whether or not, or to what extent his views were their views. But this publicity was denied them, because the managers of the convention deemed it of more importance to protect their candidate from questions which he would not want to answer for fear of making a "break," than to protect the voters of the country from possible misunderstanding as to financial views which might not bear the limelight of public discussion.

The managers of a corporation conducted on unsound lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an expose. And it is the same way with the Democratic managers, who think their only safe policy on the currency question is to refuse to give information as to what their policy really is,

The Vermont Landslide.

Chairman Bullard of the Vermont Democratic State committee said, the night before the election: "We feel that if the figure (of the Republican plurality) is below 25,000 this year it is a sure indication that the national election will go Democratic." Well, the Democratic manager himself

made the estimate. He counted the chances of the Democratic party in the present campaign as might be indicated by the September vote in his own State. Representing his party, he made the estimate and the result has been appalling-for the Democrats-the Republican plurality being 31.500. There has been Republican landslide of about onefourth over the normal vote in the State of Vermont.

A low wage scale is not consistent with the most wholesome development of the country and of its people. The consideration of the pending measure as Mr. Blaine said of the Chinese exclusion act, connects itself intimately and inseperably with the labor question. Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1838.

I believe emphatically in organized labor. I believe in organization of wage earners. Organization is one of the laws of our social and economic development at this time.-From Roosevelt's speech to Locomotive Firemen at Chattanooga,

EXCORIATED, PARKER

THOMAS E. WATSON'S RECENT SPEECH TO SOUTHERNERS.

Raising of the Negro Question by Democrats Denounced as Hypocrisy-Roosevelt Preferred to Hill's Candidate Who Is Bossed by Wall Street.

Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for the Presidery, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1, declared that the Democratic attack on President Roosevelt for the latter's alleged friendliness to the negro was a piece of Democratic hypocrisy and he challenged Parker to indicate his own position on the race issue. On this point Mr. Watson said: The South should demand to know the

The South should demand to know the facts about Parker. How does he stand upon this alleged question? Is his position at all different from that of Rossevelt? If so, in what respect? The South should demand explicit reply to the following questions before it votes for him upon the assumption that he differs from Rossevelt on the negre question:

1. Would you refuse to eat at the same table with Beoker Washington?

2. Would you refuse to appoint negroes to office in the South?

3. If elected will you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Rishop Turner. Booker Washington, and T. Thomas Fortune?

4. Do you approve the mixed scheels of New York, innegurated under Grover Cleveland—in which social equality is practically made a matter of compulsion?

5. If such schools—wherein black children and white children are educated together—are a good thing for your native State of New York, would they be a good thing for Georgia and South Carolina? If not, why not?

Negro Cry Is Hypocrisy.

Negro Cry Is Hypocrisy. Taking up the discussion of the negro

question, as far as its bearing on the present national campaign is concerned. Mr. Watson said that the Democratic national leaders have prostituted the name of Democrat and are demanding that they shall be followed blindly in spite of the fact that they have renounced every principle of Democracy. Asking, "Will the real Democrats follow the name rather than the principle?" he continued:

he continued:

In the South we are told we must submit to the surrender to Wall street because of "the nigger." What a blessed thing it is for Democratic leaders that they always have "the nigger," to fall back on. For thirty years they have been doing business on "the nigger," and to-day he is their only stock in trade.

Note the hypocrisy of it. In their national platform of 1872 they solemnly protested their allegiance to the doctrine of "equality," regardless of race or color, and pledged themselves to maintain the enmancipation and the enfranchisement of the blucks.

In 1876 at St. Louis, Henry Watterson being chairman of the convention, they solemnly declared their devotion to the constitutional amendments growing out of the civil war.

constitutional amendments growing out of the civil war.

In 1880, in 1884, in 1888, the national conventions of the Democratic party re-affined these declarations on the negro question, and thus stood pledged to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fitteenth amendments. Yet after all these formal pledges we are now browbenten and in-timidated by Democratic leaders, who say we must inderse their capitulation to Bel-mont, David R. Hill, and Pat McCarren because of "the algger."

Negro Powerless in Politics. "What can the Southern negro do?" asked Mr. Watson. "He has been disfrauchised in nearly every Southern State excepting Georgia; and in Georgia they do not dare disfranchise him, because Democracy in Georgia cannot be maintained by the white vote." He continued:

Therefore, the ery that we are in danger Therefore, the cry that we are in danger from "the nigger" is the most hypocritical that unscrapolous leadership could invent. Grant. Sherman, and Sheridan, with all their armies, could not revise the law of nature in the prescrate South.

The white man is master—wherever he plants his foct the world over. Do you tell me that Reserved con description.

The white man is master—wherever he plants his foot the world over. Do you tell me that Roesevelt can do against the recuperated South what Thad Stevers could not do against the exhausted South? Roesevelt could not do it even if he would. The Democratic leaders who talk this stuff, and the editors who write it, laugh and wink at one another as they pass, they know what a humbug it all is, and how it is being used to make the people forget, or condone, the ingiorious surrender to Wall street which they made at St. Louis.

Louis.

In the West Virginia Democratic convention, the State of the Democratic nominee for Vice President, the "white supremacy" resolution was voted down, and on Aug. 1, 1884. Parker himself, in writing to the negro. James A. Ross, addressed him as "My dear sir," just as though Ross had been a white man.

Surrender to Wall Street. Turning to other issues, Mr. Watson said the Democratic leaders had surrendered to Wall street because, as Senator John W. Daniels, of Virginia, put it, they were "tired of being in the minority." He continued:

minority." He continued:

Not afraid of Roosevelt's militarism?
No. Not afraid of Roosevelt's niggerism?
No. All that is fudge and subterfuge.
"Tired of being in the minority." there was the milk in the cocoanut.

Not tired of being in the wrong? No. He did not even pretend that he had been in the wrong. Simply because they have been in the minority they are ready to drop the principles which they swore for eight years were right, and to adopt those which even now they do not dare say are right. Great God! what an attitude for the leaders of a great national party. which even now they do not dare say are right. Great God! what an attitude for the leaders of a great national party.

If I could become politically tipsy enough to vote for Parker, on the platform of 1904, as constructed by Parker himself, I would take one more drink—a small one at that—and vote for the other twin. Roosevelt. Give me the original every time, rather than the blurred, indistinct copy. Give me the genuine article, rather than the spurious substitute.

What Has Parker Doue?

What Has Parker Done? Mr. Watson then paid his respects to

Candidate Parker personally. He asked:

Candidate Parker personally. He asked:

Why should Georgians support Parker, of New York, rather than a fellow Georgian? What do you know of Parker? What has he done that was notable? What has he ever said that was memorable? What has he ever written that stamped him with individuality?

David B. Hill declared at St. Louis that he had been intimate with Parker for thirty years, and that, he did not know how Parker steed on the money question. Was this statement true? If so, Parker is the most negative public man on the American confinent. Was the statement false? If so, David B. Hill is the holdest itar between the two oceans. Think of a man living on intimate terms with Alexander H. Stevens and Abe Lincoin for thirty years and not knowing how he stood on the greatest political questions of the day?

The populist leader declared the table.

The populist leader declared than the people could not secure reforms in the Democratic party when it is "bossed by the same old Wall street crowd which debauched Cleveland's second administration." He declared that at St. Louis all the worthless empty honors and been given to southern Democrats, which in re-turn denounced Bryan and helped to "knife the Jeffersonians." Now, "because Dave Hill allowed John Sharp Williams to have a chairmanship" the whole South must be "driven under the lash of party discipline away from the gospel of our fathers and into political slavery to the Hamiltonians of New