

swer, Yes. In form and in spirit it is Hamiltonian.

In purpose and in practice it is Hamiltonian. Every corporate interest on the continent knows that it has a champion in the republican party. Every beneficiary of special privilege knows that he has a welcome in the republican party. Every trust, levying its tribute upon the million homes of the people feels secure in the organized power of the republican party.

I have no words of abuse for Theodore Roosevelt. I believe him to be a brave, honest, conscientious man. I give him full credit for having a splendid courage of conviction, but inasmuch as he stands for those governmental principles, which, in my judgment, are hurrying this republic into a sordid despotism of wealth, I will combat him and his principles as long as there is breath in my body.

How is it with the democratic party? Our political history has never seen a situation so ludicrous as that which the national democracy now holds. I can understand how the citizen can work for the republican party and vote its ticket with enthusiastic zeal. If the republican party represents his ideals of government, then he is justly proud of it, can justly confide in it, for it has stood by its principles through storm as well as sunshine; and no matter how bad you and I may think its creed is, we are bound to admit that the republican party has a creed, is willing to fight for it, is willing to cling to it in defeat, and continue to struggle for it until victory comes again. But why any human being should, in the year 1904, vote the national democratic ticket is something that passes my untutored comprehension.

I can understand why the citizen could vote a local democratic ticket; I can understand how in some cities and in some states that party may be struggling to do some distinct thing, which he believes ought to be done; but in the name of common sense tell me why any sane and sober citizen should in this campaign vote the national democratic ticket.

What principle of democracy does it stand for? What does it propose to do for the people, different from what the republicans are doing? To what point is it directing its line of march, except to the republican camp? Surrounded by the Wall street magnates who had financed his campaign for two years, Judge Parker bided his time till the perils of the two-thirds rule were passed; and when it was too late for the convention to retrace its steps—for even the democratic bosses require more than fifteen minutes to turn completely round in—he cracks the Wall street whip over the heads of his leaders, and with prompt obedience the great democratic legions were made to furl their flags and reverse their line of march.

The mass of the democratic party feel outraged at the way in which their leaders have sold them to Wall street. I do not believe that the six and a half million men who followed Bryan, with cheers on their lips and warm convictions in their hearts, can now be delivered like cattle to the Clevelandites who knifed the ticket or bolted it in 1896. I believe that the great majority of the men who voted for Bryan are men of conviction; I can not but hope they will realize that I am fighting their battle now.

Where are the voters who followed the fortunes of the democratic standard-bearer in 1896 and 1900? Were they men of conviction? Did they honestly believe in the principles they professed? I believe that they did. Acting upon that belief, our party joined hands with the democrats who had adopted our platform, and I myself did yeoman service for Bryan—stumping his own state and helping to give Nebraska's vote to him. Tonight I remind the democratic voters that the people's party stands just where it did then, and if they believed in our principles then they ought to come with us now.

I call upon the six and a half million voters whose political faith was crystallized in the Chicago platform of 1896 and in the Kansas City platform of 1900, and I ask, What is there in the democratic platform of 1904 that bids you hope? What is there for you in that platform? What do you get represent you? What is it that he proposes to do for you? If you believe in republican doctrines, why vote for Parker? Why not "go the whole hog or none" and vote for Roosevelt? By what right do the democratic leaders undertake to preach and expound to the American people any economic questions? How do we know that they have studied and mastered any of those questions?

Never in the world could it emphasize itself on any issue as it did on the money question from 1896 to the year of 1904. If all the writings and all of the speeches which they made against the republican party on the

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money question were put into printed form and loaded for transport upon the backs of camels, the caravan would stretch from one end to the other of the great Sahara desert.

Did they understand the money question? If not, how do we know that they understand any other question? In their campaign book of 1896 the democratic leaders say: "We are unalterably opposed to mono-metallism."

In the famous telegram of 1904 their candidate says, in effect, that he is unalterably in favor of mono-metallism. All of the literature of eight years is to be destroyed. All of the prophecies of eight years have been repudiated. All of the dire calamities which were scheduled to take place if the republicans carried out their policy on the money question have been put aside. The great party which pledged itself to the American people as unalterably opposed have shifted over to the position of being irrevocably in favor of the gold standard.

Do the democratic leaders suppose for one moment that the voters of this country are going to forget the history of the past eight years? Do they imagine for a moment that, when they stand in the attitude of confessing so colossal a blunder as they made upon the money question, they are going to be trusted on any other question? I again ask, did they know what they were talking about during those eight years, or were they simply deceiving the American people?

Perhaps they were ignorant upon the money question. If so, how will they go about convincing the voters that they are wiser today than they were yesterday? But, perhaps, they knew that the republicans were right and were simply misleading the people. If so, how will they go about satisfying the voter that they are honest today than they were yesterday?

It seems to me to be the most amazing piece of effrontery for the democratic party to go before the American people and proclaim that for eight years they have been wrong and the republicans have been right and at the same time demand that the crowd which has been wrong shall be put in the places of those who have been right. It would indeed be a miracle if any such thing would happen, and, so far as I am concerned, I do not believe it will happen.

Why do I say so? Because I believe that if the gold standard be right, as both the old parties now say it is, the people of the country will give the credit and the support to the men who were brave enough to pioneer its way, fight its battle and win its triumph.

But we are told the democratic party has taken a bold stand on the tariff question. It has declared that protection is robbery. If that declaration means anything it certainly means that any protection, however small, is dishonest. But they would never dare to say that the American people must construe that language to mean what it ordinarily would mean. Even those who claim that the words mean "a tariff for revenue only" will find cold comfort in the letter of their candidate who declares that, while he would be glad to see a revision of the tariff, he knows that he can not bring it to pass.

To save the trouble of any doubt upon that great subject, he hands in his capitulation to the republicans before a single gun is fired.

The campaign has hardly been opened before the standard bearer of democracy commences his retreat. Therefore, the great tariff question may be considered as "waived," just as the great money question is "waived."

Let us see what else the national democratic party presents as an issue. In their platform they declare that further legislation is needed against the trusts. But their candidate in his

speech of acceptance, says that we have as much law as we need. For all practical purposes therefore, the attitude of the national democrats on the trust question is precisely the same as that of the national republicans.

And as further proof that the democratic platform will never cause any loss of sleep to the Havemeyers, the Rockefellers, you have only to remember that in 1892 they denounced the trusts and the protective tariff, within whose barriers all trusts are formed, in language equally as strong as that used in the platform of 1904; and when we construe the meaning of the platform of '92 in the light of the admitted infamies of Cleveland's second administration, with its well remembered surrender to the sugar trust, the patriotic citizen might heartily exclaim, "God deliver us from another redemption of democratic pledges on the subject of the tariff and trusts."

But we are told that on the question of imperialism there is a difference, vital and far reaching, between the republicans and the democrats. What is it? We have seen that Judge Parker is in favor of granting local self-government to the Philippine Islands when they become prepared for it. When will they become prepared for it? Judge Parker does not state. Will it be four years, forty years, four hundred years? No mortal can tell what the judge means.

But he certainly does not express the intention to do anything whatever about it during his term, if he should be elected, nor does he specify where in the republicans have gone wrong in the management of that question.

Let us presume that Judge Parker, against whose character I would not venture to say a word for I believe him to be an eminently worthy man—let us presume, I say, that Judge Parker, as the champion and representative of the great democratic party, has the courage of his convictions. If we do presume this, his failure to state wherein he would make any change in the policy which the republicans are pursuing in the Philippines, is the most significant bit of silence in all of the various and interesting bits of silence to be found in Judge Parker's remarkable speech of acceptance.

Where does the national democratic party stand on the labor question? Can anybody tell?

We know what its record is. We have not forgotten how, at the call of the Pullman Palace Car company, a democratic president invaded a sovereign state with federal troops, in spite of the protest of its democratic governor—John P. Altgeld—a better, abler and more patriotic man than ever Grover Cleveland was.

We all remember how the strike of the workmen whose wages had been cut was broken by the mailbag farce, and the prostitution of the power of the United States army to the service of a greedy and heartless corporation. The democratic doctrine of state rights was trampled under foot, and, urged on by Olney, the railroad lawyer, Grover Cleveland exercised a power which Daniel Webster, advising Andrew Jackson, believed could only be exercised by authority of a special act of congress.

Well might Judge Cooley, the eminent constitutional lawyer, write a letter of congratulation to Cleveland for having established a new prece-

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