

ROOSEVELT THEIR CHOICE

Former Silverites and Democrats Decline to Support Parker for President.

ALL PREFER PROSPERITY TO PARALYSIS

Views of D. C. Tillotson, Late Chairman of the National Silver Republican Party—Reasons Given by Others.

Many Democrats will vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks this fall. A large number have publicly announced their change of faith, but others have simply said to their friends that they prefer the known and tried Roosevelt to the hesitating, evasive and untried Parker. The names of some of these men, including Oscar Straus, John A. McCall, Major John Bryne, Patrick Egan, Richard Price Morgan and Eugene A. Philbin, have already been printed. Among those not heretofore noted are: Ernest Crawford, Judge W. M. Chandler, Dr. George H. Carpenter, William McLean, W. E. Williams, John B. Bama, William D. Harrison, John T. Doyle, Charles P. Blaney and Daniel Buchanan.

From Baxter Springs, Kas., comes the information of wholesale desertions on the part of Bryan Democrats, and the forecasters predict that Cherokee, which gave Bryan 1,800 majority in 1896, will go solidly for the Republican ticket. Prominent among the Democrats who have announced their intention of supporting President Roosevelt are: T. H. Goodwin, mine owner; E. W. Dow, president telephone system; Samuel J. Crawford, former governor of Kansas; James H. Chubb, former member legislature; J. C. Haskett, dry goods merchant; Samuel Binns, hay dealer; Edward Holdings, retired merchant; D. Orr Chubb, politician; W. S. Baxter, editor and C. E. Collins, politician.

End of Silver Republican Party.
An important accession to the Republican ranks is D. C. Tillotson, of Topeka, Kas., chairman of the national committee of the Silver Republican party in 1900. In a letter to J. W. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says that the Silver Republicans are satisfied that the Roosevelt administration tried to do its duty with the people, and that reason he and his friends will support it. This statement is of importance because the Silver Republicans voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, and it is believed all will now return to the regular party organization. In a letter to Representative Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Tillotson says: "Present conditions make any further attempt to maintain a silver party organization a mere farce and with changed conditions change political relations.

"It appears to me that the Democratic party has forfeited its claim upon all voters except such as vote the ticket from tradition. Indeed, the only Democrat who in a general way stood for an idea is constrained to admit that the candidate of his party is the beneficiary of a fraud practiced upon the convention which nominated him.

"The Democratic party, through its attitude and the attitude of its candidates, admits that the Republican party is right on the money question. It admits that the Republican party has perfected the legislation needed for controlling the trusts and monopolies, a perfection that the Republican party itself has never claimed. It admits that, if successful, nothing in the way of tariff legislation can be effected except such as may be approved by the Republican party, yet it seeks to make tariff tinkering an issue.

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Parsons' Letter a Disappointment.
Ernest Crawford, of Jamestown, N. Y., Democratic county committeeman and delegate to the Democratic State convention which instructed for Judge Parker, has severed all connections with the Democratic party and has declared his intention of voting for President Roosevelt. In a letter to Walter Ed-

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

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

ONLY ONE ISSUE LEFT.

It is the office, and the Democrat will never abandon it.
There is one issue the Democrats have not and never will abandon—the office. With a light heart and an easy conscience they are willing to swallow the gold standard, to enter a noble prose as to the "tariff robbery," to construct the Panama Canal and to postpone independence for the Philippines until the Filipinos have donned clothes, but the office—these they must have or the last excuse for their party's existence is gone.

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

If this were meant to be alarming it would fitly 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 unquestioned 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 to 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 get rid of a President of such known and approved qualities to make way for the untested and unexperienced master of Rosemont?

The answer is plain—THE OFFICES. Mr. Pulitzer is a Democrat—a translated Democrat. He knows that the national Democratic party is very hungry and very thirsty and that he is weary of feeling upon the husks 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 for the only touchstone of fitness for federal offices shall be a trayed 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 with the faithful and the federal party roll.

At present the sturdy, robust republicanism of Theodore Roosevelt precludes the Democracy and the office. How to remove this stumbling block in the path of the lean and hungry wanderers of 1896 and 1900, 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 Democracy 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 flock 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, street; David B. Hill, of New York political record; Cord Meyer, of the sugar trust; Patrick M. Carren, legislative agent of the Standard Oil Company; John B. Macdonald, Belmont's "handy man."
For Roosevelt—Ellihu Root, former Secretary of War; John Hay, Secretary of State; William H. Moody, Attorney General; William H. Taft, Secretary of War; George B. Cortelyou, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
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 the principles which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital and to leave undisturbed those very acts of administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power—President Roosevelt.

"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 promising 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 photographing.

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, pronounced a "speech of acceptance," but that proved such a merry-go-round of flat and meaningless words as fairly stunned the untrifled in their lairs. It gave no inkling as to what kind of a man the Democratic nominee might be, except that he possesses the not uncommon 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 of '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 the record of Mr. Parker's life, so much of it as has been in the public eye. With 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 than a manager than 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 Sheehan, 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.
Favored 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 countrified as of Tammany Hill. Victory is the only virtue, defeat the only crime—in New York. Judge Parker knew these things; he saw no visitors, contended 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 efforts was the control of the county of Ulster."

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 1888, 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 discoverer and protege of David Bennett Hill!
And now, at the end of this plain, unvarnished tale, it remains to be noted that from beginning to the 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 appreciation of public needs and public interests, small or great, in all the years during which Judge Parker has "handled" local campaigns.
His Counselors.
Next to a man's acts, judged by his avowed 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

TAMMANY! "Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan"

is Judge Parker's friend and neighbor at Rosemont. To him Parker addressed his famous telegram at the St. Louis convention. Daily Judge Parker is surrounded by the Sheehans, O'Briens and the McDaniels 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 not true, but Judge Parker does not know the true temper of the American people outside of New York. How should he?

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. 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 announced 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 Rosemont again during the campaign."—Press Dispatch.
Dear! Dear! What can the matter be?
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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 dromedaries!
But now he won't go to the fair!

Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker won't go to the fair!
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Dear! Dear! What can the matter be? Parker 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 go 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? Dear! 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 Financial Interrogatories.
When the "gold" message of Alton B. Parker reached the Democratic convention at St. Louis William 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 "foolish" 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 publicly, 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 political belief, had a perfect right to expect detailed and explicit publicity from Candidate Parker of his views on government-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 unbusinesslike lines are always apt to consider as "foolish" questions, which, if answered, might result in an exposure. 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 a Republican landslide of about one-fourth 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 its life intimately and inseparably with the labor question.—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1898.
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, Tenn., Sept. 8, 1902.
We have in our precinct at the pre-

PARKER EXCORIATED

THOMAS E. WATSON'S RECENT SPEECH TO SOUTHERNERS.

Raising of the Negro Question or Democrats Denounced as Hypocrites—Roosevelt Preferred to Hill's Candidate Who Is Hailed by Wall Street.
Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for the Presidency, in a speech at Atlanta, Ga., on Sept. 1, declared that the Democratic attack on President Roosevelt for the utter 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 facts about Parker. How does he stand upon this alleged question? Is his position at all different from that of Roosevelt? 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 Roosevelt on the negro question:

1. Would you refuse to eat at the same table with Booker Washington?
2. Would you refuse to appoint negroes to office in the South?
3. If elected would you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Bishop Turner, Booker Washington, and T. Thomas Fortune?
4. Do you approve the mixed schools of New York, inaugurated under Grover Cleveland—in which racial equality is practically made a matter of compulsion?
5. If such schools were attacked by children and white children are educated together—a good thing for your native land—would you not demand that they be a good thing for Georgia and South Carolina? If not, why not?

Negro Cry Is Hypocritical.
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 nominated 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:

In the South we are told we must submit to the surrender of Wall street because of "the nigger." What a blessed thing it is for Democratic leaders that doctrine, 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 pledged their allegiance to the doctrine of "equality," regardless of race or color, and pledged themselves to maintain the emancipation and the enfranchisement of the black.

In 1876 at St. Louis, Henry Watterson had charged the convention, but he solemnly declared their devotion to the constitutional amendments growing out of the civil war.
In 1884, in 1888, the national conventions of the Democratic party reaffirmed these declarations on the negro question, and they have repeatedly solemnly repudiated the questions settled by the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Yet after all these formal pledges we see now how often they are intimidated by Democratic leaders, who say we must endorse their capitulation to Belmont, De la Roche and the Fat McCarren because of "the nigger."
Negro Powerless in Politics.
"What can the Southern negro do?" asked Mr. Watson. "He has been disfranchised 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 cry that we are in danger from "the nigger" is the most hypocritical that unscrupulous leadership could invent. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, with all their armies, could not use the law of nature—white men over negroes.
The white man is master—wherever he plants his foot the world over. Do you tell me that he cannot do this? He has recuperated South what Thad Stevens could not do against the exhausted South? Roosevelt would never do this? 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 they are doing, and how it is being used to make the people forget, or condone, the inglorious surrender of Wall street which they made at St. Louis.

In the West Virginia Democratic convention, the one of the Democratic nominees for Vice President of the United States, resolution was voted down, and on Aug. 1, 1904, Parker himself, in writing to the negroes, was told to get on with him as "my dear sir," just as though he 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. Daniel, of Virginia, put it, they were "tired of being in the minority." He continued:
Not afraid of Roosevelt's affiliation with the negro, but afraid of Roosevelt's slogan. No. All that is fudge and underfudge. "Tired of being in the minority," there was the old cry, and there it was, there it is 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 were wrong, and they do not say so. Great God! what an attitude for the leaders of a great national party.
I could name some political 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 let the gentlemen tell me, 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 Done?
Mr. Watson then paid his respects to 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 ever 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 stood on the money question. Was this statement true? If so, Parker is the most surprising public man on the American continent. Was the statement false? If so, David B. Hill is the hottest liar between the two oceans. Think of a man living on intimate terms with another man, and yet not knowing how he stood on the greatest political questions of the day.
The populist leader declared that 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 had been given to southern Democrats, who in return debauched Bryan and helped to "knife the Jeffersonians." Now, because David B. Hill allowed John Sharp Williams to have a "chairmanship" the whole South must be "driven under the bush of party discipline away from the gospel of our fathers and into political slavery to the Hamiltonians of New York."