

# ATTEMPT TO STEM THE TIDE.



Republicans Are Resorting to All Kinds of Desperate Means.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Chicago correspondence:

The Republicans are resorting to all kinds of desperate measures to turn the tide that is running so strongly towards William Jennings Bryan and the Democratic party. The latest attempt—and one of the most despicable to stem the tide is a direct misuse of the mails. The officials of the Democratic National Committee have received evidence that Republican postmasters and postal employees are not only tampering with letters sent from Democratic headquarters and delaying the delivery of campaign literature, but that letters and literature are being returned almost as soon as delivered to the postoffice address of the addressee.

Otto Doederlein, in charge of the German bureau of the national committee says hundreds of letters have been returned to his department stamped "Unclaimed," "Refused," and "Not Found." All letters sent out from Democratic National headquarters are identified as coming from Democratic headquarters by the following printed directions on the envelopes: "Return in five days to rooms 21-26, 306 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill."

Although the postal department boasts of its ability to trace addresses from the most meager descriptions, there is, it is said, a disposition on the part of postmasters in all parts of the country, particularly in the doubtful states, to take advantage of every technical error in the superscription.

So notorious has become the conduct of Republican postmasters in the treatment of Democratic mail matter that Democratic bureau chiefs have advised doing away with return directions on envelopes used by the national committee. It is generally believed at Democratic headquarters that hundreds of thousands of Democratic documents have suffered at the hands of Republican postmasters.

William Lloyd Garrison, ex Governor George S. Boutwell and Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, all of Boston, and well known to the negroes of the United States, have issued an address to the colored people, advising them to renounce the Republican party as its national policy of imperialism is dangerous to the future of the colored race. The address has been given out by the National Democratic Committee.

H. H. Hanna, chairman of the executive committee of the Indianapolis Monetary convention, is in distress. He has been looking over the political situation and sees that the Republican party is in danger. His chief concern, however, is the permanence and promotion of the gold standard, and for success in that direction he declares, as an "honest non-partisan," that the Congressional outlook is unfavorable. Of late he has been sending out doleful letters urgently appealing for contributions to save the standard and the party. In one of them he says:

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

## PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY.

### Declaration of Independence Expresses What Democracy Stands For.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic party are best expressed in the Declaration of Independence. The Democracy stands for individual freedom, for equality of rights and opportunities, for political, religious and industrial liberty. Its trend has always been in the direction of popular government, although more than once its machinery has fallen into the hands of the enemies of the people and has been devoted to the interests of special classes. This had happened before the great re-birth of the party of Thomas Jefferson in 1896. That year witnessed a revolution in the party and the beginning of a revolution in the country. The Democracy again took solid ground upon the great principles of the Declaration and it has since held that ground with courage, with zeal and with lofty determination.

The Democratic platform in 1896 declared no new or strange doctrine. It but rested and reaffirmed old truths for which the party had stood in its best days and under its greatest leadership. The spirit of it was long before voiced in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson and in the heroic policy of Andrew Jackson. It dealt with new phases of old questions; and in essence it marked the revolt of the tribute-payers against the tribute-takers.

In 1900 the Democracy stands again upon the old foundations. It is still the champion of equal rights. It is still the champion of liberty. It still stands in solid phalanx against the forces of privilege. In 1896 the apparent issue involved the question of coinage; but the real issue was whether this country should continue to be governed by the people or whether it should give up its old ideals and become the submissive appanage of a grasping plutocracy.

The real issue is the same this year that it was four years ago. New manifestations have been developed, but it is still a question whether a class for a class shall control the country or

whether it shall be controlled by the people for the people. The ancient war between Hamilton and Jefferson is being fought again under the opposing standards of McKinley and Bryan. The latter stands as Jefferson stood for the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The former stands as Hamilton stood for government of a class, by a class, for a class.

The Democratic party believes that governments were instituted among men, not for the purpose of exploiting the masses and the enrichment of favorites, but for the purpose of securing to all their inalienable right to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness. It believes that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It therefore stands in unalterable and inflexible opposition to imperialism, which is the denial of the right of self-government. It holds that we cannot hold a subject colony without violating the fundamental principle of the republic; and it condemns as wicked and wanton a war that is being waged without legal authority for the overthrow of free government in a foreign land and the establishment thereof of sovereignty against the wishes and in defiance of the rights of its inhabitants.

If the United States have a right to overthrow the Filipino republic, they have the right to overthrow any other republic or any other government they may select for a victim. They may go to Central America and to South America or to China or to Africa and under pretext of civilizing and christianizing the inhabitants they may destroy their governments and institutions and compel them to submit to American rule. The pretense that we bought from Spain the sovereignty of the Philippines in no sense saves us from the inherent wickedness of our assault upon the liberties of a foreign people. The latter had rights; and these rights were not owned by Spain. Spain therefore could not sell them. Nor could we buy them. What Spain sold was her outlawed claim to trample upon those rights. What we purchased was this claim; and the Republican party is asserting it with brute force in defiance of morals and law and the foundation principles of our own free institutions.

But the Democratic party stands for freedom at home as well as for freedom abroad. It is therefore in favor of trial by jury and against government by injunction. Trial by jury for hundreds of years has been considered the strongest defense of freemen. It is now challenged by the Republican party and in the name of law and order its overthrow is foreshadowed in judicial usurpation—the worst of tyrannies. Thomas Jefferson feared the encroachments of the judiciary in his time; and it was Marshall whose interpretation of the constitution was the first great triumph of imperialism over democracy. In later years the federal government has steadily encroached upon the liberties of the citizen; one by one the safeguards of freedom have been overthrown; and now the common people must face the threat of irresponsible power exercised by the federal bench through the subtle enginery of the injunction.

If men have a right to themselves they have a right to use their own powers; and if they have a right to the use of their own powers, they have a right to the use of those things which they produce by the exercise of their powers. They have the right to work; they have a right to the things they make; and if this be so, they have the right to exchange the results of their labor with their neighbors or with any one they please. In other words, they have the right to trade; they have a right to buy where they can buy to the best advantage; to sell where they can see the most for their product. The Republican party denies this principle.

Under the false name of protection it compels workers to exchange the products of their labor in a market artificially restricted; to purchase in a market where free competition has been throttled by law for the benefit of certain favored classes. The result is a robbery of labor; it is compelled to accept the terms and conditions offered by the beneficiaries of the restrictive law.

The Democratic party stands for free competition and for the right of all men freely to exchange with each other the results of their toil. It is therefore opposed to trusts and to all devices for the killing or even the robbing of trade. A protective tariff is a declaration of war against trade; it is an invitation to combination and monopoly; it puts a premium upon engrossing and forestalling; it is the handmaiden if not the mother of trusts.

### An Encouraging Sign.

The Vermont and Maine electors make it certain that the Gold Democrats are very generally voting with their party again. That being the case, there are strong reasons for saying that Mr. Bryan, besides the Southern States, will get all of the states in which Mr. McKinley was victorious by a small majority in 1896. There are enough of those States to insure a majority of the electoral votes for Mr. Bryan.—Savannah News.

### Silence that Cuts Deep.

The silence of Tom Reed and Benjamin Harrison will persuade more of the old guard of the Republican party to vote against imperialism than the roarings of Roosevelt, the rantings of Grover and the vituperative oratory of Jonathan Dolliver will befool into voting for the Hanna-McKinley policies of criminal aggression and trust fattening. Kansas City Times.

## FINDS YOUTSEY GUILTY.

### Jury Assesses His Punishment at Imprisonment for Life.

At Georgetown, Ky., Henry E. Youtsey was found guilty by a jury of murdering William Goebel. His punishment is fixed at imprisonment for life. At the request of Youtsey's lawyers the judgment has been arrested until next February. By that time, if his mental condition has not improved, he will be tried for lunacy. In the meantime he is to be confined at Frankfort, and in the meantime, also, his attorneys will prepare an appeal.

Perhaps never before in Kentucky was an unconscious man tried for his life. Doubtless never before was a verdict rendered against a man who, at the very moment the decision was being read, lay in a stupor, more dead than alive, and with chances greatly against his recovery.

The court room was crowded, but none of Youtsey's attorneys were present. The prisoner's aged father and a number of other relations were in the sick room just off the court room. The verdict produced a tearful scene, as they had been hoping that the result would be acquittal. Youtsey was somewhat better Saturday, though unable to make himself understood. He will be sentenced by Judge Cawrill at the next term of court. A new trial will be asked for, and failing in this, an appeal will be taken.

## CHRISTMAS BOXES TO GO FREE

### Gifts for Soldiers Serving Abroad to Be Carried Without Charge.

Christmas packages for American soldiers serving abroad will be transported by the government free of charge from either San Francisco or New York. This was done last year, and proved popular. Those in charge of the army transports, however, say that senders of boxes should understand that perishable articles, such as fruit and plum puddings, and fragile packages, such as preserves, should not be inclosed.

Boxes should not exceed twenty-five or thirty pounds in weight. They should be plainly marked with the name, company and regiment of the soldier, and be sent in care of the superintendent of the United States army transport service, either at San Francisco or New York.

A transport leaves New York for the Philippines on Nov. 5, and will take Christmas packages, but it will require fifty days to make the trip, whereas the voyage across the Pacific is shorter.

Express or freight charges should be prepaid to San Francisco or New York. Packages for soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico should be sent via New York.

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