

you view it. The Democracy ever has been and ever will be in favor of a stable and sound currency. It is as much opposed to a trust in money as it is to a trust in the products of labor. Of what value would your land be if it were not for the medium of exchange? Prices will be enhanced, business will be developed, progress made in all lines if the medium of exchange keeps pace with the growth and development of industry and trade. This has ever been the policy of the Democratic party, and ever will be.

The platform enunciated at Des Moines said that, "we, the general representatives of the Democratic party in delegate convention assembled, hereby declare anew our faith in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party and renew our allegiance thereto."

It is the fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the money of our country should be under the control of the general government, and a quantity sufficient for all practical purposes. Today we have a larger per capita circulation than ever before. We have over a thousand million dollars of gold as money and yet it is an admitted fact that scarcely one half that vast sum is in actual circulation. Over \$300,000,000 is tied up in the treasury of the United States, nearly \$300,000,000 is tied up by banks and lost or destroyed.

We depend entirely upon the paper circulation of our country. Now, as the increasing demands of trade demand additional money, from what source is it to come? Since 1896 the national banks of the United States have been increasing their circulation to a wonderful extent. Will you permit banks to control the measure of value? Money is an evidence of sovereign power, and the sovereign, not the creature, should regulate the volume.

We have permitted ourselves to be turned away from the cardinal principles of money and allowed the money brokers of the east to give to us a new measure of value. Money that measures the value of every home and farm and product of labor the same as the yard stick measures every piece of cloth that passes over the counter. One should be as true and stable as the other.

Asset Wild Cat Currency.

Our friends, the enemy, are unwilling that the people should control the money but wish corporations and banks to do so. I hold in my hand a copy of the Aldrich bill, introduced at the second session of the last congress. Many of our friends have objected to the clause in the Democratic state platform with reference to this bill. I maintain and insist the enactment into law of the provisions of the Aldrich bill would be ruinous to the prosperity of our country and would place additional powers in the hands of the national banks for the purpose of controlling the money of our country. You wish to see the money of our country carefully safeguarded. Not a single dollar to be worth less than a hundred cents. Our worthy governor himself faintly endorses the Fowler measure, a bill that means wild cat currency of the wildest sort.

Do you fully appreciate that system of statesmanship which wishes to engrave on the law of our country, a statute permitting a ten dollar bill to be based upon the assets of some defunct bank and is unwilling to have the ten dollar bill based upon the silver bullion of our country? Which asset would you prefer? That of the bank in the hands of a receiver, or silver bullion in the vaults of the United States?

Such is the intention of the Fowler bill. The Aldrich bill is along the same line but a step in advance. By its terms it permits any bank that will deposit with the treasurer of the United States first mortgage bonds of any railroad, not including street railways, which has paid dividends of not less than four per cent per annum regularly and continuously on its entire capital stock for a period not less than ten years previous to the deposit of the bonds, to become a depository of the United States if the secretary of the treasury will select the bank.

A careful study of this bill will expose the cloven foot. It simply means further power being placed in the hands of the national bank, and an additional market for railroad bonds. There is no reason why the government of the United States is not as safe to control the money of the country as a national bank, and it is not advocating fanaticism to so believe.

Personally, and independent of party, I am an old-fashioned democrat, believing in the use of gold and silver as the money of our country, and so believing I cannot bring to my mind the thought that the bank has greater power or is more secure than the government itself.

We have given to banks, at the present time, almost unlimited power. They have it within their power to increase or decrease the circulating medium of the country as they wish. If the banking business and the issuing of money is a good thing, then banks should be willing to safeguard every dollar of their issuance, by bonds of the United States.

They should not have it within their power to base a single dollar of the money they issue on bonds, that are not as good as the government itself. The Fowler bill gives to these banks then, additional power. They can buy railroad bonds whether at par, or not, of any road, and such bonds will become assets of the bank, and upon

such, base the medium of exchange for the people of the United States. I believe the very statement of the proposition is enough to refute it. When we take the bond of the average railroad of the United States upon which to base our money and the credit of the United States, then I tell you the silver fanatic is a star of the first magnitude compared with the men who advocate such a doctrine.

Aldrich's Banking Scheme.

The Aldrich bill has reference to the deposit of public funds with banks. No bank can be selected unless it is a national bank and then it must be designated by the secretary of the treasury. He can select any bank he wishes and when it suits him, if he wishes he may place all the funds in a few banks, and he in order to remove the stringency would probably select Wall street institutions. This money is loaned to the banks; the government is in fact, not a depositor. The banks are to pay one and one-half per cent per annum. Is that a profitable transaction for the government? These funds so loaned come principally from custom duties. If the prime object is to get the money into circulation and out of the vaults of the treasury, why not reduce the tariff, permit a little competition in the iron, salt and lumber industry and thereby reduce the surplus?

The democracy is, and at all times will be, opposed to such a doctrine as this. The money of our country must be safeguarded by every possible right and men who are unwilling to purchase the bonds of the United States at ruling prices should not be permitted to use the credit of the United States in the form of money or become custodians of public funds. This question will never be settled, my friends, until it has been settled in the manner and form urged by Andrew Jackson who insisted that the medium of exchange of our land should be directly under the control of our government, and then there will be no necessity of the advancement of interest upon bonds months in advance of the time it becomes due.

The western farmer is interested in the volume of the currency as much as the stock broker of New York, but he is never thought of when a stringency strikes him.

He can take the ten dollar bill issued on the bonds of some defunct railroad because the monied interest of the east believes it advisable, but when a flurry is caused among farmers by reason of short crops, you do not see the secretary of the treasury rushing westward in a special car to offer aid and assistance.

Elect Senators by the People.

My friends, shall this great government of ours be by the people and for the people, or will it be by the corporations for the trusts? You do not find the "stand patter" advocating the election of the United States senators by the people.

If the people of the United States elected their senators as they do their representatives, would you have as many men in the United States senate so antagonistic to tariff reform, as you have today?

What interest have these men in the Iowa farmer? Is it your interest to have the high executive officer of a great railroad or the chief executive of the trust as your lawmaker? Secretary Shaw said in an interview in 1902 that it would be impossible to pass a measure revising the tariff through the senate of the United States, unless it met the approval of Senator Aldrich.

These men are not instructed by their state legislatures. They do not appeal to the people. They are away beyond you and me and when they speak in the United States senate, they never refer to a district or the people of a district, they refer to "my state." They must be consulted on all appointments, and take more umbrage at the failure to appoint a post master recommended by themselves than they do about being absent when important questions are being voted upon.

We are not legislating for today but for generations yet unborn. If your children and children's children will sing your praises in generations yet to come as we do that of our forefathers today, it will be for the reason that we are as true to the ideas of justice and right as our fathers were. When we place men in office, we do so not for ornament or in order that they may represent individual interests but to represent the people of a great state. They will represent the people if they are given to understand the body politic will oust them from power as soon as they prove untrue to the trust imposed.

When you find men willing to vote an increase in your taxation, unwilling to revise the tariff, unwilling to vote to assist the people of the west in irrigation, unwilling to add an additional clause to the inter-state commerce act, then I say it is time as citizens and not as partisans, to study the question and ask yourselves whether these men represent your views?

Democracy the Friend of Labor.

The Republican party in its state convention had not one word to say with reference to the labor of our country. Nothing with reference to the sentiment of the great disputes now being had between labor and capital. This organization is willing, at all times, to say a word for capital, but unwilling to take a stand on the labor question.

The Democratic party has been the

friend of labor since the organization of our government. When the laboring people desert it it will not only be a cold day for Democracy, but the same for the laboring men. Democracy means independence, the right of all men to be heard in its councils, as well as in maintaining and upholding its doctrine. Republicanism is directly the opposite. Centralization, one man power, taking from one and giving to another, are its chief attributes. Our land is the home of the laboring man. As a rule they are employed. They receive creditable wages, but sir, it is not by reason of the legislation of the Republican party, but by the fact that the laboring men themselves have insisted upon rights that belong to them and the fact the demand for labor has been extremely great.

Laboring men are in direct competition with one another every day in the year. They should be the chief opponents of trusts and monopolies. There can be no closing down with them. The expenses of the family go on just the same, there are so many mouths to feed and only so many days to work, and the interests of the laboring man in this day and age who feels the weight of the heavy hand of age overtaking him is not maintained by the trusts and corporations that have such influence in other departments of our government. They champion and advocate a theory directly opposed to the welfare of the laboring men. The laboring class of our country will be strong and great only so long as they stand aloof from parties and men whose thoughts and policies are not in accordance with their welfare.

You should not be party bound, you should be free and independent citizens ready and willing to give aid and encouragement to any party that advocates policies that will lead to your betterment.

Labor Hurt by Republicans.

It is not to your interest to have one day of work and two days of idleness. It is not to your interest to have one hour of sunshine and a day of darkness. As thinking and intelligent men, study for yourselves the questions that are nearest to your heart, then vote for men and parties who will put into execution the ideas you believe. The Republican party is a party of promise, but not a bow of promise. It does not fall to execute laws that the eastern capitalist may wish. It responds readily to the cry of the Wall street broker. It opens the vaults of the treasury to the men who control the wealth of our splendid nation. It stands willing to do their bidding. How different its attitude towards the great body of laboring men. It has placed upon the statute books, laws working directly against your interest. It claims to be your friend in placing a tariff upon raw material, without just cause or excuse. If in any event, a tariff is a necessity, it should be limited to those articles coming in direct competition with products of our own land and then on a strictly revenue basis.

There never has been any necessity for a tariff upon raw material. You might as well place a duty upon air, as upon the raw material. The industries of our land can be worked up, the manufactured product may be sent forth, and to do so you may wish the raw material of other countries in order that mills may be kept open; but at special times, by reason of famine, war or drought, but at all times, when nations are at peace with one another.

Our Republican friends say to you they are proud of the protective tariff, thankful the bounties of nature have given forth such evidence of prosperity, thankful the American farmer gives evidence of being alive and, under such a system of laws it is indeed a wonder that he has maintained his head above water at all. The Republican platform also challenges the patriotism of every citizen of our land. They point with pride, to the course they have pursued in the Philippine Islands.

Growth of Imperialism.

The darkest spot in American history was the day the star spangled banner, the flag of the free, pride of the world, floated over a slave. I care not where it may be, 10,000 miles from our own beloved land, or surrounded by the palmetto or the pine, it means the same thing. The constitution of our country, the outgrowth and development of the brainiest men the world ever produced, the Declaration of Independence, a document as wonderful, as true and as great as the Sermon on the Mount, the institutions of the United States all bespeak the right of the citizen to not only assist in the making of his own laws but in the selection of his rulers.

Not a country on the face of the globe where liberty throbs at this hour, where humanity is attempting to throw off some of the shackles that have bound it for centuries, but can trace the reason therefor to the beneficent republic of the western hemisphere.

The poor, the lame and the blind have sought shelter on American soil. It has ever been the pride of those of distant lands seeking relief from tyrannous government to set foot upon American soil. For one hundred years it never was questioned that the Constitution of the United States was the supreme power of our land, the Declaration of Independence its inspiration, and the institutions of our country the outgrowth of the wonderful work of the Puritan and the Cavalier.

When the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor the first great effort

of mankind to relieve itself of the pangs of tyranny was exhibited and from Boston harbor to Jamestown, from New York to New Orleans the hardy American frontiersman maintained and upheld with his life and property the right he believed the God of nature as well as man had implanted in his breast.

The star spangled banner wherever seen, upon the high seas or distant lands brought tears of joy to every eye, hope and consolation to every heart and the fervid wish in every soul that it would live until the day of eternal judgment and yet in the year 1900 the closing moments of the most eventful history of mankind, a great and powerful party in our country has said that the constitution of our country does not follow the flag, that the constitution of our country does not protect individuals where the banner of the free may float and that the Declaration of Independence is not what in terms it expresses.

The Army Power is Ruler.

We have an army of thousands of men, 10,000 miles from their native home, not at the request of the people among whom they are stationed, not at the request of the American people, but at the request of the militant part of the dominant party who believe that the time has come when the foundation stones of the great American Republic should be changed.

It is as impossible that a republic should be the ruler of colonies as it is that night and day will be intermingled. "One man cannot govern another man without that man's consent," exclaimed one of the greatest men of the American Republic. The truth he uttered then is truth today, and when you and I clasp one another's hand on the 4th of July, and sing the praises of our great republic, it is with blanched cheek and weakened heart we think of the ten millions human beings away and beyond the Pacific whom the flag of the free holds in subjugation.

The Republican party say they point with pride to the course they have pursued in these islands. Sir, the pride they may feel, is not the pride I wish. I do not believe an American army should be stationed anywhere for the subjugation of a free people, not even in our own land. For one hundred years of our national existence a standing army of less than 30,000 men was sufficient to maintain and uphold the dignity and honor of our great nation, but in the morning of the Twentieth century, with the sunshine of twenty centuries of Christian civilization beaming upon all humanity, the great American Republic had a vast army far beyond its shores, not for the purpose of freeing, but for subjugating. This cannot be for civilization, for six million of the people we went to subjugate are Christians. It can not be for trade, for the trade of that country today with us is less than it was prior to the time we entered their port.

Commercialism by Force.

I wish for a moment to bring home to you a realizing sense of the question of trade. Commercialism seems to be the thought animating the American people today. I wish my country to be commercially wonderful. I wish the fruits of her labor, the products of her soil to enter every known port but I wish it to go where invited. I wish it to be welcomed by the hand of the free, not by the chained hand of the slave.

I turn for a single instant to the closing of the books of the fiscal year of 1903, and with reference to the Philippine Islands, and I find that we originally paid twenty million dollars for the ten million people. We have spent nearly three hundred millions in maintaining our army and the vast incidental expenses connected therewith. When I look on the credit side I find that for the fiscal year 1903 we exported to that country something like four million dollars worth of goods, and of that four million I find that the principal item consisted of intoxicating drinks. Over one tenth of our entire trade with the Philippines for the year 1903 was alcoholic

and malt liquors.

I find that that amount that nearly all of it was transported in English vessels. That even all the intoxicants were not carried in American vessels, and I turn to the remaining side and I find there has been imported into our country from the Philippine Islands nearly eleven million dollars of goods of which ten million was Manila twine, and nearly all this carried in foreign vessels.

This is not all; if we are the owners of this country as well as the people why do we not have its entire trade? I find for the same period of time that the foreign countries obtained from these islands over eighteen million dollars of trade. I find that over eight million was carried to England in English ships, and they have not a dollar invested in the islands. We are the possessor of the country, and with our army and our flag we are unable to command one half the foreign trade of these islands. I say to you, sir, that the time is opportune and ripe that the American congress should announce to the Philippine people that we wish a republic organized and maintained in the Pacific ocean to be known as the "Philippine Republic of the East" and when its people have organized and declared a constitution then the American flag will depart in love and peace and harmony, and the American soldiery will be unknown.

Constitution and Flag.

You hear that where the American flag goes up it must never come down. This is but the statement of men who are themselves the originators and formulators and exploiters of subjugation and of trusts. When Senator Beveridge uttered in the senate of the United States that the Philippine islands were ours, and ours forever, he certainly did not realize what the great American heart desired, that such was not wanted. We wish the trade of the world but we wish it as friends, not as enemies. We wish our flag to enter every port, but we wish it to be welcomed, not driven at the mouth of the cannon or maintained at the point of the bayonet.

The correspondence had with soldiers as well as civilians from the Philippine islands has demonstrated beyond dispute that these people are able to govern themselves. They had churches and colleges prior to the day of our entrance. They may not have the American civilization, they may not have the attributes we have for government, but such as they have they are better and more able to govern themselves than any foreigner is to govern them. We contrast our government with the Philippine islands. We do not contrast our government with any other nation on earth, because we are superior to all, and yet these people in the Philippine islands, that may not have the advantages that our great people have had, are compared with us to their condemnation.

To my mind it is preposterous to announce such a proposition. The pay master of the army in a written report to the secretary of war stated in the year 1900 that he travelled through a great portion of the islands accompanied by but a single individual and at no time or place was molested in life or property.

The constitution formed by the Philippine people for their own government is one worthy of tribute and respect. They are able, ready and willing to govern themselves. The American Republic must protect its institutions first and therefore cannot become an imperial government. It is not a question what we will do with the Philippine islands. The supreme question is what will become of the American Republic, if the imperial policy now inaugurated is maintained. The constitution of my country says to me that every man is protected in his life, his liberty and his property. It grants to him the right of a trial by jury, freedom of speech and press; the right at all times and places to petition his government for wrongs that he believes exist.

Today we observe that a people

over which the flag of the free waves, where the American army is stationed, are governed by a system of laws in the enactment of which they had no voice and in the enforcement of which they have no part.

The congress of our country is a creature of the constitution and if the constitution does not govern, congress is without power to enact legislation for any people.

On the first day of June, 1902, the supreme court of the United States announced a decision that should bring home to every American citizen a realizing sense of the trend of events at the present hour. The announcement is made by a vote of five to four of the supreme judges of the United States that congress may pass laws for the government of human beings where the constitution of my country does not go and is not the basis upon which such legislation is had. If that instrument intended by our fathers for the protection of all the people over which it holds sway is thus to be construed when the rights of the Filipino are involved, what may we expect when questions of our own internal government come before the highest tribunal of our country.

I say to you without fear of contradiction that the men who are today controlling affairs in our land are not the patriots of one hundred years ago, government come before the highest existed for the American people.

Congress cannot legislate where the constitution does not apply. If it can, then, sir, it is upon the same basis as the English government, a nation without a constitution, the very thing that in the Madisonian debates our fathers said should not exist in the great American Republic of the western hemisphere.

Democracy the Leader of Freedom.

The American Republic must live, but it lives for the American people to protect American institutions and for the growth and development of American civilization. American civilization does not mean that one man can govern another without his consent. American civilization does not mean that the flag of the free will wave over a slave. American civilization does not mean that the trust power of the United States is to find lodgment ten thousand miles from its national capital.

American civilization means more than this. It means honor, uprightnes, patriotism. It means love of humanity, equality of all men before the law, and the right of every one to have a voice in the selection of his law-makers; less than this is tyranny; more than this is not asked.

Go forth, Democracy, as the guiding star of a great people. Thy wand of independence and good government has almost encircled the globe. Permit not one dark spot on thy fair escutcheon, at home or abroad, but ever live as the hope of a free people. When thy banner is torn and tattered, humanity trembles and oppression has touched the foundation of liberty. It remains for the children of Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln to be ever true to the eternal principles thou hast taught; that this land may be of the people, for the people, and by the people.

When Secretary Hitchcock represented to a former administration that Tama Bixby was not a proper person to be chairman of the Dawes commission he was forcibly reminded of Mr. Bixby's political influence in the northwest. Will history repeat itself now that the secretary of the interior has made similar representations to the present administration?

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