

BRYAN LOSES In All Sections MANY VOTES And All Indications Are that He IS BEAT

POPULIST.

Bryan's Pretensions Dissected by a Former Supporter.

Democracy's Death Is a Prerequisite to Any Political Reform, Says George Rutherford, the Populist.

Geo. W. Rutherford, one of the pioneers of the Populist party in Marion County, Ill., Bryan's home county, is out against Bryan.

Mr. Rutherford has been a Populist ever since that party was formed and has quite a following in this State, as he is well and favorably known as a man of high integrity. When giving his reasons for not voting for Bryan this year, as he did in 1896, Mr. Rutherford said: "I severed my connection with the Republican party solely on the question of finance, voting for Peter Cooper in 1876. Since then, till 1896, I uniformly voted, when voting at all, for the presidential candidate of the third party.

"I supported W. J. Bryan four years ago because:

"1. He stood for bimetalism at the rate of 16 to 1, demanding also in the platform 'that the standard silver dollar should be a full legal tender, equal with gold, for all debts public and private.'

"2. The Democratic party, for the first time since the Civil War, took the affirmative side of the live issues, and we Populists duped ourselves into the belief that Mr. Bryan and his party really meant it for, at least, as many years as five.

"3. That party actually named a candidate for President outside of New York, a political heresy they had not dared to be guilty of but twice in thirty-six years.

"I cannot support Bryan and Stevenson this year for various reasons, some of which are:

"1. They stand for a 45-cent silver dollar. By purposely leaving out of their silver plank at Kansas City the legal tender clause, their so-called silver dollar shrinks to its billion value.

"2. Mr. Bryan said in accepting the Populist nomination: 'It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback, while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin.'

"Tom Merritt of Salem says: 'In fishing for Populists you need no bait. Instead throw in the naked hook; they will bite at anything.' Bryan and Tom attended the same school.

"3. Bryan's party relegated to the rear the silver question by 'paramounting' the boggy 'imperialism,' which is a child of Bryan's begetting, he acting as accoucheur in securing the one majority for the Spanish-American treaty. Then he took the place of wet nurse, having the child dressed at Kansas City, afterwards carried to Indianapolis, and holding the public weeping up before the gaze of his auditors, he attempts to justify his liaison by the following self-convicting testimony:

"I believe that we are now in a better position to wage a successful contest against imperialism than we would have had had the treaty been rejected."

"He, not like St. Paul, would do evil that good in his party might come."

"His actions in urging the members of his party in the Senate to vote for the ratification of that treaty, and his language in justification convicts him beyond doubt, to say the least, of duplicity. That treaty provided for the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain for the Philippines, the United States agreeing to certain stipulations, the performance of which requires ten years from the date of the ratification of the treaty. A fight had occurred between the American soldiers and the Filipinos two days before the treaty was ratified; and that treaty contains the following section: 'The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory herein ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress.'

"All of this Mr. Bryan knew, yet he poses as the champion of the ratification that spawned imperialism as well as the champion anti-imperialist.

"4. The Kansas City platform characterizes the Philippine war as 'a war of criminal aggression.' Mr. Bryan running upon that platform said in substance at Indianapolis: 'If elected President, my first act after inauguration will be to convene Congress in extraordinary session and give to the Filipinos a stable and independent government.'

"If Mr. Bryan is a friend of the American soldier, as well as a friend to the Filipinos, how can he be consistent in the indorsement of that clause of his platform knowing, as he does, that it can have no other effect than the encouragement of the latter to fight on till after November 6?"

"He may be able to reconcile it with his superabundant love for humanity, especially the Democratic portion of it, on the theory that it puts him and them in a better position to wage a successful war against imperialism than if it was not in the platform.

"The Democratic party has the bold effrontery to talk about the consent of the governed, when they are the only party in the United States that has been and is guilty of governing people without their consent, and not long since believed in the divine right of one man to own another."

"Had it not been for the transfusion of oxidized Populist blood into the veins of the Democratic party in 1896 the 'old reminiscence' would have ceased cheating the undertaker, and a sandstone slab would now be marking the spot of its everlasting home. Its death is prerequisite to any political reform. It is the veritable dog in the manger. It stands today as it has always stood, astininely and stubbornly across the pathway of progress."

"The party with which I have been identified for nearly twenty-five years has committed suicide, and I am, metaphorically speaking, a political orphan. As an American citizen I claim the right to do my own thinking and to cast my ballot for the right as I conceive it to be. I am not in accord with the Republican party on the finance question. In thinking that all other people are mistaken I have on all questions thought that I, too, being human, was liable to err.

"I have never claimed that the kind of money which should be coined and used by the people of the United States is specified in the 'Bill of Rights,' but is a question of expediency. The gold standard has been adopted and is on trial. If it proves to be the best for us, well and good. If not, our only appeal is to the people. I consider that question settled for the time being.

"It therefore becomes me, as an American citizen, to put my vote where I think, all things considered, it will do the most good. I shall therefore support the party of emancipation and progress.

"Who dare say that the inhabitants of Hawaii and the territory ceded by Spain to the United States are not on the high road to education and civilization, and even now enjoying a greater degree of freedom than they ever dreamed of while under the domination of Spanish rule and that of Queen Lilioukalanani?"

"President McKinley's administration has received no word of commendation from the Democratic party for its exalted statesmanship in our critical complication with China. For that, if for nothing more, he deserves the everlasting gratitude of all true Americans."

"I am no Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900.

(Continued at bottom of second column.)

BOSS CROKER

Warmly Supported Expansion in the New York Journal.

Views of the Tammany Leader—"An Insult to Suggest that We Abandon the Peoples Rescued from Bondage."

(From the New York Journal.)

Every man, in my opinion, should express himself clearly on the great question of the day. That question is national expansion, which has been the mainspring of this nation and the policy of the Democracy since the nation's birth. The views which follow are mine personally, and I write them as a private individual:

I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase, or war. This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on our part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous.

Every patriotic American, and every Democrat in particular, should favor expansion.

Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument against expansion. We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money in our own possessions, and make the people of our new lands good, law-abiding citizens, who in time will be loyal to our Constitution and our flag. Take England, for example. The people of this little island come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to the English. Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able to cope with greater problems than we have had occasion to in the past, and in the future dominate any emergency?

We have a population of eighty millions of people; the country teems with young men full of life, hope and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions, and build up a country rivaling in grandeur and patriotism our own United States?

I say by all means hold on to all that rightly belongs to us.

If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our Constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war.

It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the peoples we have rescued from bondage, or what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder.

Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence utilized as a doormat by the powers of the world.

This is too great a question to be considered as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our people want their rights protected; they will not figure on the cost. Bring it down to local government—in the case of street cleaning—the cry is, "We want clean streets," regardless of the cost. They demand them as their right. Just so with our possessions—the people want the properties acquired by war protected. They will pay for a standing army, a powerful navy, and the protection of our flag the world over regardless of any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag! and when the question is brought to an issue they will arise as one man and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right!

RICHARD CROKER,
New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

POPULIST.
(Continued from first column.)

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DEMOCRAT.

No Thoughtful and Responsible Man Can Hesitate.

John S. Williams, a Virginia Democrat, Fearfully Reads the Dangerous Platform and Program of the Bryan-Demo-Popocracy.

The word "Democrat" with us has covered all shades of opinion among responsible people, and has meant, generally, opposition to negro rule and social equality. Outsiders can never know the losses, humiliations and outrages to which we have been subjected in our struggles to regain our rights and to re-establish white supremacy.

We have been, politically, under virtual martial law; and means and methods have been resorted to and made familiar which only the exigency of our situation could justify.

At last white dominion is being effectually established in the South, and we will have the ways of peace and free government.

The present phase of the negro problem is convincing the North, and the whole world, of the folly and direfulness of the effort to place the negro above or on an equality with the white. Sufficient amends can never be made for the insult and harm done to brothers of a common stock and household. But those who committed it are dead and dying; and a new race and a new era of Americanism is upon us. Forgetting and forgiving are the order of the day.

We of the South have reached our level of citizenship. Absolute unity is no longer necessary to avert a dire danger. We can participate in public questions, and share in government for the common good.

Moreover, with our minds and muscles and manhood, we have in spite of dangers, in every department of human effort and industry in our land, brought forth wonderful resources and achieved wonderful results.

For agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial advantages and promise, our section stands as the favored land of the world; and our domestic and social standards and ideals are of the best and highest.

With our history in the past and latest present, from our immediate standpoint, and with our bright outlook, what we want most is peace and stability in our public affairs. And this is the want of our whole country.

Uncertainty in our standards of value, duplicity in our obligations, want of character in our public men, and mere strife for party supremacy and spoils in our elections, must, each and all, point the way to general confusion and ruin. Under such conditions our best hopes and promises may come to nothing. That's the lesson of history.

As between the present administration and a possible Bryan administration, I can hardly see how a thoughtful and responsible man can hesitate. Those of us who still cherish old sectional animosities have but one old idea, that of opposition to Republicanism, and they go for Bryan. On the other hand, men of business and enterprise, responsible and thoughtful, are almost unanimous against him.

To me, Mr. McKinley represents, largely, stability in general management, and improving financial conditions and sound principles. He is trying to do his duty. Under his administration our country has encountered problems and difficulties of immense importance. The Spanish war was against his will. Both parties rushed into it and he could not withstand them. But in that our country, under the guidance of himself and his cabinet, organized a great army, and, by the favor of heaven, achieved a speedy and overwhelming triumph over a great empire, to the admiration of the world. We were at once approved as a great power among nations. Cuban and Filipino entanglements are unhappy consequences. They can be settled only by experiment and in time.

The Chinese difficulties have been managed with temperance and wisdom and general credit.

Our financial matters are progressing without panic or trouble. Time and experience will cure them. Free banking alone will settle the currency question.

As things are, it is plain wisdom to let well enough alone. Our case calls for temperance.

As to imperialism, that is nothing but a party cry. We have ten thousand times more to fear from the despotism of party leaders and the demoralizing means and methods of Tammany and the minor clubs throughout the country, and political machinery generally, than from the enlargements or expansion or exertion of the strong arm of our government following and protecting the enterprise of our citizens.

In Mr. Bryan I can only recognize the champion of change, the leader of the outs against the ins, the mouthpiece of fault-finders, the head center of malcontents, the mirror and kokodak of every phase of politics and fanaticism, an India rubber man, and an infant phenomenon.

In his last canvass he spent six months in scattering heresies and kindling social antagonisms, and feeding envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness.

I regard him as a very apostle of confusion. He has covered up free silver, with which he was identified, because it did not seem to take. What else he has reserved in his Pandora's box—no one knows.

I am no Republican. I claim my right to think for myself, and own my responsibility to vote for the best interests of the commonwealth. And I think the safety of our country depends on every man claiming that right and owning that responsibility. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Richmond, Va., Aug. 20, 1900.

(Continued at bottom of second column.)

SOLDIER.

Gen. Anderson on the Character of Our Filipino Allies.

Theodore Sandico Issued the Proclamation Ordering the Extermination of All Foreigners and Filipinos Started Fires.

Were any confirmation needed that the Aguinaldo party intended the massacre of all non-Filipinos in Manila and to burn the city itself, it has been supplied by Gen. Thomas M. Anderson (retired). He was in command of the troops at that critical time in Manila, and in regard to the wild statements of Senators Pettigrew and Allen he says in a signed communication:

"Sir—In the report of Senator Spooner's speech in relation to the suppression of the Philippine insurrection, it appears that Senator Pettigrew denied that Theodore Sandico issued a proclamation ordering the extermination of all inhabitants of Manila—men, women and children—except Filipino families. I was then in command of the district south of the Pasig river, and found the proclamation posted in conspicuous places in my part of the city. I had them torn down and one translated. They were signed by Sandico.

"I had received letters from him and knew his signature. Moreover, soldiers of my command arrested two Filipino men in women's clothes setting fire to a house in the city. They were brought to me and I had them turned over to the provost marshal general.

"Senator Allen also asserted that Senator Torres came into the city under a flag of truce to ask for a suspension of hostilities. As I know that Torres was within our lines when the fighting began it is not apparent how he came in, when it seems almost impossible for him to have gotten out. On the 5th of February white flags were hung out from every Filipino house in Manila, and the few Filipinos who ventured into the streets carried little white flags as an evidence of submission. Senator Allen's reliable informant seems to have forgotten to mention this circumstance in saying that he saw Torres going to headquarters under a flag of truce. Torres naturally inferred, without consultation, that Aguinaldo would like a suspension of hostilities, for in front of our first division alone the insurgents had lost in one day 700 killed and drowned, 400 prisoners and seven cannon.

"I send this communication to correct, so far as my testimony is relevant, a very erroneous impression.

"THOMAS M. ANDERSON,"

EX-CONFEDERATE.

Thos. H. Baker on Moral Support in Modern Warfare.

Aguinaldo Would Have Been a Peaceful Citizen but for the Encouragement Given Him by Sentimental Traitors.

I do not believe that the Southern border States would have seceded from the Union in 1861 but for the aid and comfort given them by the Copperheads of the North. When one distinguished orator declared that the Union army would have to march over the dead bodies of 40,000 Indiana Democrats before they reached the South, the magnificent utterance electrified Tennessee with hope.

Thousands of men hesitated upon the brink of the awful abyss. They loved the Union and hated the Abolitionists. The Union was a "theory" entwined with beautiful and patriotic sentiments. Slavery was a "condition" in which was invested the hard earnings of a lifetime. At the supreme crisis came the promise of Northern Democrats that they would not let us be hurt; their bitter denunciations of the Republican party. The South made the leap.

During the war we saw Indiana regiments and brigades march through the State of Kentucky. "Tramp," "Tramp," "Tramp," they passed through Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. We never did learn how the poor fellows got over those 40,000 dead bodies of their Democratic friends and neighbors. We were fully persuaded they killed and made a corduroy road of them, because the anti-imperialists of Indiana said they would.

Our next hope after we got mixed up together was that England and France would help us for commercial reasons. Vallandigham, Stevenson and a thousand other Copperheads like the good brethren who held up Joshua's arms, held ours up by encouraging us to hold out a little longer, by denouncing the war as a "failure" and keeping us posted as to the movements of our enemies.

This is all ancient history, but I, an old Confederate, can see very readily how the anti-imperialist league can materially aid Aguinaldo and his crowd. Every old soldier, North and South, understands the force of moral support. Our war would not have lasted three months but for Northern Democratic encouragement, and I believe Aguinaldo would have been as peaceful a citizen as Gomez but for the encouragement he has received from the sentimental traitors of the Anti-imperial League.

THOMAS H. BAKER,
United States Marshal Western District of Tennessee,
Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1900.

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CLERGYMAN.

"God Has Expanded Us," Says Bishop C. H. Fowler.

A Powerful Sermon on Expansion and the Duties of the Hour, Preached by the Noted Methodist Divine.

All men now begin to recognize the providential character of Abraham Lincoln. We see him as one of God's prophets.

History repeats itself. One generation stones the prophets, and the next, their children, build them monuments. Only a few souls have the intuition to recognize a living prophet. These prophets neither dress nor act like the old prophets; that would be mere charlatanism. Every prophet must be fitted into his own time, suit his own environment. One comes as a pilgrim, like Abraham; another as a hired man and herdsmen, like Jacob; another as a leader and lawgiver, like Moses. Another as a warrior, like Joshua; another as an executioner, like Elijah; another as a scholar, like Paul; each man fitting his own age.

To find a prophet, we must not take the grave clothes of the dead seers, and run through the mart, trying to find some man whom they will fit. We must so read events as to recognize the man who fits and fills his time. He must be in league with events. Napoleon on St. Helena said: "At Waterloo events deserted me." He dropped out of the nick of time. The prophet must be a history maker. To find our prophet, we must find the trend of events; then we can easily find the hand that is making the bend in the stream of history.

This hand we find in the White House. President McKinley may not fit the clothes of the old prophets, but he is fitting the trend of events in this age.

He so stands in the midst of the world's forces that he reaches results in civilization. He is bending the streams of history in the right direction. Sink down into the undercurrent, down below the party strife on the surface, down into the great stream that sweeps on through the sea of the centuries bearing the races up to higher latitudes and levels, and catch the moral forces that are evolving the world's destiny, and you will find that this statement is not politics, but religion—God's religion, that moves always on in one direction.

The three greatest missionary events of the Christian era since the crucifixion of Jesus are: First, the conversion of St. Paul. This opened the door to the Gentiles; this was our chance. Second, the firing on Fort Sumter. This made the Saxon race fit for evangelical uses. Third, the blowing up of the Maine. This unified the nation and sent us out about our work.

It melted the American elements in the furnace of war, and made all Americans one. The son of Gen. Grant, and the nephew of Gen. Lee marched side by side under one flag and against a common enemy.

These Saxons are said to be bad neighbors. We have some dark spots in our history. The Saxon sometimes has made a bad record. Yet it must also be said that we have never enslaved a race, without leaving it freer than it was before we enslaved it. For the ages through and the world around, there can be found no such liberties anywhere else as are found under the Stars and Stripes.

The blowing up of the Maine was an eye-opener to us, and soon to all the world. Our great Washington (we should never speak his name but to honor it), our great Washington said to us, as a little strip of Atlantic colonies, "Beware of foreign entanglements." It was the height of wisdom. It suited our infancy like a bib. He pinned this bib upon us and said, "Keep in the middle of the lot, or the boys on the next lot will throw mud on your bib." So we kept in the middle of the lot, and grew till we outgrew the lot. We grew from three millions to seventy-five millions. The bib was too small for us. It looked like a cotton patch on the breast of our uniform. We had more beefsteaks and silk dresses, more spelling books and New Testaments, to the thousand people, than could be found anywhere else in the world.

We were as much under obligations to help the poorer and more ignorant races as ever. St. Paul was to go "far hence, to the Gentiles"; but we stuck to our Atlantic waters, contented by our shores, expecting to stay always in our western waters.

But one day the Spanish touched off a magazine under us. Then the jig was up. Come what might, we must fight to the finish. We went up into the air, and came down everywhere—to stay.

This sent us out about our providential job; this made missionaries of us. We are in Manila. We are ready to help China.

God has expanded us; we can't help it. You might as well try to catch yonder eagle perched on a crag of the mountains, pluming his pinions to wrestle with the whirlwind, and then try to crowd him back into the little eggshell out of which he has broken, as to try to throttle this American eagle and crowd it back into the thirteen original colonies. Some of the old gentlemen on that old soil of some of those old thirteen colonies, who have never left it, may think it would be a good thing for our great continent-embracing people to come back home. But it is impossible.

God has expanded us. Long years ago, back in the forties, Thomas H. Benton, United States Senator from Missouri, standing in his place in the Senate, pleading for a Pacific railroad, pointed toward the setting sun and cried: "See there, gentlemen, there is the East!"

To-day we catch up our papers and

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BRYAN

Will Destroy Gold Standard First Opportunity.

He Is Not Begging or Voting Who Believe Gold Standard Vital to Welfare of This Country.

They say I am begging for Not at all. I never asked a vote for me. In fact, I have to people to vote against me. more than most candidates have said that if there was a who believed in the maintenance the gold standard until foreign nations came to us and graciously mitted us to abandon it, I said anybody should believe that the standard was absolutely essential the welfare of this country, he not to vote for me at all. I want any man to vote for me, then object to my doing what I expect to do if you elect me, and can prevent the maintenance of gold standard you can rely upon doing it the very first possible opportunity given me.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1896.

"DEAR BOY" LETTERS—N

My Dear Boy—You ask why the Democrats insist that imperialism and tariff are the "paramount issues of campaign."

The reason, my son, is very plain. Democratic friends are pushing things to the front because there is anything else for them to talk about year. All the rest of their powder been burnt once and won't even fizzle year. Their platform denounces Dingley tariff bill but they do not want to meet us before the people on a issue. The hard times under the Will bill and the present prosperity under protective tariff furnish an object lesson which makes it unprofitable to argue free trade this year.

Their platform also denounces the gold standard legislation and demands the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. But that powder was burnt four years ago and events have shown the falsity of their predictions.

They are like the boy who when beating playing marbles says, "Let's play something else." Beaten on tariff and money question, they want to play "imperialism" awhile. Their lack of any other issue is responsible for the conjuring up of the spectre of "imperialism."

But while they are not talking about free trade or free silver, the people are not going to forget that they are for free trade and free silver party. And as Mr. Lincoln used to say, that reminds me of a little story.

One of our excellent missionaries and his good wife went to an island in Polynesia about fifty years ago. They stayed there sixteen years and their work was wonderfully successful. They found a tribe of savages. They left a tribe of civilized, Christian people, industrious and temperate, "clothed and in their right minds."

The incident which illustrates my point occurred during the first year of their residence on the island. A chief clothed in sunshine and nothing else called on the missionaries. They treated him politely, but as he left the house the missionary followed him and said: "Chief, we are glad to see you and want you to come again, but in my country men wear clothes and my wife is not accustomed to see men without clothing. The next time you come to see us, won't you please put on a little clothing, one or two garments at least?"

The chief promised compliance. A few days after, he entered the missionaries' home with a satisfied smile on his face, saying, "Me all right now."

He had on a shirt collar and a pair of socks.

My son, Mr. Bryan and his friends are badly deceived if they think that their "imperialist" collar and "militarist" socks will hide the free trade and free silver nakedness of the Democratic party from the gaze of the American people.

By the way, speaking of "militarism," I advise you always to watch with suspicion any man or any party that is afraid of the United States army. Our army is a volunteer army of as gallant men as the sun ever shone upon. They are our defenders and the protectors of our persons and property. Hard-working, uncompromising, brave and faithful, they follow the flag through summer's sun and winter's storms, through tropical jungles and the dangers of fever and of battle for you and me and for their country's sake. If a man is a good, law-abiding citizen he has no reason to be afraid of an American soldier.

I was one, my father was one, my grandfather was one, and my great-grandfather was one, and I feel like talking of my hat to every soldier I meet. And whenever I find a man who is afraid of the "tyranny" of our gallant little army, I feel like asking him what he has been doing. It is a small army for so great a nation, and the introduction of "militarism" in this campaign shows that our Democratic friends are hard up for an issue.

YOUR FATHER,

CLERGYMAN.
(Continued from fifth column.)

look through the Golden Gate for the East, the far East. The ages are rolled together at our feet.

We are standing by the cradle of China; she is asking us for deliverance. She has caught the vision of a Northern Bear "that walks like a man," and she is asking America to save her.

CHARLES H. FOWLER, D. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

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