

purses, that is another thing, but your Jackson Day adventure was simply folly.

Who is this Astor son-in-law? I never heard of him! For heaven's sake don't get caught by a family connection. Do you know any of the servants? His butler or his secretary? The fellow who catalogues the library is useful. Do recollect that lots of the ornaments in those Lake Shore Drive houses are fastened to the wall. That is where your dear father failed, over the large Chinese jar in Indiana Ave. . . . Your mother would never forgive me if you were to get into another of your boyish scrapes.

Ormond, my dear lad, bear me no ill-will. It is true of every profession, of bar and of politics, of homicide, medicine, the army and navy—everything, that success only comes slowly, and that the experience of older men is the key to it.

To-morrow I am at leisure. Come and dine with me at the Union League club at 8 for 8:15. I will show you a magnificent little mosaic I picked up yesterday, and we will talk about the new prospectus.

Good-by and God bless you. (Dress.)
Your affectionate uncle,

GEORGE.

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

Address of Gov. L. F. C. Garvin of Rhode Island, delivered before the Iroquois club, Chicago, April 13, 1904, on the occasion of the club's banquet in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

What are the elements essential to Democratic success? In seeking to answer this question, it should be understood that by success I mean not merely victory in the coming Presidential election, but that highest success which is lasting.

It is quite possible that we might win this election by making a bid for monopolistic support, but to defeat Mr. Roosevelt by such means would give only a temporary success; the offices gained by Democrats would prove to be an injury rather than a benefit to the American people, and eventually to the party itself. It is worse than useless to have two parties resting upon the same foundation—that of special privilege. Happily the Democratic party, has not enough cunning to serve a moneyed aristocracy, and at the same time lead the people to believe that it is serving them.

In other words, the Democratic party cannot succeed permanently upon dishonesty. This does not seem to be true of the Republican party. In Rhode Island the Republican State boss sold out the people to the principal street rail-

way of the State, of which Senator Aldrich was president, granting all that the corporation asked in the form of irrepealable laws, fixing the State tax forever at one per cent. of the gross receipts and the fares forever at five cents, and yet against this recreancy there has been no popular revolt. A similar union between the Republican party and the monopolistic corporations has long existed in the nation, and the people so far have done nothing more than grumble.

The Republican party has been likened to a shrewd knave who does things; and the Democratic party to a well-meaning blunderer. There is too much truth in this description. But there is more hope that a man in adversity will correct his blunders than that one who is prospering by his villainy will reform himself.

The Democratic party without a moral issue is helpless. This was our great difficulty in 1896. The common people, influenced by the talk of a 50 cent dollar, were led to believe that the moral side of the paramount issue was held by the Republican party.

And under any circumstance the money question is likely to be a losing one for Democrats. The people cannot understand it. The comparatively few who have an acquaintance with its practical phases are the bankers and other beneficiaries; and they, as members of the Republican party, can persuade and, when necessary, coerce, the multitude to take their view of the pending financial issues.

For the Democratic party to attempt to imitate Republican methods is to fail; and this accounts in a large degree for our past defeats. Where our opponents depend for their success upon the expenditure of money legitimately and corruptly, we must rely upon the enthusiasm of the people in behalf of the principles we expound.

Upon the foundation of honesty in all our dealings with the people we must lay the corner stone of Jeffersonian Democracy—which is equal rights.

The principle of equal rights, when applied to the obstruction of trade by tariff taxes, means in practice under present conditions:

First, an enlargement of the free list. All articles sold abroad at less prices than at home must be admitted free of duty. Along with this, in order that no manufacturing industry may be handicapped, raw materials must also enter free.

Secondly, a Democratic reciprocity should be invited between this country and all other parts of the Western Hemisphere, by the passage of a law open-

ing our ports to any and every American country at the moment of its reciproca-tion.

The Jeffersonian principle of equal rights applied to the trusts means not merely publicity, or national license for interstate trade, or other attempts at restriction, but deprivation of all monopoly. In addition to the removal of tariff monopoly it means the repeal of all laws, both State and national, which grant special privileges, and the substitution for them of a few simple and just enactments which shall leave to everyone what he earns.

The same Jeffersonian doctrine, set forth by the founder of our party in the great Declaration, should be applied to our foreign policy. So applied it means peaceful and friendly relations with other nations, and the right of self-government to other peoples—especially to those Islanders whom we are treating as subjects and dependents.

President Roosevelt, aside from his horrible foreign policy, his reckless disregard of national and international law, and his apparent ignorance of the laws of political economy, seems really desirous of serving the people of the United States. He is the idol of that majority of the Republican party which at heart is democratic. But these, his ardent Republican supporters, have nothing to do with the policy of that party, which is determined by the trusts and their "general managers of the United States," many of whom are to be found in the national Senate. However well intentioned the acting President may be, he is made helpless by his surroundings to protect the people, or to institute any real reform in their behalf. On the contrary, if his administration be continued for another four years, more and more will wealth in this country be concentrated in a moneyed aristocracy.

Only through the opposition party, the Democracy, whose leaders in the main are sincere opponents of monopoly, is there any hope of wresting our government from the control of the self-seeking and unscrupulous few, and restoring it to its original and intended function of serving all, and all alike.

The present duty of Jeffersonian Democrats in all sections of the country is, first, to make plain the common ground of principle upon which they stand, and then to act as a unit.

The diagnosis of an obscure disease in an extremely complex organization is beset with the greatest difficulty. It is essential to get to the root of the matter. The basis of society is