

in a position where it dare not express sympathy with the struggles of the Dutchmen of South Africa to free themselves from European domination.

That platform promised to the American workingmen "protection against the fatal competition of low priced labor" and declared that the immigration laws should be thoroughly enforced; and yet no serious effort has been made to fulfill this pledge.

That platform declared in favor of a strict enforcement of the principle of the civil service law and after one or two "full years of experience" this pledge and its principle were violated by the removal of at least 10,000 public positions from the civil service list.

That platform promised the creation of a national board of arbitration to adjust differences between employer and employe, and yet that pledge has never been fulfilled.

That platform promised that the remaining territories would be admitted and that the citizens of Alaska should have representation in congress and yet neither of these pledges has been fulfilled.

There are many statements, arguments and principles asserted by the Republican party that have not been approved, verified or vindicated after "five full years of experience." The above are a few.

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### AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A reader asks for a definition of the word "Democracy" as used by Thomas Jefferson, and also a definition of the word "Republicanism" as used by Abraham Lincoln. If the reader will compare the utterances of Jefferson with the utterances of Lincoln he will find that Lincoln used the word "Republican" in the same sense that Jefferson used the word "Democrat." In fact, the followers of Jefferson were first called Republicans, and Jefferson speaks of Republicanism as synonymous with Democracy. For instance, in 1790, in a reply to an address (see Jeffersonian Cyclopaedia, page 754), he said:

The republican is the only form of government which is not eternally at open and secret war with the rights of men.

In 1793, in a letter to Madison, he said:

The war between France and England has brought forward the republicans and monocrats in every state so openly that their relative numbers are perfectly visible. It appears that the latter are as nothing.

In 1821, toward the close of his life, in a letter to General Dearborn, he said:

It is, indeed, of little consequence who governs us if they sincerely and zealously cherish the principles of union and republicanism."

Jefferson embodied in the Declaration of Independence his idea of Democracy and of Republican government, for the word Republican is taken from the word republic, and that means a government in which the people act through representatives chosen by themselves.

Among those who believe in a Democratic-Republic, there is a wide difference between those who emphasize the democratic part of the name and want the government as near as possible to the people, and those who emphasize the representative part of the name and want the government as far removed from the people as possible. Both Jefferson and Lincoln had confidence in the people—both as to their right to a voice in government and as to their capacity for self-government.

Lincoln was an enthusiastic admirer of Thomas Jefferson, and in one of his speeches said that he drew every political principle he had from the Declaration of Independence.

While there is little or no difference between the meanings of the words "Democrat" and "Republican" as used by Lincoln and Jefferson, each word has a party sense in which it describes the members of a political organization. In this sense the meaning of the word may change as a party changes. The word "Democratic" stands for different policies to-day from what it did when it described those who supported Mr. Cleveland's administration, and the word "Republican" now stands for principles quite antagonistic to those which Lincoln advocated. Some think more of the party name than they do of the principles for which a party stands, and such change their principles, when necessary, to maintain their party affiliations.