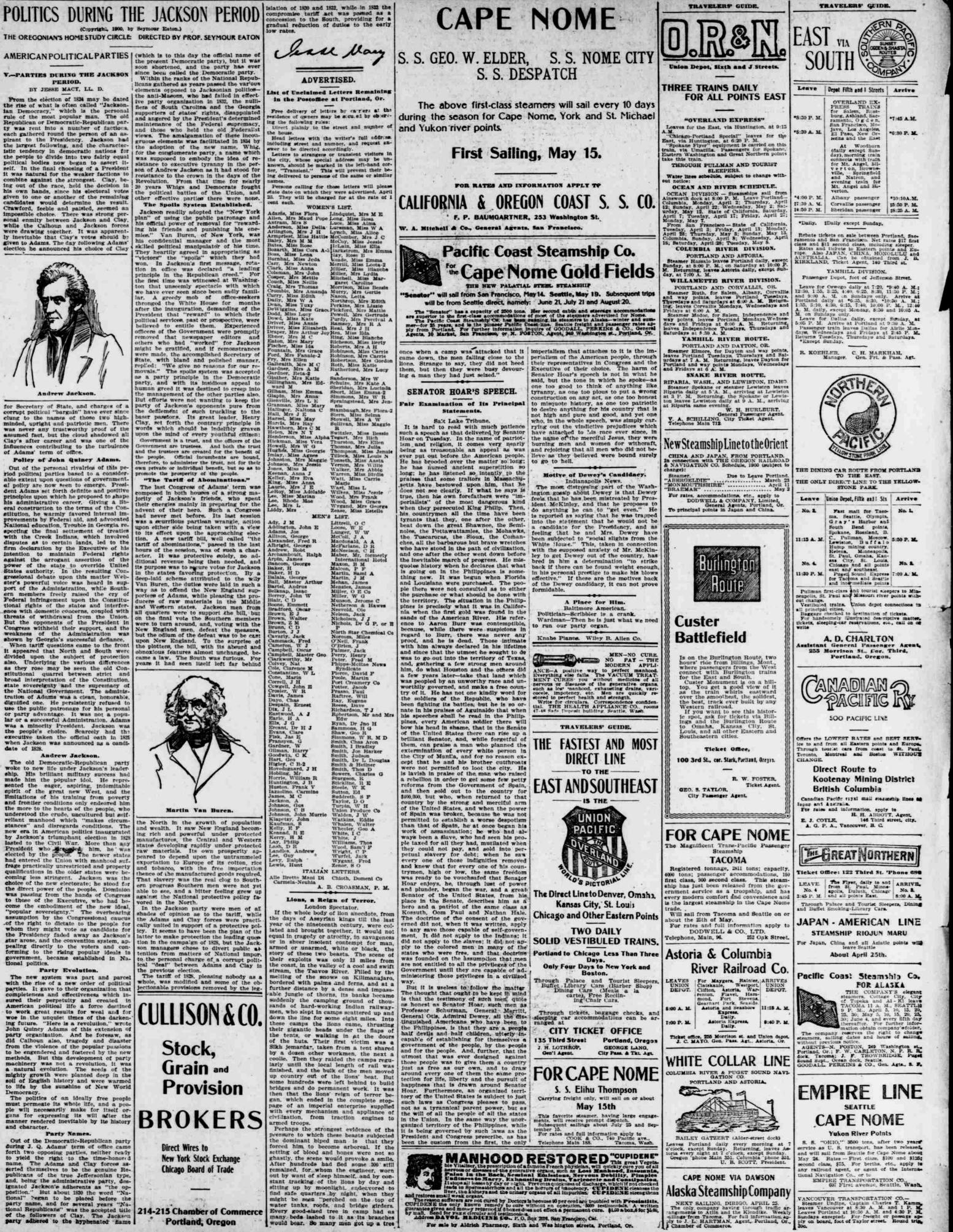
## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1900.





It appeared that North and South were divided upon the subject of protection also. Underlying the various differences

political

broad interpretation of the Constitution state sovereignty and the supremacy of the National Government. The administration of Adams was a clean, honorable, dignified one. He persistently refused to use the public patronage for his personal or party advantage. It was not a popular or a successful Administration. Adams was a minority President. Jackson was the people's choice. Scarcely had the executive taken the official oath in 1825 when Jackson was announced as a candidate of 1828.

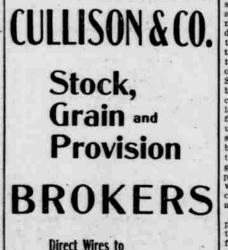
His brilliant military success had him the popular idol. He repreship. made sented the eager, aspiring, indomitable spirit of the great new West, and the limitations of his training from poverty and frontier conditions only endeared his the more to the hearts of the people, understood the crude, uncultured but selfreliant manhood which "makes circum stances" and disregards conditions. Th new era in American politics inaugurated by Jackson's triumphant election in 1828 lasted to the Civil War. More than any President who precide him, he was elected by the people. The newer states had entered the Union with manhcod suffrage practically unrestricted and property qualifications in the older states were ning less stringent. Jackson was the ce of the new electorate; he stood for the direct power of the people. Dominion was passing from the hands of Congress to those of the Executive, who had be-come the embodiment of the new ideal, "popular sovereignty." The overbearing assumption by the Congressional caucus of the start of direct south and the south of the right to dictate to the people for whom they might vote as candidate for the Presidency faded away as Jackson's the Presidency laded away as Jackson's star arose, and the convention system, ap-pealing directly to the voters and con-forming to the rising popular ideals in government, became established in Nagovernment, b

The new system was part and parcel with the rise of a new order of political parties. It gave to their organization that completeness and effectiveness which in-sured their perpetuity and created in American political life a force destined American pointear me a force desined to work great results for weal and for woe in the unquiet times of the darken-ing future. "Here is a revolution," wrote John Quincy Adams of this extension of party organization. And he foresaw, as did Calhoun also, tragedy and disaster from the violence of the popular passions to be engendered and fostered by the new methods. But this development of party machinery was not a revolution, it was a natural evolution. The seeds of the mighty growth were planted deep in the soil of English history and were warmed to life by the sunshine of New World Democracy

politics of an ideally free people must permeate its whole life, and a per ple will necessarily make for itself or-gans for expressing its will after the manner rendered inevitable by its history and character.

Out of the Democratic-Republican party during J. Q. Adams' term of office came forth two opposing parties, neither ready to yield the right to the time-honor.d name. The Adams and Clay forces as-serted themselves to be the genuine Re-publicans of the true Jeffersonian type, and, being the administrative party, des-ignated Jackson's adherents as "the op-position." But about 1830 the word "Naposition." But about 1830 the word "Na-tional" Negan to be placed before the party name, and for several years "Na-tional Republicans" was the accepted title of the followers of Clay. The Jackson party adhered to the hyphenated "name





Portland, Oregon

would bear. So many men got up a tree

