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Whitman college is making a commendable stand for high scholarship. Instead of offering "inducements" to students in lax requirements at time of matriculation, the student is asked to present credits for the specified amount of preparatory work that must be done before entrance is accorded to the Freshman classes in all the colleges recognized throughout the country as of standard grade.

The student who regards easy requirements as an inducement is not of the material to make him an acceptable member of a college community. He corresponds to the man in the business or professional world who looks for snags and regards as desirable only that which calls for little of labor and application. He seldom accomplishes much either for himself or for his fellowmen.

The requirements of Whitman college upon matriculation in the Freshman class and the thorough work demanded throughout the four years course are what have given that institution its strength on the Pacific coast. The knowledge that President Penrose and his coadjutors of the faculty had this correct conception of what is a real college, was what induced the great philanthropist Dr. Pearson of Chicago to give so liberally towards the endowment of Whitman. Knowledge of this fact has been the cause of the constantly increasing attendance which has now reached the 300 mark.

The people of this part of Oregon feel very loyal towards Whitman college. Its establishment and the splendid courage and persistency of its president have accomplished much for educational interests in the north coast states.

It might be pertinent to suggest that some of the wealthy men of this region could do well by their contemporary generation and leave a name for wise placing of the money they cannot take to the grave, by giving several hundred thousand dollars to increase the endowment of a school already strong and that lacks only ample funds to become one of the most noted educational institutions west of the Mississippi river.

A PORCINE SUBJECT.

Pullman car porters 7000 in number have organized a union. A chief object is to regulate fees or tips given to them. They demand nothing less than 25 cents at each feeding. Most men will submit to the holdup, just as they submit to the highway robbery perpetrated upon them by servants at table and elsewhere in all first class hotels. They will submit to the robbery because the European plan of compulsory but carefully regulated fees cannot be adopted in this country, and the abolishment of the feeing system is not yet possible.

There is one way and only one way to dispense with Pullman car feeing. The greed of the opulent Pullman company prevents it. For only by the Pullman company can the annoying system be supplanted by one based on legitimate service given by them. The Pullman company is entitled to be in the directory of Chicago. There are more hogs (in the packing houses) than anywhere else in the world. The Pullman company should be at home where thousands of hogs congregate, on the theory that birds of a feather flock together, which is but one way of saying that animals of a common species usually run in droves, or that hogs are gregarious.

These almost coarse words are worthy the theme under consideration. Delineation, courtesy, "noblesse oblige," all

these have no place in a discussion involving the Pullman company and its grand scheme to increase stock dividends by asking the public pay enough for the sleeping berths and also the salaries of the employees in addition.

REAL AND SHAM DEMOCRACY.

In the first period following the civil war the democratic party was distinguished chiefly by its efforts to get its managers and leaders into office, it had no principles; or if it had, it kept them well out of sight. Even the good democratic doctrine of state sovereignty, as yet identified with the infamous pro-slavery cause, received from its only half-intelligent and half-hearted supporters. Its righteous and advanced free trade policy of the forties and fifties had been overshadowed by the slavery question, and in the excitement of the war in which that question culminated, was forgotten. The democratic idol of this time was a "money power." A lawyer who had acquired his wealth by railroad wrecking. He was a fit type of the party at that stage of its history.

This period ended with the first administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland had been elected not because he represented anything. He was a democrat by tradition, and represented nothing. His victory was merely negative. The corruption of the republican party, together with a long period of hard times under republican administrations, had excited a restless demand for a change. "Give us a change" was the universal cry. Tilden had started it and Cleveland got the benefit of it.

During the greater part of his administration, Cleveland gave entire satisfaction to the so-called "money power." By that term we do not mean the banking interests merely. We allude also to the leaders of the great industrial combinations that have since become so menacing, but were then just beginning to crystallize. By pleasing this element he had made himself popular almost a certainty. His party and not the republican, he and not McKinley, would in that event have been foster father to the trusts. But toward the end of his term, Mr. Cleveland wrote his famous "free trade" message to congress. It was not really a free trade message. Yet it was so far imbued with the free trade spirit as to reawaken, to an astonishing degree, the dormant democratic sentiment of the country. But that same spirit in the message aroused the hostility of all the monopoly interests; for it was a signal of danger to the embryonic trusts which have since grown so great and which protection had then brought almost to the hatching point. In his campaign for reelection, consequently, Mr. Cleveland was defeated. But he had given a democratic impulse to his party.

The second post bellum period of the democratic party began with Cleveland's free-trade message. Although he suffered defeat as the champion of the reinvigorated democracy in his first battle with the plutocratic forces that Mr. McKinley has since so shrewdly fortified, his defeat did not end the struggle. It was a struggle for freedom that Mr. Cleveland had begun, and—

freedom's battle once begun, besought by bleeding sirens, though baffled oft, is ever won. The democratic free trade campaign of 1888 was continued without cessation through the intervening years until the next presidential election. It was a glorious campaign, one of the noblest in the whole history of the country. As its climax approached, such an impression had been made that the democratic platform builders ventured to declare for free trade principles more boldly than these principles had been formulated since the first battle as an issue in national politics. But that was not all. Against the vigorous opposition of the reactionaries, then led by David B. Hill, Mr. Cleveland was nominated as pre-eminent leader for a struggle over that issue. They were the notes were counted the victory proved to be overwhelming. Even hide-bound republican states had come into the democratic column. The democratic party had won in a fight for democratic principle. That was a grand era in the history of the party. But it came quickly to a close. Mr. Cleveland was not the democratic leader he had been taken to be. No sooner did he return to power than he discarded the issue upon which the people had elected him, and brought forward new ones. It was Cleveland and not Bryan, who substituted the money question for the free trade question in national politics.

That is easily demonstrated. Cleveland had been elected to put down the protection fraud. A congress strongly democratic had been elected for the same purpose. Had he realized the obligation of his responsibilities, he would have called congress together at once, while it was fresh from the people and as yet free from the influence of the protection lobby and protection leaders within the party, and in calling it together would have made the abolition of protection the object of the call. But he thought the tariff question could wait until the regular session, thirteen months after the election. So he let it wait. Meanwhile the protection interests managed to divide the party on the tariff bill, so that this bill when finally formulated turned out to be about as villainous a piece of protectionism as its republican predecessors. Through Mr. Cleveland thought the tariff question, on which he had been elected with such magnificent enthusiasm, could await

the regular session of congress, that was not his opinion of the money question. This he treated as unimportant, and it had not been an issue at all. There was a free coinage movement in the West, but it affected both parties and nothing had occurred to crystallize it into a political issue. Left alone by the opposition it would never have become an issue. It was not until we compared with free trade together to itself enough momentum to displace free trade and the more radical reforms that free trade involves. But President Cleveland gave it the momentum it needed. Although he would not call congress together in a special session to call protection, he did call it promptly together to antagonize free silver. Not only did he promptly call congress together for that purpose, but he used the patronage of his office, with every other influence he could command—which he should have used instead to abolish protection—in order to attain his end, specifically the repeal of the silver purchase law. His success, together with his indifference to the tariff question, had a two-fold effect of disastrous character upon the democratic party. By ignoring the tariff question, on which he had been elected, he created widespread distrust. People felt that the democratic party could not be depended upon to carry out its election pledges. As a democratic doctrine, therefore, free trade ceased to appeal to the free trade sentiment. Republican and independent free traders, as well as a large proportion of democratic free traders, were disgusted with what they reasonably regarded as treachery. This room was made for the money issue, which Cleveland's attack upon the silver coinage sentiment by means of the repeal of the silver purchase law, created. The silver coinage doctrine became at once, consequently, the issue in national politics.

Whether Mr. Cleveland was inspired in his famous policy by the so-called "money power," we do not know. But we do know that if that power had formulated the program, it could not have made one better calculated to serve its own peculiar interests. To substitute the money issue, which is superficial as the money question, for one so far-reaching and deep-probing as free-trade, would in a conflict between democracy and plutocracy be exactly what intelligent plutocrats would desire.

The effect was disclosed in the election returns of 1894. In two short years Mr. Cleveland had, by sidetracking free-trade and raising the money issue, disorganized his party and brought it to disaster. The democratic plurality of 96 in the lower house of congress elected in 1892, was overcome and the overwhelming republican plurality of 159 returned in its place in 1894.

In popular disgust did the second post-bellum period of democratic history thus come to a close. So utterly hopeless were the democratic leaders of winning the next presidential election, that even as late as the spring of 1896 the democratic nomination went begging. No one wanted it. By common consent a reference to the newspaper of the time will show, it was regarded as a foregone conclusion that the democratic candidate, whoever he might be, would have to carry into the campaign the enormous handicap of the record of Cleveland's second administration, and therefore, be overwhelmingly defeated.

It was in those depressing circumstances that the third period opened. The democratic spirit in the party had been disappointed and disheartened, but it was not crushed. Around it gathered, for the national leader who had carried that standard four years before was now discredited and distrusted. But those who held aloft the banner of silver coinage, the owners of silver mines excepted, the silver coinage, by democratic impulses. Their financial policy might be shallow, economically unsound, their reform might be an ephemeral fad, but they themselves were as a whole men of democratic mind, who sincerely believed in the side of the coinage question to be a genuine expression of democratic principle. Silver coinage became, therefore, the shibboleth of democratic democrats; while the standard of "sound money," so called, became the shibboleth of all the plutocratic corruption all the plutocratic projects, and all the political reaction that had dominated both parties.

Not that everyone who stood for "sound money" was a plutocrat, any more than everyone who stood for silver coinage was a democrat. Many rallied around the "sound money" standard not because they liked the plutocratic company it brought them into, but because they could not accept the economic doctrine of the silver side. The point is not at all that the democracy of individuals at that time is to be tested by their position on the money question. It is that the "sound money" side of that question was the plutocratic side, with its tendencies as a political force; and that the silver side was democratic, with reference to its tendencies as a political force.

So the democratic spirit which, under the banner of free trade, Cleveland had revived in the democratic party toward the close of the first period of the war, rallied at the opening of the third, under the banner of free silver. The old discredited, distrusted, and plutocratic leaders of the party either withdrew or sulked. Cleveland, through the influence of his administration against his party, Hill played for Cleveland's place as the great democratic representative of aggregated

financial interests, and all the little Cleveland and the little Hills followed suit. The campaign was left to Bryan and the democratic democrats whom his courage, ability and sincerity drew about him. Defeat came. But it was one of those defeats of which history affords illustrative examples, where the victory of the victor is overshadowed by the manifest superiority in all but numbers of the vanquished. This period of democracy extended over from 1896 to 1900. It is not yet closed, though possibly it may be closing. With nearly the entire press of the country against him, with all the financial institutions exerting their subtle influences to crowd him off the pedestal of party leadership, with ambitious members of his own party begging him to face both ways so that they might get into office with new and trying questions coming up to make the situation complex, with odds such as no party leader ever before had to meet, Mr. Bryan, nevertheless, almost alone in leadership, and supported faithfully by only a small group of men having political experience, held the party to its democratic course.

When for a second time the plutocratic power of the country, reinforced by blatant jingoism and neurotic patriotism, had defeated the democracy behind Bryan, this time the defeat before the money issue, like the occasion for demands for plutocratic sources that the party be returned to the control of its old leaders. For this is the true meaning of the plutocratic opposition within the party to the policy of the past five years. It is not at bottom so much a question of general policy, it is a question of particular control.

Upon the determination of that question depends the future career of the democratic party—whether it shall be the party to go backward, under reactionary leadership, to a career of spoils hunting like that of its first ante-bellum period, or to one of treachery to its pledges such as that which characterized the close of its second, or whether, on the other hand, it shall go forward under genuine democratic leadership, from the silver question to the higher ideals and true policies of democracy.

Only silver enthusiasts object to advancing from the demand for more truly democratic and radical. Only platform fanatics insist upon clinging to the Kansas City platform merely as a platform. Only man-worshippers insist upon unnecessarily obtruding Mr. Bryan's personality. But when the silver issue is laid aside, when a substitute for the Kansas City platform is brought forward, something more distinctly and radically democratic must take the place of the silver issue, and the new platform must breathe the democratic spirit of the old one. Moreover, the change must be made by the democratic democrats of the party as a step in advance along the pathway of democracy, and not by plutocratic reactionaries as a step backward. With all the rest, this must be done in no spirit of hostility to Bryan and Bryanism, but in full and cordial recognition of Bryan's deservedly high place in the councils of genuine democracy.—Louis F. Post in "The Public."

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