

calculate its effect upon our own nation. We cannot repudiate the principle of self-government in the Philippines without weakening that principle here.

LINCOLN SAID THAT THE SAFETY OF THIS NATION WAS NOT IN ITS FLEETS, ITS ARMIES, ITS FORTS, BUT IN THE SPIRIT WHICH PRIZES LIBERTY AS THE HERITAGE OF ALL MEN, IN ALL LANDS, EVERYWHERE, AND HE WARNED HIS COUNTRYMEN THAT THEY COULD NOT DESTROY THIS SPIRIT WITHOUT PLANTING THE SEEDS OF DESPOTISM AT THEIR OWN DOORS.

SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

Even now we are beginning to see the paralyzing influence of imperialism. Heretofore this nation has been prompt to express its sympathy with those who were fighting for civil liberty. While our sphere of activity has been limited to the western hemisphere, our sympathies have not been bounded by the seas. We have felt it due to ourselves and to the world, as well as to those who were struggling for the right to govern themselves, to proclaim the interest which our people have, from the date of their own independence, felt in every contest between human rights and arbitrary power. Three-quarters of a century ago, when our nation was small, the struggles of Greece aroused our people, and Webster and Clay gave eloquent expression to the universal desire for Grecian independence.

IN 1896 ALL PARTIES MANIFESTED A LIVELY INTEREST IN THE SUCCESS OF THE CUBANS, BUT NOW WHEN A WAR IS IN PROGRESS IN SOUTH AFRICA WHICH MUST RESULT IN THE EXTENSION OF THE MONARCHICAL IDEA OR IN THE TRIUMPH OF A REPUBLIC, THE ADVOCATES OF IMPERIALISM IN THIS COUNTRY DARE NOT SAY A WORD IN BEHALF OF THE BOERS.

Sympathy for the Boers does not arise from any unfriendliness toward England; the American people are not unfriendly toward the people of any nation. This sympathy is due to the fact that, as stated in our platform, we believe in the principle of self-government and reject, as did our forefathers, the claims of monarchy. If this nation surrenders its belief in the universal application of the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence, it will lose the prestige and influence which it has enjoyed among the nations of the world as an exponent of popular government.

Our opponents, conscious of the weakness of their cause, seek to confuse imperialism with expansion, and have even dared to claim Jefferson as a supporter of their policy. Jefferson spoke so freely and used language with such precision that no one can be ignorant of his views. On one occasion he declared: "If there be one principle more deeply rooted than any other in the mind of every American it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest." And again, he said: "Conquest is not in our principles; it is inconsistent with our government."

THE FORCIBLE ANNEXATION OF TERRITORY TO BE GOVERNED BY ARBITRARY POWER DIFFERS AS MUCH FROM THE ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY TO BE BUILT UP INTO STATES AS A MONARCHY DIFFERS FROM A DEMOCRACY. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DOES NOT OPPOSE EXPANSION WHEN EXPANSION ENLARGES THE AREA OF THE REPUBLIC AND INCORPORATES LAND WHICH CAN BE SETTLED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS, OR ADDS TO OUR POPULATION PEOPLE WHO ARE WILLING TO BECOME CITIZENS AND ARE CAPABLE OF DISCHARGING THEIR DUTIES AS SUCH.

The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, Florida, Texas and other tracts which have been secured from time to time enlarged the republic, and the Constitution followed the flag into its new territory.

HOW EXPANSION HAS FAILED.

It is now proposed to seize upon distant territory already more densely populated than our own country, and to force upon the people a government