

A Call For Men

There's a murmur and a rumbling,
Growing louder every day;
It seems to echo loud and louder,
It strikes the dark and hidden way.

The people of the weary nation,
Seem to bend a listening ear;
New hope springs up within them—
Is the message true they hear?

Can they really hope for freedom,
Can they rest again from care?
Again the message strikes them,
And now rings loud and clear.

Oh, you people of the nation,
List to words which clearly come;
Do you love your nation's honor?
Do you love your father's home?

Arouse, then, in your manhood,
Throw this grasp from off your throat,
Shake loose those moneyed "suckers,"
Rouse up like men and vote.

Yes, vote for wife and children,
Vote for comforts you should have,
Vote the Democratic ticket,
Vote for Bryan now and live.

CAREY.

A Pointer

If there is one fact above another that the DEMOCRAT would emphasize, it is that there is no disposition on the part of any member of its board to antagonize any Republican students in the University. The Democrats here have no quarrel with their Republican associates; they have plenty to attend to in the reclamation of erring Democratic brethren. For the Lexington convention, the Democrats and the Republicans have lain down together, but that no little child can lead them will be sufficiently demonstrated in the nomination of a presidential candidate.

Politics not only makes strange bed-fellows, but it brings men to the surface who would otherwise never be heard of.
—WASHINGTON POST.

Is politics responsible for the recent noise from Minnesota?

WEST VIRGINIA

Adopts Unit Rule and Instructs for Bryan.

The West Virginia delegation to the National Convention consisting of Messrs. Kenny, Chairman; Knot, Stone, Batten, Bell, Gassman, and Richardson, met in the Engineering Room, Reid Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain the sense of the delegation as regards voting on a Presidential candidate, to elect a member of the Committee on Platform and to transact any other business.

On motion of Mr. Stone the Delegation adopted the Unit Rule and proceeded at once to ballot on Presidential candidates. The name of William Jennings Bryan was the only one presented, and the entire vote of the delegation went to him. This action insures for Bryan West Virginia's fourteen votes in the Convention, and is significant in view of the fact that West Virginia is one of the first states to instruct.

The next business was the selection of a delegate to represent West Virginia on the Committee on Platform of the Convention, and to this position Mr. O. W. Richardson was chosen without opposition.

There being no further business the Delegation adjourned.

Johnson, the Progressive Democrat

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been reclaimed by irrigation and added to the wealth of Minnesota. For many years the farmers of Minnesota have had to contend with the cordage Trust, which has a practical monopoly on twine used in harvesting. The State now has a factory in which State prisoners are employed. The Trust erected a factory in the State to compete with the state-made twine, and Governor Johnson, with the consent of the legislature, authorized the sale of state-made twine beyond its borders. The Trust will now have to fight the cheap state-made twine in other States as well as at home. In one of his messages the Governor urged the abolition of all passes and favors to Government officials by corporations, and the advice was heeded by the legislature. He was the leader of the insurance reforms of 1905, and Chairman of the famous "Committee of Fifteen," whose recommendations have since been embodied in the laws of over a dozen States.

But what has Mr. Bryan done to offset this? He has been talking continuously since 1896. He has advocated almost everything that has ever been conceived in the fertile minds of idle dreamers, but has actually done nothing. Johnson has great brain power, with which he acts. Bryan has equally great brain power, with which he talks, talks, talks. After an uninterrupted administration of oratorical hash for the past twelve years, it seems that a change to a few years of action would at least add variety to the situation.

A Presidential Possibility

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an impression of rugged sincerity quite in keeping with the man's reputation.

Carmack was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1880, practicing law at Columbia, and without any solicitation or even knowledge on his part, his friends nominated and elected him justice of the peace. In 1884 they sent him to the Legislature. He was editor of the *Nashville American* from 1886 to 1892, when he became editor of the *Memphis Commercial*. He was elected a member of the National House of Representatives in 1897 for the Tenth District of Tennessee, but not without a hard struggle on the part of Josiah Patterson, who appeared before the House and bitterly contested the election.

Mr. Carmack's speech before the House, in which the Republicans constituted a large majority, had much to do with his victory over his contestant. He asserted his rights and demanded them.

"Politically speaking, there is not and cannot be any common ground between myself and the majority in this House. I cannot come to you and say that in the last campaign, while I publicly proclaimed myself a supporter of the regular Democratic organization, I was secretly false to my public professions. I cannot appeal to you on the ground that, while I was a Democrat every day, I was a Republican every night. I cannot appeal to you by saying that, while I proclaimed myself a supporter of Bryan at the front door, I was for McKinley in the back alley. A man cannot be the kind of Democrat I am, Mr. Speaker, and aid the Republican party any more than he can be the kind of Republican you are and aid the Democratic party."

From the House Mr. Carmack was sent to the Senate. There he ruggedly opposed the acquisition of the Philippines as unwarranted and fraught with danger. The declarations of the late President McKinley were at that time invoked by a senator favoring the taking of the Philippines.

"Undoubtedly," Senator Carmack replied, "what President McKinley proposed was 'benevolent assimilation,' but the present policy is 'malevolent dissimulation.'"

Senator Carmack opposed the acceptance of the Canal zone for the newly created Republic of Panama. He supported President Roosevelt in his summary discharge of the negro troops for rioting in Brownsville, though in the debate he said:

"President Roosevelt must fight the course; and I say to senators upon the other side of the chamber, you must take your alternative. You must either renominate Theodore Roosevelt or you must give us back our platform. (Laughter.) You have got to do it. It was never yours. In your hearts you are longing for the time to come when you can cast off this Rooseveltian incubus. The Republican party, for the first time in years, will look natural when it sits for its photograph in the next campaign. But, Mr. President, in the meanwhile the sentiment which President Roosevelt has created, which he has helped to arouse against plutocracy, will turn millions of votes to the ranks of the Democratic party, and if President Roosevelt himself wishes to come, he will find ample opportunity to render great service to the American people, and to learn some respect for the constitution and the law."—*Harper's Weekly*.

Johnson Club

Below is the list of members of the Campaign Committee appointed by the undersigned officers, as ordered at the last meeting:

P. B. Lamberton, W. H. Marquess, L. S. Epes, J. T. Lykes, J. W. Claudy, R. W. Alley, W. K. Ramsey, Jr., T. R. Cather, W. W. Hampton, O. C. Jackson, M. C. Deaver, LeRoy Hodges.

J. R. CASKIE, President.
W. M. JOHNSON, V.-Pres.
J. S. GRAVELY, Sec'y.

A Word About Tobacco

One of the most iniquitous trusts doing business in the United States is the Tobacco Trust. It makes its enormous profits by swindling both grower and consumer. The consumer does not worry over small packages and large prices but the grower must get a reasonable price or starve. The oppressions of the trust have led to much opposition, but this has not met with real success. Under the existing revenue laws it is not profitable to prepare tobacco, for consumption, on the small scale. The small manufacturer has been driven out of business by these unrighteous laws and the trust alone remains in the field. The Democratic party has undertaken a general crusade against the trusts, but there should be a clause in the platform this year which will guarantee the repeal of these trust-fostering acts. If the Democratic party guarantees the small tobacco man his rights, competition will be assured, and the votes of all tobacco planters will fall to the Democratic party. A plank against the Tobacco Trust will insure Kentucky for us and will only accomplish justice to all.

Call for Convention

Lexington, Va., April 11, 1908.

The Democratic national committee, having met in the city of Lexington, on the 10th day of April, 1908, has appointed Monday, May 4, 1908, at 8 p. m., as the time, and the gymnasium of Washington and Lee University, as the place for holding the Democratic national convention.

Each state is entitled to votes therein equal to double the number of senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States, and each territory, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Philippines and the District of Columbia, shall have six votes. The representation of the States and Territories shall be according to the lists published by the Democratic National Committee.

W. NEAL GRUBB, Chairman.
W. M. JOHNSON, Secretary.