# CASH INCOME FROM FARMS Totals—1903 ... 247,127,880 151,638,094 1902 ... 284,632,787 134,111,436

Effect of Republican Policies in the Corn Belt and Wheat Growing States.

## VALUE OF LANDS GREATLY INCREASED

Prices of Cereals in "Lean" and "Fat" Years-Market Demand Affected by Action of National Administration—Rise in Values.

It has been quite customary for Dem-the extraordinary prosperity of the last eight years to Providence, and to deny that the Republican party could be especially allied with Providence.

In answer to this contention President Roosevelt, in one of his campaign from 1893 to 1897, and that since the speeches in 1900, made the witty remark first election of William McKinley and that the Democratic party had "fused the inauguration of Republican policies, with about everything except Providence."

In relation to the remarkable increase in the agricultural prosperity of the TION OF WHEAT. United States during the years of Republican rule subsequent to the last Democratic administration (1893-1897), it is the Democratic policy to sneeringly ask if the Republican party produced the bountiful crops, or had anything to do with the droughts, the rust, or other influences bullishly affecting the prices of commodities the farmer had to sell. Such sneering remarks, however, cannot suppress the fact that while there destroyed through various kinds of imhave been many vicissitudes during the last eight years in crop conditions, yet there has all this time been a more or less steady and big increase in the cash income from American farms.

In 1901, for instance, owing to hot winds and drought, there was a lean come, but instead encroachments on real year in corn, and yet the farmers of the United States got \$921,555.768 for their corn of that Republican year as against \$491,006,967 for their corn of the Democratic year 1896, which was a "fat year," as regards naturally splendid crop conditions, but a lean year indeed, as regards prices. The Republican year 1901 was thus a year in which prosperity for the Corn Belt farmers was preyear 1896 was a year in which there was no prosperity in the Corn Belt despite the especially bountiful size of the corn

Dollar Wheat vs. Fifty Cent Wheat. AT THE PRESENT WRITING THE CASH PRICE OF WHEAT AT

CHICAGO IS ABOUT \$1.10. In August, 1903, it was 771/4 to 901/4 cents; in August, 1902, it was 681/4 to 76 cents; in August, 1901, it was 66% to 77 cents; in August, 1900, it was 71% to 761/4 cents; in August, 1899, it was 69 to 741/2 cents; in August, 1898, it was 651/2 to 75 cents; in August, 1897, it was 751/4 to \$1.07; in August, 1896, it was 53 to 631/4 cents; in August, 1895, it was 583/4 to 72 cents; IN AUGUST, 1894, IT WAS 511/2 TO 581/2 CENTS.

AT PRESENT WRITING THE CASH PRICE OF CORN AT CHI-CAGO IS 56 CENTS. In August, 1903, it was 501/2 to 53 cents; in August, 1902. it was 50 to 60 cents; in August, 1901, it was 53% to 57% cents; in August, 1900, it was 371/4 to 411/4 cents; in August, 1899, it was 301/2 to 33 cents; in in August, 1897, it was 261% to 325% gence are responsible for the size of his cents; IN AUGUST, 1896, IT WAS crops. But the financial appraisement 201/2 TO 25 CENTS.

Yard Stick of Republican Prosperity. is determined by the market "demand," The general drift of these price figures, covering a period of about eight national economic policies. years, has been of course significant not enormous trade in Pacific Coast wheat flour through the "open door" to these nations of the Orient.

In the case of corn it is certainly a fact worthy of much attentive interest, staple crops, despite fluctuations from that despite the high prices for corn during the last three years, the demand even at these high prices has not abated. And notwithstanding we seem likely to have this year a crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels, corn is now about 56 cents per bushel at Chicago. In 1896 the total crop was 2,282,875,165 bushels, but the price in August of that year was 201/2 to 25 cents at Chicago-not half what

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat

Increases. The Republican policy of building up the manufactures of the United Statesof placing the factory beside the farmaccounts for the broader and better market the farmer during the last eight | To years has been steadily getting for his products. This is noticeable in the case of practically everything he has to sell -increasing consumption making prices relatively better no matter what the size of his crops.

Figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that the wheat consumption of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 was the largest in the history of the country. The table which follows shows the quantity of wheat retained for consumption in total and per capita in each fiscal year from 1890 to and including

1904:	A LANGUAGE LANGUAGE TO		Totals-190329,363,416	15.993,
Wheat ar	nd wheat flour	retained for	190233,630,592	2 17.080,
home consu			190130,384,830	The second secon
			. 190023,995,927	12,295,4
Piscal	Total	Per Capita	189923,961,741	12,214,
Year.	. Bushels.	Bushels.	189825,657,522	11,875.
1890	381,129.533	6.09	189727,363,324	12,239.0
1891	293,080,684	4.59	189624,369,047	9,960,
1892	386,767,724	5.94	189527,210,070	11,964,8
1893	324,431,470	4.89	HAY.	
1894	232,815,041	3.44	Production.	Total Val
1895	316.344,305	4,59	Totals-1903 61,305,940	556,376,8
1896	340,658,979	4.85	190259,857,576	5 542,036,3
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	282,601,700	3.95	190050,110,906	3 445,538,8
	313,021,235	4.29		3 411,926,
	452,470,332	6.09	189866,376,920	ed in the chartest and a chartest and a
	361,229,920	4.74	BUT AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY AN	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
1001	519 709 741	3.95		ACTIVISM MARKET TO A CONTRACT TO THE ACTIVISM AND ACTIVISM AND ACTIVISM AND ACTIVISM AND ACTIVISM AND ACTIVISM.

- 1 1903	 466.975.913	5.8

In this table it is significant to note that the lowest per capita of wheat consumption during the last fourteen years occurred during the Democratic period up to the present time there has been AN INCREASE OF OVER ONE-THIRD IN PER CAPITA CONSUMP-

Increased Value of Farm Lands. The farm lands of the United States represent the great portion of its real capital. When crop after crop is produced from the soil, the capital still remains practically intact, unless bad judgment is used in planting crops without rotation, or unless the cream of the soil is washed away by floods, or unless the productive value is otherwise providence like the interference with forest life at the headwaters of streams. The farm lands of the country are thus unlimited sources of wealth as compared with mines and forests the annual income from which represent not real in-

How the Increment Is Earned The value of the crops produced during a particular season tend to regulate which they are produced, just like the \$1.10 per bushel. dividends which different securities which pay them. Henry George has at work to make our farm products sell spoken of the "unearned increment" that better from year to year. While suphas arisen from the appreciation in land plies fluctuate the market demand administration, the government ignored served, despite a great natural disaster values. But while the agricultural his- steadily increases. This fact should the small investors, and had no use for tory of the United States for the last be considered a very strong "bull eight years has shown an enormous argument not only on land values. amount of this "increment," yet to say that it has been "unearned" is a rank injustice to the farmers who have cooperated with Providence to produce farm land income of last year means just | dicate for the selling of \$62,315,400 four the crops on which not only land values, but the national prosperity is based from year to year.

There are some people who seem to think that it is only by speculation that wealth is acquired. There are other people who hold that hard industry is all that is needed for the accumulation of the riches of this earth. There are others who lay stress on smartness, on economy and on other traits of long headedness. But while there are many different ways by which individuals of our country have grown wealthy, yet to trace out how the United States as a nation has grown to be a multi-billionaire, we must primarily consider the

record of yield and prices on our crops. It is a popular delusion that the size of the crops is the whole thing as regards agricultural prosperity. Providence and the farmer's individual diliof this great work of Providence and himself, which makes up the "supply," and this in turn, is affected largely by

Except for wheat the supply from merely of the size of the crops of these this year's crops of the United States particular years, but of the general will probably be greater than for last steady increase in market demand. year. In the aggregate as regards size, Wheat is not only a "staff of life," but the crops will this year very likely be it is also, as regards its consumption, a the most abundant in our history, unless vard-stick of national progress. The the present bumper prospects in corn more people advance in civilization and should, at the eleventh hour, be reduced in prosperity the more wheat flour will by unlucky visitation of frost. And in they consume. The present great awak- the aggregate, as regards values, it looks ening amongst the Oriental races is syn- as if our crops would this year bring chronous with the development of an greater wealth to the United States than ever before.

Steady Gains in Value. The following tables show how steady have been the gains in cash values of

year to	year i	n size of crop	s:
		CORN.	
		Production.	Total Value.
Totals-	-1903,	2,244,176,925	952,868,801
	1902.	.2.523.648,312	1,017,017,349
	1901.	.1,522,519,891	921,555,768
	1900.	.2,105,102,516	751,220,034
	1899.	.2,078,143,933	629,210,110
	1898.	.1,924,184,660	552,023,428
	1897.	.1,902,967,933	501,072,952
	1896.	.2.283,875,165	491,006,967
	1895.	.2,151,138,580	544,985,534
	1894.	.1,212,770,052	554,719,162
	1893.	.1,619,496,131	591,625,627
		.1,628,464,000	642,146,630

	10921,020,404,000	042,140,030
	OATS.	m
	Production.	Total Value.
otals—	-1903 784,094,199	267,661,665
	1902987,842,712	303,584,852
	1901736,808,724	293,658,777
	1903736,808,724	293,658,777
	1900809,125,989	208,669,233
	1899796,177,713	198,167,975
	1898730,906,643	186,405,364
	1897698,767,809	147.974.719
	1896707,346,404	132,485,033
	1895824,443,537	163,655,068
	1894662,036,928	214,816,920
	1893638.854.850	187,576,092
	1892661.035,000	209,253,611
200	RYE.	

	RYE.	
	Production.	Total Value.
Totals-1903	29,363,416	15.993.871
1902	233,630,592	17.080,793
1901	130,384,830	16,909,742
1900	023,995,927	12,295,417
1899	923,961,741	12,214,118
1898	825,657,522	11,875,350
1897	727,363,324	12,239,647
1890	324,369,047	9,960,769
1893	527,210,070	11,964,826
	HAY.	THE PARTY WILL
	Production.	Total Value.
Totals-1903	61,305,940	556,376,880
1900	50 857 578	542 036 364

Liberal compensation for labor makes iberal customers for our products. The Republican policy of protection makes

1900...210,926,897 90,811,167 1899...228,783,232 89,328,832 1898...192,306,338 79,574,772 1897...164.015,964 89,643,059 1896...252,234,540 72,182,350 1895...297,237,370 78,984,901

A Lesson in Potatoes. The last annual report of Secretary Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade, makes some significant remarks regarding these steady gains in the cash value of our crops. It says:

POTATOES.

"Our production of wheat in 1903 aggregated 637.822,000 bushels; of corp. 2,244,177,000 bushels; of oats, 784,094,-000 bushels; of rye, 29,363,000 bushels; of barley, 131,861,000 bushels, showing a total yield of the principal cereals of, in round numbers, 3,387,317,000 bushels, valued on the farm at \$1,739,715,-476, grown on 172,095,117 acres. Our crop of hay aggregated 61,396,000 tons. The yield of potatoes aggregated 247, 128,000 bushels, valued at \$151,638,000, produced on 2,916,855 acres; the yield was 37,505,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but the value was \$17,527,000 greater, showing the largest valuation recorded in any year, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF

"The farm value of the chief cereals, of hay and of potatoes, raised in 1903, amounted to \$2,447,730,450. The crop of wheat was 32,241,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but its farm value was \$20,841,000 greater; its valuation was in excess of the value of the crop of any year excepting that of

What Makes Prices Higher.

The purpose of this article has thus been to show that while crops may vary in size from year to year, the cash income from them seems in a general way to increase from year to year whatever the size of the crops. Last year (1903) the total farm value of the chief cereals and of hay and potatoes was nearly two billion and a half dollars, and this year it promises to be much greater than last.

So far as the mere size of the crops is alone concerned, it would seem unreasonable, for instance, that a crop of wheat of 460,267,000 bushels (the crop of 1894 should, in January, 1895, have sold so low as 48% cents per bushel, while the 1904 crop of wheat, which at the lowest present estimates is 530,000,the value of the capital (the soil) from 000 bushels, should now be selling at

But it is evident that there are causes but on the general future business condition of the country, for every increase so much more increase in the purchasing per cent bonds. These bonds the syndipower of the American people, and just so much more business for all our industries, and just so much more work, wages and profits for all our people anxious to better their condition of life.

The causes that are at work to make farm products sell better from year to year are undoubtedly connected with the general policies of Republican adminis-

When William McKinley, in 1896, said it was better to open American mills to American labor than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world, he expressed the policy that transformed bad times for the entire people under Democratic rule to good times for the entire people under Republican rule. With the people in the cities more prosperous, because of the policies of protection and of sound money, the people in the country were bound to be more prosperous, too, because there was an improved market for what they had to sell. This, in a nutshell, is the secret of the constantly increasing agricultural prosperity of the United States under Republican rule.

### NOT FIT TO BE PRESIDENT.

An "Evening Post" Opinion of Judge Parker.

(New York Evening Post, July 1, 1903.) We presume that Judge Parker's greetings in Georgia as "our next President" will not ruffle his judicial calm. Like the rest of us, he has seen too many next Presidents a year before election.

They usually swarm like grasshoppers in July before the nominating convention. But the Judge will be subjected in his Georgia address to a pretty sharp test of his fitness for President, next time or ever. Will he have the courage to speak a direct and wholesome word to the people of the South on the question which is rapidly becoming the leading na-

We mean, of course, the whole matter of abridged suffrage, denied citizenship, refusal of equal treatment before the law, and the recrudescence of slavery, as affecting our negro population. Southern papers are full of it, and demanding that the South be "let alone" in its challenge of human rights and disregard of the constitution. Edward M. Shepard told the people of New Orleans that the South ought to be left to go its own way. But can a man named as "our next President" agree to such a local nullification of national laws? If he can, he is not fit to be President next year or any year.

Of Course Not. David B. Hill stated, in one of his speeches, that Mr. Roosevelt, on taking the oath of office after the death of President McKinley, said that he would not be a candidate for President in 1904. President Roosevelt has never made a promise as to his own personal action which he did not redeem. The President is outspoken, fair and square. These are characteristics of the man. He he illustrated the prosperity of the State makes no promises he does not intend to keep, and he keeps such as he makes.

The silly story started by Hill had no foundation in fact, and it is really not worth the ink and paper that has been used in denying it, except that it once more marks the character of Hill.

"I have no words of abuse for Theodore Roosevelt. I believe him to be a brave, honest, conscientious man. I give him full credit for having a splendid courage of conviction,"-Thomas E. Watson's speech accepting Populist

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF REPUBLICANS NEVER SHADY.

Sale of Philippine Bonds to a Western Bank, the Highest Bidder - Democratic Deal with the Belmont Syndicate Riddled.

The fourth installment of the \$3,000,-000 of Philippine bonds was taken at 101.41 by the Western National Bank of Oklahoma City, whose bid for the which Kansas is the center was 2.275 bonds was the highest. The fact that a cents; in 1902 it had fallen to 2.236 western bank should outbid leading institutions of Wall street for these bonds suggests how the West is rapidly gaining in financial power and importance. No western bank would have dared to bid for such a large issue of bonds without being perfectly satisfied that it could find a broad market for them amongst local is to find good channels for the investment of its own money.

By a transaction such as this we find investors in the Southwest become creditors of the Philippine Islands. In other words, they are loaning some of the fruits of their own prosperity under Republican rule to help along the prosperity of our nation's wards in the Philippines. The security which United States government over the Philippines gives to lives and property, trade and industry, makes the credit of the islands good, so that investors are quite willing to pay a premium for Philippine bonds. If the United States government were not sovereign over the Philippines, it is a question whether the islands would be able to float bonds even at a discount, hence many needed improvements for the islands could not be carried out. Were the Democratic party to be successful in the election this fall, the owners of Philippine bonds would doubtless see quick slump in their market value.

Notorious Democratic Deal. It is the Republican policy in the case of necessary issues of bonds, like the war loan of 1898 and this Philippine bond issue, to sell the bonds by popular subscription or by public competitive bidding for them. This gives the whole people an equal chance, and all sections of the country an equal chance, to secure them for investment and to realize whatever profit their ultimate appreciation may, bring. Under the Democratic plan, as followed out during the last Cleveland ony nnancial institution west of Wall street.

For instance, on Feb. 18, 1895, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury over this two billion and a half dollars of signed a contract with a New York syncate sold to the public for \$65,116,244, clearing a profit for itself, out of the transaction, of nearly \$3,000,000. The price at which the bonds were sold to the syndicate was equivalent to 1041/2, when the existing United States four per cent bonds, with less than half as long a time to run, were bringing 111 on the market. The syndicate dictated to the government the terms of the deal. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THAT SYN DICATE, AUGUST BELMONT, IS THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL AD-VISER AND BACKER OF ALTON B. they furnish the following: PARKER . OR PRESIDENT.

### WHY ALL'S WELL IN KANSAS

It Is Because of Sound Money and the Protective Policy.

Few people realize how or why th condition of Kansas is watched with such solicitude throughout the countryespecially in the Western States.

The fact is indisputable that there something about its climate, the mercurial disposition of its people and the conditions of life in Kansas that make it a sort of barometer for the rest of the republic. When there is anything serious the matter with Kansas it is certain that all is not exactly right with her neighbors. When there is a drouth in Kansas there is apt to be a mighty thirst in all the region west of the Mississippi. When the rains and sunshine bless Kansas with bountiful harvests and the cyclone and grasshopper give her a wide berth, the fatness is apt to extend beyond her borders and fill the land with

When Providence frowns on Kansas the heart of the nation is usually sorrow ful for her-and for itself.

reason for rejoicings and content.

When Providence smiles on Kansas the rest of us generally bid au revoir to melancholy.

Therefore Senator Fairbanks did well. in opening the Republican campaign at Marion, Kan., Sept. 1, to remind his auditors of the change that had come over their prospects since the days when the whole land rang with the cry, "What's the matter with Kansas?" Happily he was able to proclaim, if not from the house tops, at least to the telegraph operators for dissemination throughout the nation, that "All's well in Kansas."

Swiftly he drew the picture of the con-

ditions as they existed eight years ago: "Kansas was suffering from the effects of Democratic administration. The interests of her agriculture languished. Her crops rotted in the field or were marketed at unremunerated prices." And much more to the same effect. Then he pointed to the prosperity of the present, with out need to recapitulate the blessings that good crops, good prices, good government and sound money showered upon Kansas as from an exhaustless urn "During the last seven years," he said." 'no one has shared the prosperity which has come to the country in a fuller degree than the farmers of Kansas." And by the increase in her bank deposits "from \$33,000,000 in 1895 to over \$80,-000,000 in 1903." As a matter of exact record it might be well to say that the bank deposits in Kansas increased from \$30,529,487 in 1896 to \$84,055,110, or 180 per cent, while those of the whole country increased from \$231,828,339 to \$540,649,702, or slightly under 134 per

Would the reader know how all this wonderful prosperity came to Kansas? It was through her own industry stimulated and protected by the sound economic and monetary policies of the Republican party.

In 1895 corn on the farms of Kansas

UNLIKE DEMOCRATS ment of Agriculture, it brought 36 cents NOT AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY

In 1895 the price of wheat on the Kansas farm was 51 cents per bushel; last year, according to the same authority,

it was 71 cents. In 1895 the price of oats on the Kansas farm was 17 cents; last year it was 30-a case where 30 cents was a joke which the Kansan appreciated clear down to his boots.

During this period freight rates on wheat per 100 pounds from Atchison, Kan., to Chicago were reduced from 24 to 19 cents, and on rye, barley, corn and oats from 20 to 16 cents.

In 1895 the revenue of the railways per passenger per mile in the territory of cents. In the same period the railroad revenue from freight in the same territory had fallen from 1.161 cents per ton per mile to 0.978 cents.

There are good times in Kansas because of good government, good crops, good prices, increasing manufactures and declining rates for transporting the fruits investors. The old financial problem of of all kinds of industry to the markets the West was to get money from the of the world; and when there are good East. The present problem of the West | times in Kansas there is little occasion for discontent throughout the rest of the

#### FARM WAGES.

Figures as to Rates Paid in England

and the United States. The August Labor Gazette, a government publication issued monthly by the British Board of Trade, gives an interesting account of the half-yearly agricultural hirings at Whitsuntide, 1904, for the counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland and North Lancashire, which affords an instructive view of the rates paid farm hands in England. The official report prepared for the department states that "the supply of male farm servants was fairly plentiful, owing partly to slackness of employment in other industries," but that "wages showed a downward tendency in the case of men, but women were scarce and their wages were well maintained.'

The following were the rates generally agreed upon for the half year:

Per six months 
 Second class men
 50.00 to
 75.00

 Youths and boys
 20.00 to
 50.00

 Best women
 55.00 to
 75.00
Best women ..... Second class women and

girls ...... 20.00 to 60.00 These rates have been slightly increased in the transcription from English money into dollars and cents at the ratio of \$5 per pound, but they afford a clear and authoritative exhibit of what British farm hands are receiving by which every intelligent American farm hand can compart the wages he receives.

Without knowing the number of men employed in each class and at varying rates therein it is, of course, impossible to arrive at an average rate of compensation. But with \$100 per half year for the highest and \$50 for the lowest of the second-class men it is evident that the yearly average for male farm hands exclusive of youths and boys in Great Britain cannot be much, if any, above \$150 a year, while the average for wom-

en would be somewhere around \$100. We have no similar figures for the United States, but in a recent bulletin entitled "Wages of Farm Labor in the United States," issued by the Department of Agriculture, the figures of the average monthly wages of farm laborers in this country are given. Multiplied by six, to arrive at the half yearly rate,

Average wages of farm laborers in the

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It		V	v	i	1	l	b	e		1	) (	2	K	0	e	i	r	e	d		t	1	1:	1	t		t	h	e			1	v	e	re	12
rate		p	2	1	i	d	i	n	i	Ó	tl	1	e		1	U	1	i	t	e	d	ı	3	S	t	a	t	6	S	i	j	1	1	-	15	H

for six months is within \$1.60 of the maximum rate paid to the best farm hands in Great Britain in May, 1904, and almost double the minimum paid second

The figures of our Department of Agriculture, moreover, apply only to those laborers hired by the year or season, the rates where the engagement is by the day are very much higher, being 89 cents per day, with board, and \$1.13 without, in 1902, against 63 cents with, and 81 cents without board, in 1894.

This would make the pay, with board, in 1894, average \$94.50 for a half year of 150 days, while the average compensation of the American farm laborer paid by the day in 1902 would be \$133.50 for the six months, with board.

But statistical averages, valuable as they are in reflecting the general conditions, are elusive and tantalizing things when they attempt to cover the rate of wages in an occupation like agriculture. which, including employers and employed, numbers at least 11,000,000 persons over 10 years of age and upwards of every age, color and sex. The American farm laborer knows what wages he receives, and he can compare it with what is paid in England, and greatly to his own satisfaction.

He also knows that the above avernges in the United States for 1894 and 1902 fairly though faintly reflect the difference between his industrial condition during the last Democratic national administration and now. And in November he will not vote for any party whose success would foreshadow a return to the conditions of 1894 and 1895.

### Expansion a Blessing.

United States Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, Germany, quotes a noted German professor as saying that expansion does not lessen a nation's inherent compactness and strength. On the contrary, a nation can only become great, he says, by having space in which to expand. Great Britain is cited as an example of what expansion has done for a nation that originally had little terri-

enabled to take advantage of information heretofore inaccessible to them. For this practical help they are indebted to during the past year." the party that "does things"-viz., the Republican party.

With the immense crops which are now assured it is essential that prices be maintained so that farmers may reap the full reward of their labors. This is aswas bringing 18 cents a bushel; last year, sured if the Republican party is contin-according to the report of the Depart-

The People Know Roosevelt, and Admire and Respect Him.

President Roosevelt is not an unknown quantity to the American people. He is personally well known to a vast number of voters in every part of the country. In New York he is familiar to the sight of a great majority of the people of that great city. Throughout his own State the same is true. In Boston he is as much at home as in New York, for Harvard is his alma mater. Throughout New England he is recognized as the representative and exponent of the ideals which have ruled the cradle of American liberty from the landing of the Pilgrim

And this native of the Empire State. this graduate from the famous New England university is even more fervently admired and seloved in the West -the far West-and the middle West. than he is in the East. And this intensity of feeling for Roosevelt in the West unswayed by sectional bias, as it is, is but the national feeling of a young. virile people. A people who recognize a man when they see him!

During the McKinley campaign of 1900 Roosevelt, as candidate for Vice-President, visited almost every Western State and territory. He spoke to immense crowds, and won friends by thousands by his straightforward, self-controlled, dignified utterances, and his manly, generous personality.

Toward the end of the campaign the national committee was overwheimed by requests for speeches by Roosevelt in all parts of the country. It was a physical impossibility for him to accept onefourth of the engagements to speak that

were urged upon him. In Chicago, where, on his return from the West, he addressed a great crowd at the Coliseum, he was received with the utmost exhibition of enthusiasm. His speech was calm, forceful, logical and convincing, a contrast to the frantic efforts of ordinary speakers.

Contrary to the expectations of people who had derived their ideas from the comic supplements, and other pictorial atrocities of the yellow press, Mr. Roosevelt's utterances were characterized by a steadfast adherence to the main questions at issue in the campaign, and what ever he said bore the stamp of original thought, broad experience and study, and the most conscientious sense of responsi bility. There was no ranting, no personal abuse, no wild statements of strange imaginings, in any of Mr. Roose velt's speeches, and there was no posing. He stood before his great audiences dignified, collected and amply able to take care of himself-an American gentleman In language, in bearing, in all that he said and did, there was what made the sound of his voice.

President Roosevelt has visited the Pacific coast since his assumption of the presidency, and there, as well as throughout his journey from and back to the capital, the people rose to him with unmatched enthusiasm. He met and talked with hundreds of his fellow citizens. in every occupation, in every stage and state of society, from the cowboy to college president. He saw and spoke to and was cheered by thousands upon thousands of men, women and children. President Roosevelt is no stranger to the people of the United States. He knows them. They know him. And they understand each other.

### PLAIN ENGLISH.

It Comes from Oyster Bay and Applies to the New York World.

Sept. 1, according to a newspaper dispatch of that date, Secretary Loeb gave out a typewritten statement denying a story printed in the New York World to the effect to J. Pierpont Morgan has recently held conferences with Mr. Roosevelt concerning the campaign. It is as follows:

The story in the World about the visit of Mr. Morgan to the President at Oyster Bay is a lie from beginning to end. Neither Mr. Morgan nor the New York representa-tive of Mr. Morgan has seen the President or communicated with him directly or indirectly at Oyster Bay or anywhere else. As far as the President or anyone around him knows, Mr. Morgan has been nowhere near Oyster Bay in a yacht or otherwise. One paper comments upon the unusual

use of the word "lie" in statements given ont by the President. There are times when only one word in the English language will serve, and President Roosevelt is an authority on English. There is only one word to fitly and accurately characterize certain statements—such statements as that of The World which the President was contradicting.

A lie, according to Webster, is "a eriminal falsehood; A FALSEHOOD UTTERED FOR PURPOSES OF DE-CEPTION: AN INTENTIONAL VIO-LATION OF TRUTH."

The Century Dictionary thus defines the word:

"Lie-1. A FALSE SATEMENT MADE WITH THE PURPOSE OF DECEIVING! an intentional untruth; a falsehood; the utterance by speech or act of that which is false WITH IN-TENT TO MISLEAD OR DELUDE 2. THAT WHICH IS INTENDED OR SERVES TO DECEIVE OR MIS-LEAD: ANYTHING DESIGNED OR ADAPTED TO PRODUCE FALSE CONCLUSIONS OR EXPECTA-

There can be no doubt that the President used exactly the right word. It would be like carrying coals to New-

castle to explain to our friends the Democrats the meaning and inner cussedness of the word "lie." Past grand masters in the art, they need no definitions or fine drawn distinctions. But Republicans and independents are not so well up in this branch of human activity, and so it is well, perhaps, to call their attention to the latest proper and desirable use of the small English monosyllable which is just now under discussion.

A director of the United States Steel Corporation refutes one of the statements made by caiamity-howling Demo-Rural free delivery has enabled farm- crats by saying that business is so good ers to obtain better prices for their prod- there will be no cut in prices of steel. ucts. Being brought into daily touch adding: "All our plants will be running with the state of the markets, they are at full capacity in a month or two, and by that time the demand for steel of all kinds will be greater than at any time

> The general prosperity the country has enjoyed under Republican administration during the last seven years has profited the farmer as much if not more than any other one class. The farmers know it. and should and undoubtedly will vote to continue conditions as they are and have