

LET INCENDIARIES BEWARE

Slanderous, Firebrand Methods Again Coming into Vogue. [Baltimore American.]

It would seem to the person of a fair degree of perspicacity that the lesson taught by the incident of Leon Czolgosz three years ago was sufficiently forceful to have lasted longer than the present actions of certain persons and publications would lead us to believe it has lasted. A hue and cry was raised against President McKinley along the line of alleged militarism. The absurdity of that cry was admitted by everybody even before the great statesman had been inaugurated. But the seeds of sedition lived and thrived in the soul of Czolgosz and his murderous advisers the harm was done. The crop grew and bore fruit. He had read the papers which falsely and traitorously declared that President McKinley was a mere puppet in the hands of those who would turn the republic into an empire. He had listened to those who fanatically professed to believe this palpable lie. Murder was born in his little mind. And they whose deliberate and crafty lying had nerved him to the deed were more guilty than he who did that which would have been almost justifiable had their words been true. These people who incited the murder were properly and thoroughly castigated at the time.

But the lesson has not lasted. Now, that the hat of another campaign is upon us the old slanderous, firebrand method is again coming into vogue. Certain newspapers and certain periodicals are picturing Theodore Roosevelt as an emperor; as one who is itching for an opportunity to exercise tyrannical power and take away the dearly bought and dearly held liberties of this people. They who make these claims know far better than many who are influenced by their treason how false these representations are. They know that Theodore Roosevelt is the embodiment of patriotism and loyalty to their government; they know he has fought throughout his career to secure for the people broader and better privileges and has stood between them and those who would have robbed them of the full enjoyment of those prerogatives that Americans hold sacred. They know he has done this unselfishly and bravely and regardless of the effect they might have on his political prospects. They know, furthermore, that he will continue to do these things to the end of the chapter and that he seeks to have about him only such men as are true to the cause of the great common people as allied against the classes, political tricksters and demagogues.

If some weak-minded individual should accept seriously their preaching and feel himself called upon to prevent the yoke from falling upon the neck of his fellow-beings—should follow in the footsteps of the ill-starred Czolgosz and take the life of the President, either before or after his re-election—those papers and periodicals would hypocritically drape their columns in mourning and falsely praise the marvelous virtues of the deceased statesman. They would tell to the world the truth they not only concealed, but brazenly denied, during the lifetime of the man in whose murder they assisted. They would heap anathema upon the head of their poor dupe, who knew no better than to believe their traitorous catch-penny mouthings, and insist that he be given a speedy quietus.

Now is a good time to have a care. It is a good time for such publications to call a halt and think a moment of what might be the results of someone's accepting as truth the exaggerations and barefaced lies they are now eagerly and ruthlessly promulgating.

Have a care, incendiaries, have a care.

UNWORTHY OF TRUST.

Gold Democrats Shunning the Hill-Sheehan Combination.

The Gold Democrats of Indiana are unwilling to trust Judge Parker's sponsors. They are willing to contribute \$10,000 to the campaign fund, but the money will not be sent to the Hill-Sheehan combination. They have asked Parker himself to take the money. If the Democrats are unwilling to trust their leaders, how can the mass of the people be expected to take any stock in the professions and promises of the party? If the Gold Democrats are correct in their estimate of Parker's managers, the latter are no better than a gang of sand-baggers. Sterling R. Holt, one of the leading Gold Democrats of Indiana, said a few days ago: "The Gold Democrats are not going to be coaxed behind a barn and relieved of their money and then driven to the polls and voted."

It is gratifying to learn that such a man as Mr. Holt entertains the same view of Hill and Sheehan that Republicans do, but it is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Holt does not realize that Parker is merely the creature of his managers, and that any money given to the judge will find its way, through some channel, to Democratic headquarters.

Parker's Neighbors Against Him.

Congressman George J. Smith of the Twenty-fourth New York District, in which is Judge Parker's home, told President Roosevelt a few days ago that he had made a tour of the district and found no Republicans who would vote for Parker. If the Democratic candidate gains no votes among his Republican neighbors, he certainly should gain none elsewhere. In other words, if his popularity is not sufficiently great to draw voters from those he daily comes in contact with, he need not expect to secure the support of Republicans who know him only by what he has said and done.

Parkerites Alarmed.

There are a large number of Bryan Democrats in New York State, and their present attitude is viewed with alarm by the Hill-Belmont-Sheehan organization. It is said every follower of W. J. Bryan will vote the Populist National ticket. The Populists have put a State ticket in the field, the first in many years, and a Bryan Democrat has been placed at its head. The Parkerites are charging Bryan with bad faith, asserting that the defection of the Bryan Democrats will cost Parker at least 25,000 votes.

The Real Question.

On the day of the issue of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance—the day of the Maine election, by the way—the press reports noted a long visit to Judge Parker by David Bennett Hill.

It is probable, if not certain, that the two friends who "have drunk from the same canteen" throughout more than one campaign, discussed, thoroughly, one im-

mortal saying of their well-beloved Thomas Jefferson, namely: "IF A DUE PARTICIPATION OF OFFICE IS A MATTER OF RIGHT, HOW ARE VACANCIES TO BE FILLED? THOSE BY DEATH ARE FILL'D; BY RESIGNATION, NONE." This is, indeed, for the Democrats, "a hard saying!"

THOROUGHLY EXPOSED.

The Weakness of Parker and Davis Grows Plain as Day.

It appears that Judge Parker of Esopus is going to New York City to run his own campaign. The revelation has come, but it has come more swiftly than most of us expected. The revelation is simply this—that the idea of the country that the Democrats had nominated a fine old judge whose character led up to the standard of what a judge should be is shattered into splinters. Two years ago the country knew nothing of Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, and little of Henry Gassaway Davis of West Virginia, two men picked up, for a purpose, by the men who controlled the Democratic national convention. How clear to everybody now must be the situation! Instead of this stately judge who sent the stately telegram to St. Louis, appears, and for all permanency, merely a decent creature of the famous New York politician, David Bennett Hill.

It is all queer. It appears so unsubstantial and indifferent that Hill could have nominated one of his creations for the Presidency! As the days pass in this autumn of 1904 the eyes of the American people are opening as to the political situation. There is no anguish following the opening. It is practically all over, save the exhibition of a certain exuberance next November.

It is impossible that such a people as are the voters of the United States could vote generally to place the government in the hands of Tammany and a weak but crafty Democratic leader, whose aims and objects have seemed ever to be for himself alone, one who has never heard or thought of the expression, "the greatest good for the greatest number," and who, above all, seems incompetent for the best management of the United States.

RAILWAY MAN'S VIEWS.

Country Is Prosperous, and Roosevelt Will Be Elected.

E. H. Harriman, one of the best informed railway officials in the country, says a continuation of national prosperity is assured. Recently he said to a New York Herald reporter: "Conditions which in other years caused panic and national distress do not now exist. In all localities—in Nebraska and Kansas, in the East and the Far West—the local moneyed interests are conservative. It is possible to investigate with accuracy any financial or industrial question. The small money centers as well as the large ones are well supplied with funds, and this fact insures careful investment and minimizes risk. There has been a slow, steady enhancement of values, and it is still going on."

When asked for his opinion on the probable outcome of the election, he said: "It will be Roosevelt and Fairbanks. Every one wants them. No one can afford to change."

Democracy Admire Roosevelt. Radical Democratic newspapers are forced to admit that President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is a strenuous presentation of the issues from a Republican standpoint. Even the New York World and Denver Times commend the President's "keynote." The fact is, there is not a Democrat in the land who does not admire Mr. Roosevelt's direct way of going at things, and all would vote for him if they could at the same time retain their party organization. There will be no real regret among Democrats when Mr. Roosevelt is elected. He is ten times more popular with the mass of Democracy than Judge Parker is.

Retail Merchants Busy.

Reports from every city in the country tell of great activity among the retail merchants, who are laying in stocks and preparing for a lively fall and winter trade. When the retail merchants are busy the country is prospering, for they depend largely on the working people for custom. Democrats who are howling calamity and hard times should retire to the Halls of Silence at Esopus and immerse themselves until the campaign is over lest they be engulfed by the Republican wave of prosperity.

Parker's Political Confessions.

It is announced, with a flourish of trumpets, that Richard Olney, who was in President Cleveland's cabinet, has visited Judge Parker, spending two hours with him at Rosemount. Nothing is said about the visits of "blue-eyed" Billy Sheehan of Tammany fame, who is a near neighbor of Judge Parker, and who can run in any time. It would take many pounds of Olneyism to cure one ounce of Sheehanism.

Mr. Parker, Democratic nominee for President, has never journeyed west of Buffalo, N. Y. What does he know of the great West, its people, their achievements, their possibilities, their needs? How can he reconcile the demands of the different sections, and decide great questions properly and for the good of the whole country? Of limited experience, a narrow horizon, he is not comparable with Theodore Roosevelt, who has traveled the country over, lived east and west, knows the people, the country, and is a President of the people, not controlled by Wall street and its influences.

We are not unmindful of the immeasurable contribution which our foreign-born population has made to the upbuilding of the Republic. Its work and influence have been felt throughout the country, and much of all that is great and splendid about us is the fruit of its genius and industry.

—Senator Fairbanks in the senate, January 11, 1898.

Democratic claims of carrying New York this time do not appear to appeal to the class of men whose money talks in a betting ring. The \$100,000 hung up by a wealthy Broad street broker to wager that Roosevelt carries New York has scarcely received a ten per cent nibble.

Democratic promises were of value

It would be proper to insist upon less expression of "woo" and a little more "light."

many discrepancies in numbers

story," said Sheriff Bell, who has just returned from Topeka, "and many of his statements were easily disproved. He was in La Junta on the day of

increase in net earnings of \$1,329,668

This amount was due, it is said, to the prolonged and intense cold of last winter and to the increased cost of

Of the age of accountability.

And Senator Dewey says that

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PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

No Discrimination in Treatment of Native Born and Naturalized.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg represent the Russian press as commenting in a dazed manner upon the efforts of the United States government to protect its Jewish citizens in foreign countries. The Journal de St. Petersburg, editorially characterizes as "stupefying" an article in a recent French paper which professed to explain President Roosevelt's desire to gain more liberal treatment for Russian Jews naturalized in the United States and revisiting Russia with passports as American citizens.

In his letter of acceptance President Roosevelt gave an authoritative account of the ground taken by his own administration and that of President McKinley as regards the protection of "American citizens of foreign birth, or of particular creed, who desire to travel abroad," the phrase is quoted from the letter of acceptance. It is alone as an example of condensed and accurate meaning, instructive. Continuing, President Roosevelt says: "Russia, for instance, refuses to admit and protect Jews. Turkey refuses to admit and protect certain sects of Christians. This government has consistently demanded equal protection abroad for all American citizens, whether native or naturalized. On March 27, 1899, Secretary Hay sent a letter of instructions to all diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, in which he said: 'This department does not discriminate between native born and naturalized citizens in according them protection while they are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States.'

"These orders to our agents abroad have been repeated again and again, and are treated as the fundamental rule of conduct laid down for them, proceeding upon the theory 'that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native born citizens.'"

He further declares that in issuing passports the State Department never discriminates or alludes to any man's religion, and that "in granting to every American citizen, native or naturalized, Christian or Jew, the same passport, so far as it has power it insists that all foreign governments shall accept the passport as prima facie proof that the person therein described is a citizen of the United States and entitled to protection as such. It is a standing order to every American diplomatic and consular officer to protect every American citizen, of whatever faith, from unjust molestation; and our officers abroad have been strictly required to comply with this order."

This enunciation of a course of action is backed by the cause of justice. The reception recently given the American idea of religious liberty in certain quarters on the continent of Europe attaches additional pertinence to the criticism with which Mr. Roosevelt closed that section of his letter which he devoted to the discussion of the same. "It is a striking evidence," he says, "of our opponents' insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the State Department they couple a demand for a reduction in our small military establishment. Yet they must know that the heed paid to our protests against ill treatment of our citizens will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise."

PARKER'S DEFICIT SCARE.

It Is Easily Exploded by an Appeal to Facts and Figures.

The Ulster County candidate, laboring hard over Judge Parker's speech to the faithful Democratic editors, scissored out some statistics with which to hammer the Republican administration. But while the judge was toiling over his empty sentences, "His cogitative faculties immersed in cogitativity of cogitation," his aptitude for figures went on a vacation and he prepared, or accepted, some very queer conclusions, which he gave to the admiring editors with much pomp and circumstance.

The trouble is that the Ulster County politician's deficit is not a deficit at all, when it comes to realities. The Republican delightfully accepts the challenge of the Democratic candidate, for it gives them a chance to show a few statistics themselves.

"Judge Parker asserts," says a Washington dispatch to the Chicago Chronicle, "that there is now a deficit of \$42,000,000, instead of a surplus of \$80,000,000, which Mr. Roosevelt found on becoming President. Both statements are reckless, as a careful examination of the records of the treasury will show. In regard to the deficit, the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, show an apparent deficit of \$40,000,000 in round numbers, but during that time the United States paid \$50,000,000 for a Panama canal and added \$4,500,000 to the Louisiana purchase exposition, which latter amount is to be returned to the government. Mr. Parker will deduct his apparent deficit of \$42,000,000 from the \$54,500,000 canal and the encouragement of an expedition of world-wide scope and importance, he would find a balance of \$12,000,000 and upward on the other side of the ledger."

We Have Our Troubles.

This is the attitude of the Republican party in the present campaign. It is "spolled" for a fight; it is "blue-mouldy" for want of a better term; it is "Crested Jayhawk of the Mountain" and can find no "Bald-headed Snake of the Valley." It wants to "take the bull by the horns," and can't find the bull; it is trailing its coat-tails on the ground and can't find anybody to step on them. It yearns for a Kilkenny Fair and has discovered only a "sociable."

We have our troubles!

First Voters' Clubs.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks First Voters Clubs are being organized in every State in the Union. If you are a first voter and intend to cast that vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks this fall, you ought to join one of these clubs. For detailed information apply to the Chairman of your State Central Committee.

Why?

The last four years of Democratic rule that we had should be a warning to the people not to repeat the experiment. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's

second administration the public credit had been lowered, the revenues were declining, the public debt was growing, labor was unemployed and business was paralyzed. The election of McKinley in 1896 transformed this condition into one of universal prosperity which has continued till the present time. Why invite another period of business depression?

CONVENTION OF CLUBS.

Low Rate of Fare Secured by Leaguers for Indianapolis Meeting.

At the request of the officers of the National Republican League, who are working up interest in the convention of Republican Clubs at Indianapolis, Oct. 5 and 6, the Central Passenger Association has conceded a rate from all points in the territory of the association of one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip. The selling dates are Oct. 4, 5 and 6 and the return limit Oct. 9, thus enabling a visit to St. Louis. It was agreed that these fares should be tendered other associations east and west. No card orders or certificates are required on the dates mentioned.

President Moore of the National League, after consulting with President C. W. McGuire of the Indiana League, and representatives of the Illinois organization, returned to Philadelphia. He said the organization of Republican clubs was being pushed with vigor and that an attendance of at least 1,000 delegates from the various State and territorial leagues was expected at Indianapolis. Headquarters will be opened at the Denison Hotel in that city at once.

The League men are especially pleased with the low rates of fare secured, and anticipate large audiences to hear Secretaries Shaw and Taft and Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, and Hon. George A. Knight of California.

DEMOCRAT'S ADMISSION.

Parker's Party Afraid to Stand on Its Past Record.

John B. Stanchfield, one of the leaders of the New York Democracy, said in a speech at Schenectady: "They (the Democrats) do not stand on their past, but they present a live interpretation of live issues."

Truly, the Democratic party does not stand on its past. It dares not stand on its past—on its advocacy of free coinage of silver, on its demand for the hauling down of the flag in the Philippines, on the business paralysis that marked the last period during which the Democratic party was in control of the government; on its declaration that the war for the preservation of the Union was a failure; on all the blundering opposition of which its history is a continuous record.

The Democratic party does not and dares not stand upon its record, because its record would discredit the most enticing promises that it could make.

As to Maine.

And so in this year 1904 she has gone—this Maine of ours—on the side of the Republican party, and oh, hasn't gone half way yet! It is good to contemplate the manner in which she will conduct herself in November.

Maine is peopled with Americans, with the descendants of those who wrenched the wilderness into civilization on this continent. Very acute and sensible are the great-grandchildren voters of Maine. They have expressed themselves.

A Rear Guard Action.

Already in the presidential campaign of this year the Democrats are fighting a "rear-guard action." The Russian Gen. Kuropatkin has his troubles and has been fighting rear-guard actions for some time, but his condition is good as compared with the condition of the present leaders of the Democratic party.

The Democracy is fighting a "rear-guard action," and about the only trouble the Republicans have in the premises is that there will not be fun enough in the campaign. Even the "rear-guard action" appears to be about over.

Flocking to the Populist Candidate.

Bryan's bitter denunciation of Parker is bearing fruit. Dispatches from several States report that the Nebraska's admirers are flocking to the Populist standard. Some of Judge Parker's close friends are accusing Bryan of directly inspiring the desertion of such men as Melvin G. Palliser, the New York leader of the Bryan forces.

The Astute Mr. Watson.

Candidate Watson knows a thing or two. He calls Roosevelt the "genuine article" and Parker the "spurious substitute." Rollicking Tom need not be alarmed for the republic. The voters will never be fooled by something "just as good" from the pack of the itinerant statesman of Wolfert's Roost.

Sure Sign of Confidence.

The price of railway shares on the New York Stock Exchange is steadily advancing, which is a sure indication that railway traffic is good. It also is a sign that holders of stocks are confident there will be no change in the national policies which have made good times for the whole country.

A sound and stable currency, good at par in all countries, is a badge of national honor and a source of individual profit. For this condition the American people are indebted to the party that has always stood for maintaining the public credit and a sound currency.

Under the Republican policy of protection our manufactured products have become one-third of those of the civilized world, and American workmen secure almost double the pay for their labor that similar labor receives in other countries.

A young man about to cast his first vote should identify himself with the party of progress. Why should he ally himself with a party that has to go back a hundred years to find something to talk about?

Experience has shown that the public credit and the national currency are absolutely safe in the hands of the Republican party. Why risk entrusting them to a party that has never shown any capacity for managing them?

The record of the Republican party is one of things done and pledges fulfilled; that of the Democratic party is one of the things promised and pledges broken.

BROKEN PROMISE CASES.

Have Not the People Grounds for Damages Against Democracy?

A Denver man has sued a restaurant for damaging his stomach. He says the restaurant solicited patronage on the ground that it served good food, but that the promise was not fulfilled. The food, he asserts, caused stomach trouble, from which he suffered greatly, and he fixes his damages at several thousand dollars.

This case will be watched with interest, for it opens a new field in the damage suit line. It is usually easy to secure compensatory damages for losses caused by broken promises, when the plaintiff has a written contract to back up his verbal contract, or if he has witnesses to the promise, or if he has a contract when the promise is of such a nature as is alleged to have been made by the Denver restaurant.

Suppose the Denver man had won his case. An avalanche of damage suits might follow. Business men who forget adjustments, girls who wait vainly for lovers that fail to come, borrowers who neglect to repay small loans, politicians who promise and forget, and political parties which bid for votes and never meet their obligations—all these might be liable for damages if the Denver plaintiff's suit is sustained.

And what a mountain of cases might be piled up against Democracy if the statute of limitations did not prove to be a bar! Who will ever forget the woe and misery, the distress and starvation that came with the Democratic days of 1893 to 1897? Industries languished and trade and commerce generally were paralyzed. Millions of wage earners were either rendered idle or put on short rations. The streets of the cities swarmed with unemployed, and soup-houses were established to feed the hungry. Once happy homes were turned into places of squalor, where hunger-pinched mothers sat trying to still the cries of ill-nourished babes, and where gaunt, sunken-eyed men brooded over their inability to obtain work.

And what caused these distressing conditions? In the campaign of 1892 Democracy was lavish with promises. The Republican policy of protection was a great evil, the Democratic platform said. The people were urged to try free trade or a tariff for revenue only. Great blessings would follow abolition of a protective tariff, Democracy said. The people were misled by these promises and Grover Cleveland was elected. Then came the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill and with it general depression and panic conditions. These conditions prevailed until the Dingley act went into effect, and a huge wave of Republican prosperity began to engulf the country.

If the Denver man has grounds for redress, have not the millions who suffered by reason of Democracy's visionary and broken promises just grievance? Their monetary losses were enormous and their sufferings beyond financial reparation.

And Democracy is again making promises. Will the victims of 1893-7 listen to the political sirens who are singing the song of ruin, in honeyed words and beguiling tones? Not if they stop and consider the past.

Democracy has nothing but its past record to stand on, and that record is strewn with heaps of broken promises, blasted hopes, dismantled factories, throttled industries of all kinds, bankrupt stores and wrecks and ruins generally.

No candidate is greater than his party, and it is a certainty that if Parker should, by any chance, be elected his administration would be Democratic, and Democracy never has conferred a real benefit on the people.

Many People "from Missouri."

It is now said the Parker gold telegram is a myth, that Parker sent no such message to St. Louis, and that it was concocted by Sheehan and Hill in the hope of winning the support of gold Democrats. There are a great many people "from Missouri" who will have to be shown the original telegram before they will believe it was genuine, but they are mainly Bryanites. However, if the telegram was not a myth, it certainly was an afterthought.

The Policy of Silence.

A German proverb says "speech is silver, silence is gold." The Democratic party certainly has come out for gold if that means silence on the money question, and it certainly has gone back on silver, if that means any speech positively committing it to friendliness to any sane system of finance.

When we increase our population we increase our national revenues in proportion. Unless we reduce the rate of taxation we would double our national revenues if we doubled our population. As President Roosevelt said in his message: "The western half of the United States would sustain a population greater than that of our whole country to-day, if the waters that now run to waste were saved and used for irrigation."

The annual report on the coal industry of Illinois, furnished by the State bureau of statistics, shows that miners were never so prosperous as under the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations. The coal output of the State now is nearly twice what it was under Cleveland; 15,000 men are employed than six years ago, and wages are fully 50 per cent. higher than in 1897.

"It may well be that our opponents have no real intention of putting their promise [to give Filipinos independence] into effect. If this is the case, if, in other words, they are insincere in the promise they make, it is only necessary to say again that it is unwise to trust men who are false in one thing to deal with anything."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

When the industries of the country prosper coal is in demand and miners get their full share of it in the general prosperity. When the mills and factories close or work on short time for lack of orders, railway traffic falls off and the mining industry suffers. Miners are as much interested in maintaining the Republican policy of protection as any other class of workmen.

The value of farm lands has been materially enhanced by rural free delivery. This increase of value has been estimated as high as \$5 per acre in some States. A moderate estimate is from \$2 to \$3 per acre. For the rapid development of rural free delivery the farmers are indebted to the Republican party.

THE UNDERGROUND LINE.

Virtue reigns supreme to-day about Esopus; It is purged of all that jars the proper mind. The thing that's most conspicuous 'round Esopus Is the absence of the peanut eating kind; And in all the air that circulates at Rosemount Not a plutocratic odor can be found; But the public still suspects there's something doing In the subway Esopus, under ground.

In the cold and shady distance they're remaining, Willy Dave and wicked August all alone. Their base presence no more casts a dark reflection In the limelight that descends around the throne; For the candidate's declared he never knew them; He repeats it while the white robed are around; Then he coyly turns one ear to earth and listens To instruction from the subway under ground.

And August smiles serenely o'er at Dave, And Dave looks back and winks the other eye; And all the while they keep right on arranging The place and style of each pin in the pie.

"Yes, it is a trifle lonesome, this seclusion," Says August, "but you bet the plan is sound. For Dave and I ain't longin' to be hoodoos." Then they hit the trail for Rosemount under ground.

—Garret Smith in New York Tribune.

SUGGESTIONS TO DEMOCRATS

Great Thoughts of Great Democrats Should Be Widely Circulated.

The Democratic party is boasting of the fact that in this campaign it is sending out a great number of tons of literature, though why literature should be sent out by the Democratic party no one can understand. Upon second thought, though, it must be admitted, as a matter of fairness in speaking of people who vote the Democratic ticket, that quite a number of them can read. However, this is merely a suggestion to the men whose business it is to handle the Democratic campaign of education. To be consistent they must keep up the campaign lies. In their tons of literature they must first reiterate the falsehood of Senator Bailey of Texas, when he declared in a recent speech that the President advocated lynching as a punishment for stealing.

They should issue a few million pamphlets

advocating the attitude of Democracy's great representative, Champ Clark, in assuming that when some one in the audience disagrees with the speaker on the platform it is the prerogative of the speaker, after his speech is over, to cut the throat of the objector from ear to ear.

There is an old saying that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. It is not a sound proposition, but there is in it a suggestion as to what the Democrats might do with their money in circulating campaign literature.

It is to be hoped that they will be grateful for these suggestions, but the chances are ten to one that they won't.

CATHOLIC PAPER BOLTS.

Sunday Democrat, of New York, Prefers Roosevelt to Parker.

The Sunday Democrat of New York, one of the oldest Irish-American and Catholic journals of the United States, has declared for Roosevelt. It says editorially: "For more than thirty years, in political storm and sunshine, the Sunday Democrat has supported the Democratic party, advocated its principles and sustained its candidates. During all that period it has rendered valuable service to the party."

"To-day, believing that courage to carry out the constitution and laws of this country in a fearless and just manner should be realized and appreciated, and feeling that from his actions in the past that the interests of our people will be best served by his election, this journal has concluded to lend its support to Theodore Roosevelt for President of the United States."

The Party for Young Men.

Edward Hoch, Republican nominee for Governor of Kansas, in an address at Marion, in that State, said: "But now these vociferous gentlemen have suddenly discovered that the gold standard is all right, and their candidate for President blandly announces that that question is 'irrevocably settled.' Young men should join a party that espouses good principles and policies at the beginning, and not a party that opposes every good thing until it is 'irrevocably settled' against it, and then tags along with a belated approval of all that it had stubbornly opposed."

The Issue in a Syllogistic Nutshell.

In one crisp sentence of eight words of his letter of acceptance President Roosevelt has given the first premise for a conclusive syllogism:

First Premise—"A PARTY FIT TO GOVERN MUST HAVE CONVICTIONS."

Second Premise—

The Democratic party from Judge Parker down to Tom Taggart has no convictions.

CONCLUSION—Therefore the Democratic party is not fit to govern.

And there you have the process of reasoning that will decide this election.

Trust Magnates for Parker.

A billionaire club will raise a Parker and Davis silk campaign banner at Great Neck, N. Y. The club is composed of Wall street and trust magnates,