

FOR REVENUE ONLY

A DEMOCRATIC POLICY AND HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE.

The Wilson Tariff Law and Its Stupendous and Disastrous Failure, with Four Years of Accompanying Business Disaster.

The Democratic policy has often been announced to be "A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY."

The great business depression which overtook the country during the last Democratic administration was due not merely to the anti-protection features of Democratic tariff tinkering, but to the very serious falling off in government revenues which it occasioned.

When there is a "condition of uncertainty and instability" in business, which Mr. Parker himself has admitted followed past attempts in the tariff tinkering line, the imports of certain classes of dutiable goods are always sure to fall off even with the decreased tariff, for the reason that the people consume less foreign luxuries in hard times than in good.

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Davis Looks Out for His Own Revenue.

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From Bad to Worse. The result of this haphazard reckoning on the revenue was a law which never produced a surplus. Even with its sugar import tax the yield of the Senate bill, in the succeeding year, fell short of the estimate of its authors by no less a sum than \$87,000,000.

"Probably the greatest harm done by vast wealth is the harm that we of moderate means do ourselves when we let the vices of envy and hatred enter deep into our own natures."

Under the lead of the Republican party nearly all of the time for over forty years the United States, from being a third-class power among the nations, has become in every respect first.

after it was fully demonstrated that the Wilson law was a stupendous failure as a producer of revenue, the Democratic party in Congress refused to amend it so that it could produce enough revenue.

WHEN NEGRO PLAYED A FIDDLER WHILE ROME BURNED HE SHOWED NO MORE UTTER INDIFFERENCE TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS COUNTRY THAN THE LEADERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONGRESS DID IN THAT DISTRESSFUL YEAR 1894 WHEN THEY PLAYED PETTY POLITICS, AND ALSO THE MARKET FOR SUGAR STOCK, AND WITH BLIND INDIFFERENCE TO A FINANCIAL SITUATION THAT WAS ALREADY DANGEROUS, PUSHED TO ITS PASSAGE A BILL THAT IN TURN WAS TO PUSH THE NATION TO THE VERY VERGE OF BANKRUPTCY.

The one single proffer of relief from the Wilson bill deficit during the entire session of the Fifty-third Congress, Democratic in both branches, was a bill directing the treasury to coin and use the \$55,000,000 "seigniorage" theoretically acquired by the government in buying silver at the market price and paying it out in over-valued silver dollars.

But what did the Democratic Congress care if the seigniorage bill was to further damage the credit of the country? Never for a moment did the Democrats care to go back on free trade, even to prevent a deficit in the treasury, and never for a moment did they care to go back on free silver, even to prevent the fatal consequences to the national credit that the increasing deficit involved.

The seigniorage bill, however, was fortunately vetoed by President Cleveland, who on the silver question at least was right while his party was wrong, and to whom credit is due for refusing to concede anything to the free silver sentiment during the same period when Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis were both actively aiding and abetting free silver with their money and with their votes.

The Democratic party during those four years acted as if it deliberately sought to kill the goose that lays the golden egg of prosperity. It was a case of give the goose a hit in the head with a big stick, then in order to ward off any returning signs of animation, a more severe hit, this time in the heart; and then, lest there should be a few sparks of vitality left, a violent kick with the foot, and then another, and then another.

And there is nothing in the Democratic platform of this year, or in the personal records of the Democratic candidates, Messrs. Parker and Davis, to suggest that the Democratic party would not again attempt the killing of the prosperity geese if it got the chance.

The Democrats want reduction in the tariff, but unless they should pursue a niggardly, drastic policy of cutting down present expenditures in furtherance of the honor and prosperity of the nation, they would need every bit of the present revenues from the tariff to make both ends meet. However, even by pursuing a policy of ultra niggardliness in expenditures for the public good, extravagance in other ways, coupled with their tariff revision policy, would probably more than neutralize such saving and necessitate large bond issues. Why should the intelligent voters of the United States give the Democratic party the slightest chance to allow history to repeat itself in another doleful chapter of incompetence, scandal, business disaster and hard times for all classes of people?

Parker and Davis belong to the same school as Cleveland as regards free trade, except that Davis has been a protectionist when protection to himself through a high tariff on coal was involved. But as regards free silver, neither of them showed the moral strength that Cleveland showed in trying to prevent the prosperity of the country from being utterly crushed—for while Cleveland fought free silver, and fought it hard, Parker and Davis both voted for it.

Trust magnates having furnished the funds to carry on Parker's campaign, will now be relegated to the rear. However, Cord Meyer of the sugar trust and other representatives of grasping corporations have such a hold on the Democratic candidate that they will continue to control him. Their relegation to the rear is merely a "blind" to deceive the people. When Parker visited New York he told his managers he did not wish his remarks on the trusts "queered," and that during the remainder of the campaign the magnates who have been parading and jabbering over his nomination should be less open in their demonstrations of joy. He further said he could not get close to the people as long as the trust magnates openly shouted for him. What the judge meant was that his wealthy sponsors should "keep dark" until after election, when they could come to the front again.

"The poorer classes of foreign immigrants are used to conditions with which, happily, our workmen are unfamiliar."—Senator Fairbanks in the Senate, January 11, 1904.



BACKED BY THE TRUSTS.

The Democratic Cash-Box Is Receiving Liberal Contributions.

The trusts long ago recognized President Roosevelt as a dangerous foe to illegal monopolies. If the money power of the United States could have defeated Roosevelt's nomination at the Chicago convention it would have hastened to do so.

It saw, in time, that the people had set their hearts upon Roosevelt's candidacy, and, leaving the Republicans out of the case, they turned to the Democrats. In Judge Parker they found, apparently, a man of that cast of mind which glorifies in questionable behavior, procrastinates decisive action, and leans to precedent so strongly as to balk advance—the very man for the giant trusts to play with.

When Judge Parker's speech of acceptance was read, his remarks upon the trusts were anxiously scanned by the people. Disappointment came to those who were not already awake to the actual nature of David Bennett Hill's manipulations in connection with the nomination of Parker.

"Wait till we see where the trusts put their money," said one wavering Independent, not yet willing to give up the hope of a Democratic fight upon illegal trusts. There was not long to wait. It is a matter of public knowledge that the great trusts are pouring money into the Democratic campaign treasury. The tobacco trust, the sugar trust, the oil trust, the New York transportation trust, all are known to have contributed liberally to Belmont's treasure chest. These combinations of capital well know how and when to be liberal. They see in the election of Parker their only protection against a straightforward, courageous and chief executive who will enforce the United States laws for the control of combinations of capital and illegal monopolies.

The trusts do not want Roosevelt for President. The great combinations of capital have delicate susceptibilities when it comes to their immediate or remote prospects for gain. But money cannot carry the presidential election. The certainty that the trusts are working for Parker will only send hundreds of thousands of voters to the polls to cast their ballots for Roosevelt. Their own employes will vote against the candidate of the trusts. Judge Parker's shuffling sentences about a non-existent "common law" and its possible leadings with the trusts gave the American people their first "jar" as to the position of the Democratic nominee on this question. The heavy contributions of the trusts to the Parker campaign fund have completed the awakening as to the attitude of the great combinations and monopolies in this presidential election.

Parker may well try, in this connection, as well as in the contemplation of most of his close associates, "Save me from my friends!"

Per Capita Cost of Government.

Democrats are declaiming the statement that the per capita cost of maintaining the government of the United States is greater than in any other one of the leading countries. This is not true. In New Zealand, the cost of government to each inhabitant is highest. It is \$38.38. In Australia it is \$37.69; in the United Kingdom, \$21.39; in France, \$17.84; Belgium, \$17.40; Paraguay, \$17.39; Austria Hungary, \$12.68; Argentina, \$12.08; Cuba, \$12.40; Netherlands, \$11.49; Portugal, \$11.45; Spain, \$10.09; Sweden, \$9.54; German Empire, \$9.45; Canada, \$9.30. In the United States the per capita cost of government is \$7.97.

The Savings-Bank Test.

In 1896, when McKinley was first elected, there were 1883 savings banks; now there are 1478, an increase of 10 percent. In 1896 the number of depositors in savings banks was 5,965,494 and the total deposits \$1,077,000,000; in 1903 the

number of depositors had increased to 7,395,288, and the deposits to \$2,335,600,000, an increase in round numbers of \$1,028,000,000.

As deposits in savings banks are mainly by wage earners and persons of moderate means the great increase in the number of depositors and the aggregate deposits indicates general prosperity—the result of Republican policies and administration.

ASSAILING THE TARIFF.

Democrats Seem Determined to Force a Disturbing Issue.

Signs increase that the Democratic leaders are determined to force the tariff issue to the front in the presidential campaign. While Republicans will welcome the discussion of this question, well knowing that it is sure to add many thousands of votes to their majorities, they cannot but regret the selection of the tariff as the main issue, because of the unfortunate influence it will have upon the business interests of the country.

So far this year the presidential campaign has not blocked business and financial activity. Affairs proceed as usual. In all lines of business there is a hopefulness and confidence which is most encouraging. But if the country is to be confronted with another visitation of tariff revision agitation, with even a remote chance of success in the election, there is bound to be a great slump in the industrial world and a corresponding depression in all business interests.

It is well remembered what happened ten years ago, when, as President Roosevelt puts it, "the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some people from prospering too much. The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year prevented anybody from prospering too much, and labor from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country."

The people of the United States will not soon court again the destruction and panic of 1893. Once is enough for one generation. There will be a tremendous vote against tariff legislation by the Democrats.

The confidence of the country may stand even throughout a tariff revision campaign, but it is risking a good deal to raise that issue in the manner contemplated. They, however, have everything to gain and nothing to lose. They have got to have something to stand upon, and complete failure in every other attack made upon the Republican position has driven them upon the tariff as a standing outpost of Republicanism which can always be assailed, when nothing else affords a convenient target.

Bryan's Name Cheered.

It is not believed the Hon. Charles A. Towne was very much humiliated at Fort Wayne, Ind., when his audience wildly cheered mention of Bryan's name and remained silent when Parker's name was spoken. Mr. Towne was once a leader of Silverites who went to New York from Duluth, became counsel for corporations and is now campaigning in behalf of the candidate of the trusts. Though Towne ostensibly deserted Bryan for business reasons, he is believed to be still an ardent admirer of the Nebraskaan.

One of the incidental benefits of Republican rule is the general improvement in the condition of the roads traversed by rural free delivery carriers. This is particularly true in Western States, where the improvement was most needed.

The New York Herald has printed a facsimile of Judge Parker's gold telegram. It should furnish a companion piece by printing a facsimile of his silver ballot in 1896 or 1900.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,

A Man of Action, Who Can Be Relied on in Emergencies.

Theodore Roosevelt occupies a unique position in the estimation of the American people. It is not that other men in public life are not honest, or earnest or incorruptible—these qualities are not rare. It is that Mr. Roosevelt combines them in an unusual way. He is possessed of great physical vitality and mental energy; he has of his own taste and his own motion entered into various occupations that have put him in touch and sympathy with all classes of men, high and low. When he was a ranchman he made the cowboys his friends so that when he became a soldier they clamored to be of his regiment. He became Police Commissioner in New York, not for "the money there was in it," as was the custom in New York, but to see that certain abuses were remedied. They were remedied in spite of the opposition of other members of the board. He became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in order to carry out certain plans of naval progress. He enlisted in the Spanish war from patriotic motives and made a record. He was elected Governor of New York on account of his public services and was nominated for Vice President against his own wishes for the same reason. In all these positions and as President of the United States he has done his duty fearlessly and honestly. The people have learned to regard him as a man of action; as a man who does things, and who can be relied on in an emergency. In common phrase he is regarded as a man "who will do to die to."

Against such a record as this the negative record of a man who has done nothing but write legal opinions and indorse Democratic platforms amounts to nothing. As a man of executive ability and of action Judge Parker is "not in it."

Legislative Landmarks.

Some of the landmarks of historic legislation created during President Roosevelt's administration are: (1) The law for the civil government of the Philippines; (2) Corporate legislation, chief of which is that creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, with broad powers, which, in the nature of things, must steadily grow; (3) Cuban reciprocity, conferring material benefits on both Cuba and the United States; (4) The treaty and laws that make the Panama canal a certainty; (5) The law for the irrigation of the arid lands of the great West.

Against these accomplished results during one administration of the party that does things, the Democratic party has nothing to offer but empty words and high-sounding promises.

"If our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow and the most violent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and educational civilization. Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago, and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had cravenly abandoned."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

Tazewell's Prophecies.

A tip to Republicans: Don't be scared by Chairman Tazewell's prophecies or claims regarding the political outlook. In 1894, when he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in Indiana, he claimed the State by 10,000 votes up to the night before the election. The next day the Republicans carried it by 46,000 plurality.

YOUNG MAN!

Young man, what makes the nation great? Not mart or boundary or state, Not argosies that sweep the sea— 'Tis none of these that make us free; 'Tis none of these that keep us grand; What is it makes and builds the land? 'Tis YOU!

Young man, who is the country's guide? Who stands her guard on every side? Not men of war that ride the foam, Nor mountains piercing heaven's dome, Nor rivers rushing to the strand, Who has the sure and guiding hand? 'Tis YOU!

Young man, who is the nation's guard? Not sullen gates with cannon barred, Not harbor mouth or mountain pass, Nor fortresses where warriors mass, Whom does the nation choose for guard? Who o'er her fate keeps watch and ward? 'Tis YOU!

Young man! Young man! The endless fight, The endless stress of wrong and right Wherein the ballot tells the tale Is on again—you must not fail! Start right, vote right, think right, young man!

Who keeps the land Republican? 'Tis YOU!

MR. FAIRBANKS'S LETTER.

A Clear and Effective Statement of Republican Principles.

Senator Fairbanks's letter of acceptance is a document which appeals directly to the business men and workers generally. It states clearly some of the most important, but perhaps not sufficiently understood, tenets of the Republican party in its conflict with Democracy.

In calling attention to the service done to the entire country by the establishment of the Bureau of Commerce and Labor, with a special department to deal with corporations, the Senator points out the first real attempt by the government to deal with the trust problem. He clearly sees that the regulation of the great combinations of capital by law is possible, is necessary, and he shows the consistent course of the Republican party in this regard.

As to our foreign policy Senator Fairbanks rightly considers that we have much to be proud of in the firm, conservative and thoroughly broad and Christian policy which has been adhered to during the years of Republican administration. The tremendous expansion in our trade, our foreign interests and influence has been accomplished by peaceful methods, and no remote sign of war has appeared upon our horizon in the years following the establishment of new National relations or our acquisition of a vast territory in the far East.

In his enunciation of the Republican idea of the desirability of closer trade relations with our great neighbor, Canada, the candidate for the Vice Presidency is peculiarly happy. He is plainly for a liberal movement for reciprocity between this country and the people just over the line to the north. He also emphasizes the value of the "open door" secured for us in China, and promises a continuance of the benefits of that result of our recent foreign policy.

As a whole, the letter of the Vice Presidential candidate is a strong paper, one which commands respect and confidence. Senator Fairbanks is meeting the American people face to face, from one end of the country to the other, in his every lively campaign. It is well, however, to have in hand his written opinions and aspirations as a public man on the great questions at issue at this moment.

Pretty Girls Gone Republican.

The Washington Star is perfectly right in intimating that all the pretty girls have gone Republican when it says:

Better cut ready-made clothing and better made shoes and hats are going on the shelves of the country store. Rural maidens read the fashion notes and the aids to beauty, and the girls with a home-made look are becoming scarcer.

One of the best pieces of work of the Republican party—fortunately for the party in power—has been its building up of the rural delivery system. It has accomplished a tremendous work in the extension of the work of the Postoffice Department.

Candidate and Platform.

This year's presidential election will not be won by any formal platform. The Republican platform is good, but the Republican candidate is better. The truth is Mr. Roosevelt is the real platform for both parties. He is the main point of attack by the Democrats and the main source of strength for the Republicans. He would be elected without any platform except the record of the party and his own.

Democratic Trifling.

The Democratic party professes a most sacred reverence for the constitution, yet by nominating an octogenarian for Vice President it has shown utter disregard for the provision of the constitution which, in case of the death or inability of the President, devolves his duties upon the Vice President. No party has a right to trifle with great public interests in that manner.

The bill to endow agricultural colleges by land grants and to establish agricultural experiment stations was introduced many years ago by a Republican Senator, Morrill of Maine, and was passed by a Republican Congress and signed by a Republican President. These colleges and experiment stations have been of immense benefit to agriculture. They owe their establishment to the party that "does things."

This country is now in a high state of prosperity. Never before did all the economic forces work together so unitedly for national welfare and prosperity as during the last few years. Would it be wise to exchange that condition for one not merely of uncertainty but of almost certain disaster?

It is the amount of feed a farmer can raise for his stock and not the number of acres ranged over that will gauge his profit for the year. All things equal, irrigation insures the maximum product for each acre of ground.

The question is now being discussed as to whether a shadow can occupy space. The answer must be in the affirmative to those who believe there is a money plank in the St. Louis platform.