

## JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER

**Dignified and Virile.**  
Former Representative and former Governor Benton McMillin, of Tennessee—It is an able, dignified and virile document. Judge Parker meets the issues in a square, straightforward manner that cannot help appealing to the American people.

**Strong, Manly, Dignified.**  
Representative Gooch, of Kentucky—There can be but one opinion concerning Judge Parker's letter of acceptance. It is a strong, manly, dignified statement, free from personal abuse, explicit on every issue before the people and dodging none. It ought to win the party thousands of votes, and in my opinion it will. It should only be necessary to put into the hands of the non-partisan voter a copy of Roosevelt's vainglorious letter and then that of Judge Parker. I can hardly see how any American citizen could prefer the bragging, boasting Theodore Roosevelt to Alton B. Parker.

**Will Appeal to the Independent Voters**  
William F. Harry (Philadelphia), ex-National Democratic Chairman—Judge Parker, in his letter of acceptance, clearly stated and defined the issues involved in the present campaign. I do not believe that any Democrat will dissent from the views therein expressed. His more pronounced stand upon the tariff question ought to meet with unqualified approval of all Democrats. I feel confident, too, that Judge Parker's letter will appeal to independent voters throughout the country, especially in the close and doubtful States.

**Mastery Presentation.**  
Charles P. Donnelly (Philadelphia), Democratic City Chairman—Judge Parker's letter of acceptance is a strong and mastery presentation of the issues of the present campaign from a Democratic viewpoint, and the favorable impression produced by his "gold standard" telegram has been greatly strengthened by the tenor of his letter.

**Issues Clearly and Ably Defined.**  
Patrick McCarren (Brooklyn)—All the issues before the country have been very clearly and ably defined by Judge Parker. He has taken no equivocal ground anywhere. His letter has brought out more clearly than ever the importance of a change in our Government. His letter was a splendid definition of the issues on which we go to the country.

**Superb.**  
Thomas Taggart, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee—Judge Parker's letter is superb. The instant effect it has upon the country is shown by the large number of telegrams I have received to-day congratulating the country and the party upon such splendid letter. These telegrams come from Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, Delaware and many other States. I expect that the campaign will go forward with greater enthusiasm as soon as the letter is generally read.

**Rebuke to Bluffing.**  
Samuel Untermyer (New York)—The letter is a calm, masculine, judicial presentation of the issues that will appeal to the intelligent and conservative of the country. The polite rebuke administered to our bluffing President on the laws of trusts will meet with general approval. When a party that Judge Parker's sense of dignity would not permit him to properly characterize the performance.

**Strong and Convincing.**  
J. Edward Swanson (New York)—Judge Parker's eloquent letter of acceptance fittingly opens the Democratic campaign. It is a patriotic and statesmanlike document, particularly strong and convincing in the statement of the issues from a Democratic standpoint, and is sure to bring inspiration and encouragement to the Democratic cause.

**Letter of a Statesman.**  
Mayor Collins (Boston)—It is the letter of a statesman, grounded in the fundamental principles upon which our institutions rest. All the expression is "safe and sane" and worthy of the hour. I hope it will be read and pondered by every voter, and I feel sure it will make a profound impression upon every thinking and patriotic man.

**Vim, Force and Positiveness.**  
"Judge Parker's letter," said Senator Stone, of Missouri, "will put new life into our campaign. It was the very thing needed. It will give the people something to think about. It has vim and force and sufficient positiveness to satisfy those critics who have said that Judge Parker was too mild and gentle to contest with a man like Roosevelt. This document is an inspiration to Democracy."

**Wins Approbation and Admiration.**  
Congressman John H. Kellier (Boston)—Like every word he has uttered and every line written upon the political issues of the day, Judge Parker's letter at once commands approbation and wins admiration. It is a clear, concise, comprehensive statement. Contrasted with the self-satisfied, blustering declaration of President Roosevelt, it further emphasizes, if such a thing is possible, the marked difference in the make-up of the candidates.

**Courageous and Convincing.**  
De Lancey Nicoll (New York)—The letter presents the issues in so forcible a way that no one can fail to understand them. It is clear, courageous and convincing. It reveals its author to the country as a thoroughly equipped candidate for the Presidential office, conversant with all public questions, and as a man who makes no sacrifice of principle for votes, but who, believing that he is right, will remain steadfast to the end.

## HIT A SORE SPOT.

### Discrimination Against Home Buyers and Favoring Foreigners.

The Democratic charge that the American people are paying higher prices for articles of domestic manufacture than are paid by foreigners for identical articles exported from the United States has hit the G. O. P. in a sore spot. This subject is gone into very thoroughly in the Democratic Campaign book, where it is shown that Americans are compelled to pay from ten to thirty per cent. more for articles made in this country by "protected" manufacturers, than is paid by Europeans and Asiatics for identically the same articles made here and shipped abroad. Many instances of such discrimination against our home people are cited, particularly in the lines of agricultural implements and builders' hardware.

To break the force of this charge the State Department prints a string of statements made by American Consuls in European countries, in which it is alleged that manufacturers in England and Germany also sell many articles abroad cheaper than they do at home. It is plain that these statements were put forth under orders from the Administration, and that little care was taken to have them accurate. But even if it be true that European manufacturers sell their "surplus odds and ends" abroad at reduced prices, as one Consul says they do, of what interest is that to the average American who is held up by our "protected" manufacturers and compelled to pay, not for "odds and ends," but for his farming tools and implements, his engines and machinery, and scores of other articles, from ten to thirty per cent. more than his European brother has to pay to the same manufacturer for like articles?

The American people are not complaining because manufacturers ship their "odds and ends" to foreign countries and sell them at low prices. Their complaint is that they are discriminated against in favor of the foreigner; that they are being robbed right and left by manufacturers who shield themselves behind the Dingley tariff.

## MARRYING IN THE ARMY.

### Class Distinction to Be Fostered by Corbin's Proposition.

General Corbin's idea that army life should be governed as a social and aristocratic organism was probably imbibed in Germany, where the General appeared on dress parade a year or so ago as a guest of the Kaiser. That his idea has the cordial approval of President Roosevelt, there can be little doubt. For it is at least a minor step in the President's grand march toward full-fledged "imperialism."

In brief, General Corbin proposes that no officer in the army shall marry without the authority of the Secretary of War, and not then unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary, that his income will be sufficient to support himself and his family. Such a rule prevails in Germany, with the result that a lot of rich, and in many cases, silly girls, have been brought into army circles; class distinction has been fostered and army officers there have become indolent, insolent and profligate.

The best army officers in the world have been bred in this country and without interference by the Government in their private domestic affairs. The great American generals were, as a rule, married men, having families dependent upon them, and although their salaries were small in comparison with those paid to officers of like rank now, they contrived to get along and usually do something better than make both ends meet. Yankee soldiers have been accustomed to go into battle to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and this custom is likely to be kept up long after General Corbin shall have ceased to ape the customs so dear to the heart of the Kaiser and his would-be rival, President Roosevelt.

## ROUSES SUSPICION.

### Everlasting Habit of Republicans of Grasping Credit For All Good.

Claiming all virtues for the Republican party, and telling what "we" have done does not stop criticism, but, rather, tends to arouse suspicion that the charges made against Republican policies and practice cannot be disproved. That the tariff-fostered trusts are plundering the people by greatly increasing the cost of living is too patent for a bold denial to count with a voter, who is paying from thirty to forty per cent. more for necessities of living than in 1897.

Claiming that wages have been advanced at the same ratio as the cost of living will not convince the workman if his wages are reduced that prosperity is rampant, although Roosevelt may boast and Fairbanks smilingly may say so.

Standing pat may suit the trusts, but claiming that everything is so favorable under Republican policies that no change is needed is poor consolation for those who find themselves being plundered by the trusts, with their income standing still so that their ability to pay has decreased one-third. It is easy to claim, but difficult to explain when the facts are against you.

### German Citizens Rallying.

The Republican newspapers of Chicago are using columns of valuable space in hysterical efforts to reveal that Carl Schurz is a "has been," and utterly without influence among German-Americans. Meanwhile the coming of Mr. Schurz is awaited with the greatest interest by German-Americans who are daily enrolling by hundreds in the German-American Parker leagues.

### Parker Stock Is Up.

One of the most striking instances of the appreciation of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance was its reception in Wall Street. Brokers who had been betting on the outcome of the election, offering long odds in favor of Roosevelt, after reading the letter prepared by Judge Parker, reduced the odds they had been giving and Parker stock went up materially.

## PULITZER'S CHARGES.

### WHY ROOSEVELT MADE A BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

### George B. Cortelyou Tapping Corporations For Campaign Funds a Grave Question.

Your record in your own words, Mr. President, shows that you began your crusade for the regulation of the great corporations with an insistent appeal for "Publicity in the interests of the public." You seemed determined to vindicate the people's right to "inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate commerce," even if it were necessary to amend the Constitution of the United States, believing, with many corporation lawyers of your own party—and of the Democratic party, for that matter—that the Sherman law was unconstitutional. You demanded this "Publicity" as a right from all corporations affected by the law, and "not as a favor from some corporations."

Your persistence in a good cause finally triumphed. Congress, under the pressure of the public opinion that you had so skillfully directed, enacted the legislation you asked for. It created a Department of Commerce, with a Bureau of Corporations. It extended the scope of the Interstate Commerce law to forbid the giving or receiving of rebates. It passed an act providing for the special advancement in the United States courts of cases arising under the anti-trust laws. It gave you the extraordinary, unprecedented appropriation of \$500,000 to enforce statutes prohibiting combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade.

The first thing to do, as you said in your speech at Wheeling, was to "find out the facts." Your initial step was to appoint as your Secretary of Commerce your private secretary, George B. Cortelyou. The Bureau of Corporations was organized February 26, 1903;—more than nineteen months, more than eighty weeks—exactly 583 days ago—yes, exactly Five Hundred and Eighty-three Days ago.

Will you kindly tell the country:

1. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, how much more does the public know about the conduct and management of these great corporations than it knew before?

2. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what single witness has been subpoenaed?

3. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what single witness has been compelled to testify?

4. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what documentary evidence has been produced?

5. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what corporation magazine has been compelled to testify under oath as to secret rebates on freight charges or other acts of conspiracy in restraint of trade?

6. After these 583 days of supposed activity and official duty, what does the public know about the work of this Bureau of Publicity?

Is there a corporation in the United States, Mr. President, whose affairs are administered in greater secrecy than are the affairs of your Bureau of Corporations, which was created to afford "Publicity in the interest of the public?"

Does the public know any less about the internal workings of the Standard Oil Company, for example, than it does about the internal workings of this Bureau of Corporations?

Yet in your letter of acceptance you have—may I call it the magnificent audacity?—to declare of the act creating this Bureau and of the related acts:

The Congress that created the Bureau of Corporations, which, you say, has been administered "with entire efficiency," gave you the unique, extraordinary appropriation of \$500,000 to enforce existing laws against corporations.

What is your record in the expenditure of this money? About \$25,000 of it has been spent for the purpose to which it was appropriated. The rest has been lying idle in the Treasury for 583 days.

Do you mean to say that you are in possession of all the "data" as to the "organization, conduct and management" of the business of these corporations? It was to collect such data that the Bureau was created.

Do you mean to say that this information, or so much thereof as you have required, has been "made public," as the law says it "shall be"? It was to insure such publicity that you asked for this legislation.

On the contrary, Mr. President, is it not true that not one word, not one syllable, not one letter has ever appeared of that proper publicity about which you talk so glibly?

But when your Presidential campaign began and Mr. Cortelyou had learned all he needed to know of the secret business affairs of the great corporations, you made this Grand Inquisitor of Corporations Chairman of your National Committee.

And why? Was Mr. Cortelyou a member of the National Committee? No. Was he a member of any committee, State or local? No. Had he any reputation or experience as a campaign manager? No. Did the veteran politicians of your party desire his appointment? No. Was there—could there be—any reason for his appointment except that he knows from "diligent investigation" the business secrets of these great corporations upon which you depend for your campaign fund?

You will pardon a delicate question, Mr. President, but when the most intelligent Mr. Cortelyou goes out to collect money for your campaign fund, after spending the night in your hospitable home, is it conceivable that these corporations do not assume that he represents in a peculiarly personal manner the President of the United States?

**Convincing.**  
Herman Ridder (New York)—I consider Judge Parker's letter strong and convincing.

## THE FARMER'S DOLLAR.

### What Providence Gave and What Congress is Taking Away.

The people cannot be fooled all the time. Facts are stubborn. Whip them around as you will, mask them, disguise them; they will, nevertheless, come out to bear witness to the truth. The Republican party seeks to fool the people. It has sought to mask facts, to disguise them.

The Democratic party seeks to replace the facts before the people that they may bear witness to the truth. The people want the truth.

The Republican party claims that the so-called "era of prosperity" is due to the wisdom of party policy in enacting tariff and other legislation.

President Roosevelt has endeavored to portray "prosperity" by stating in his letter of acceptance that wages have been increased during the last few years a greater proportion than the cost of living.

Now, the facts refute the President's statement. These facts are derived from statistics—from records. They show that the increase in wages is twelve per cent., the increase in the cost of living is thirty-seven per cent. Therefore, before the "era of prosperity" the man who earned \$1.50 a day could buy goods as then valued to the amount of \$1.50; during the "era of prosperity" the same man received for the same labor \$1.68, but the same goods would cost him \$2.35; or, putting it in another way, where one dollar's worth of labor was worth one dollar's worth of merchandise before the era, during "the last few years," President Roosevelt's years of prosperity, one dollar's worth of labor was worth seventy-one and a half cents' worth of merchandise.

The farmer, the hired man, the miner, the day laborer, the mechanic in every department of industry, the bookkeeper, clerk and shop girl to-day finds that "everything is dearer." The rule admits of no exceptions. Labor receives its wages in money. At the counter the value of the dollar when it is to be exchanged for merchandise has shrunk in its purchasing power to seventy-one and one-half cents.

It is a fact that conditions favorable to this Nation became apparent in 1897; conditions which to-day should have blessed farmer, manufacturer and merchant, laborer, clerk and mechanic. Even a Republican Congress and a Republican Executive could not wholly mar the bounty of Providence.

It is a fact that in 1897, by reason of the failures of the wheat crop in the Argentine and Southern Russia, the harbors of New York and Boston were filled with vessels seeking wheat for Great Britain and Europe. Wheat leaped to \$1 per bushel. Millions in gold, the purchase money, flowed in to the country. The farmers bought merchandise of all kinds. This started "the boom." Factories and mills became busy, railroads were choked with freight, and the labor markets were emptied of the unemployed. This was due to Providence that gave the country abundant crops when all the earth, elsewhere, failed to supply breadstuffs.

But the farmer working in his fields to produce this wealth little thought that if Providence had come to his assistance by providing him high prices for his wheat that his fellow man would exact higher prices from him for the merchandise he required. Yet this is what a Republican Congress did. By its protective tariff it shut the gates of the Nation to foreign competition, by its patronage of manufacturers it enabled them to combine, and so prices for manufactured goods were advanced and imposed on the farmer. Thus by the tariff and trusts was tribute wrung from the farmer.

Every farmer's wife knows what she paid eight years ago and she knows what she is forced to pay to-day. Every farmer knows what he then paid and what he now pays. If to-day the farmer sells his wheat, corn and rye, his steer, sheep and hogs at a good price, it is no reason for his being compelled to pay higher prices for his merchandise. There is no reason, save that of the tariff and the trusts, that he should find his dollar is only exchangeable for seventy-one and a half cents of the protected manufactured goods.

Of course, a high tariff fills the Treasury.

Of course, it takes much money to rebuild and refurbish the White House and to rebuild and refurbish the President's yacht Mayflower—but it comes pretty hard on the American farmer to reduce his dollar to seventy-one and a half cents.

### Shows the Fraud of It.

How the tariff operates and the trusts give our own people the worst of it can hardly be better illustrated than in the case of steel rails sold in Canada and the United States. There is a railway which runs along the border between the two countries, sometimes in its course being on this side and sometimes across the border. It is remarkable that rails for use on the Canadian part of the railway are sold for \$21 a ton, while those for use on the American side cost the same road \$28 a ton. This is the case of one road. The New York Central is another railway which has to undergo the same experience illustrative of the inequalities of the protective tariff system, and how it operates against the very people it proposes to protect.

### "Telegram" Not Fooled.

The New York Evening Telegram declines to be fooled by the absurd boasts of the inspired organs of the G. O. P. Not only does this enterprising and wide-awake independent newspaper refuse to credit these improbable yarns, but it actually prints a map showing the political situation as it appears to be to-day to impartial observers. The only absolutely certain Roosevelt territory, according to the Telegram, is New England and a part of the Middle West. Perhaps the Telegram errs in not giving the Republicans a better show on the Pacific Coast, but with this exception, its prognostications may not be so far out of the way.

## ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY

### President Roosevelt's Pension Order by Commissioner Ware.

Commissioner of Pensions E. F. Ware undertakes to justify President Roosevelt's action in the matter of the age limit pension order, which is declared to have been unconstitutional by the Parker Constitutional Club of New York and in contravention of Section 9 of Article I, which reads as follows:

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

In the course of his argument in defense of the President's action, Mr. Ware says:

"The passage of the appropriation bill recognizing the validity of the order and voting the money to carry it out ended the consideration of the remedies proposed."

That settles it, according to the reasoning of Mr. Ware, but the fact remains that it was an action which he should not have presumed to take under the power of making regulations for carrying into effect the statute of Congress. Congress had a right to enact that the attainment of a certain age created a presumption of inability. It was besought to do it and it refused. It has been besought to do it at every session since the disability act was passed, and it has not done it. The proper discretion of the Executive in making regulations was limited to carrying out the law as enacted, and did not include a regulation relieving the applicant from the operation of the law which required that actual disability should be established by proof. According to the new regulation, disability needs not to be proved, but must be assumed on an age basis, precisely what Congress has never sanctioned.

## BRYAN'S ATTITUDE.

### To Hasten Time For the Triumph of Democratic Principles by Support of Parker.

Persistent reports are being circulated both East and West that Colonel William J. Bryan will not support the Democratic nominees in the coming Presidential election. The latest of these reports is attributed to Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, of Nebraska University.

"At the present time," Chancellor Andrews is quoted as saying, "there is every chance that Roosevelt will secure the electoral vote of Nebraska, that the Republican State ticket will be elected, and that the Fusion element will dominate the Legislature and elect W. J. Bryan next Senator from that State."

In complete refutation of the suggestion quoted above, one has only to read Colonel Bryan's attitude to the National ticket as set forth in a ringing speech delivered by him in Missouri in the early part of the campaign, in which he urged all Democrats to support the ticket faithfully. In the course of this speech, Colonel Bryan said:

"I believe in the triumph of every righteous principle and I have such faith in the righteousness of our cause that I am not afraid that any policy in which we have confidence can be defeated by the election of a Democratic President, even though he may not agree with us on all questions. If he will help us remove the issues which now distract attention and prevent a consideration of economic questions, we can await the time when the people can again give their attention to the industrial situation. You can hasten the coming of this time by your support of the Democratic ticket."

## AGREES WITH PARKER.

### Justice Brewer's Attitude in Accord With That of the Democratic Candidate.

Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, will get into trouble if he keeps on talking as he did yesterday at St. Louis about the Constitution vs. the Republican policy in the Philippines. Why, he apparently takes the same view as Judge Parker! This is in flat violation of the only common law that the President knows—the law, namely, that good Republicans must swallow their convictions and support all that he does. Judge Brewer should remember that he was a Republican before he was a jurist. It was not put on the bench to furnish aid and comfort to the Democrats. Imagine a Republican Senate ever confirming his appointment to the Supreme Court if it had imagined that he would balk at finding the law for whatever the party wanted to do! The Justice, we dare say, would draw himself up if any suggestion were made to him that he ought to be a partisan on the bench, and would ruffle in Lord Coke's style about doing "as becometh a judge;" but he should understand that we are changing all that in these high-flying days when a President announces that he will pay no attention to any Constitutional provision which, in his opinion, would reduce him to "impotence."

—New York Evening Post.

## TRADE JOURNALS PLEASED.

### Journal of Commerce and New York Commercial Gratified by Parker's Letter.

There are two important daily newspapers published in New York that are distinctly devoted to the interests of trade and commerce, and both express hearty approval of Judge Parker's views on political questions as expressed in his letter of acceptance. These papers are the Journal of Commerce and the New York Commercial. The former is independent in politics, but of Democratic leanings, so that what is said in the letter may not be as significant as are the utterances of the Commercial, which also is an independent journal, but with inclinations toward Republicanism. The Commercial expresses its appreciation of the letter, as a whole, calling it "dignified, temperate and conservative, and calculated to win recruits for the cause Judge Parker represents."

Referring to the candidate's handling of the tariff and reciprocity questions, the Commercial declares that "the Judge has dealt a stinging blow at the Republican party."

## HOLD-UP GAME.

### Figures of Prices on Goods Exported Lapse Republican Protection Policy.

For a Republican paper the New York Sun take a sensible view of the recent large increase in the export of American manufactured goods, for it declares that while the showing is encouraging, there is no occasion as yet to "point with pride" to the record. Great as the increases are in certain cases, the Sun observes that in none is the increase greater than the sales of one good-sized concern.

But the Sun omits to state that in some of the instances of which it makes mention, the increase was due very largely to the fact that the goods were sold to the foreign consumer at much lower prices than our people at home have to pay for identical articles. For instance, the Sun shows that our export of agricultural implements has increased from \$5,000,000 to \$21,000,000. This seems at first thought a most extraordinary gain, but it is not so when we consider that agricultural implements made in this country are sold in Europe at from ten to twenty-three per cent. less than the same implements can be bought for here. A churn, either cylinder or thermometer, is sold abroad twenty-three per cent. cheaper than at home; a corn-sheller is sold abroad twenty per cent. cheaper; cultivators (hand), seventeen per cent. cheaper; cultivators (barrow), twenty-three per cent. cheaper; cultivators (hand), seventeen per cent. cheaper. What is true of agricultural implements is likewise true of hardware, our exports of which have increased in value by several million dollars. American-made hardware of every description is sold to the people of Europe at prices far below what our own people are obliged to pay. For example, spirit levels can be bought in Europe thirty per cent. cheaper than they can be bought here; tube scrapers can be had abroad at prices averaging thirty-three per cent. less than the prices asked at home; auger bit sticks, twenty per cent.; drilling machines, fifteen per cent.; breast drills, thirty-three per cent.; hammers, crowbars and sledges, eleven per cent.; butcher saws, thirty-five per cent.; spades and shovels, thirty-three per cent.; eagle horse plows, twenty-five per cent.; M. E. chilled plow, seventeen per cent.

In our export of engines and boilers there has also been a large increase, but this is due to a considerable extent to the fact that these and other articles coming under the head of machinery are sold abroad at prices ranging between twenty-three and thirty-eight per cent. below the prices asked at home.

A representative of the Democratic National Committee made an accurate estimate of the value of a single cargo about to be shipped from New York to South Africa. This cargo was put on board by the firm of Finch, Eyde & Co., of New York, and it cost the buyers in South Africa \$212,564. The same cargo, had it been sold to buyers in New York, would have cost \$248,945. Thus, on a cargo of this one small steamer of only 2870 tons register a rebate of \$36,381 was made in favor of foreigners.

In other words, owing to the Republican high tariff taxes, which permit the trusts to charge high prices to home consumers without fear of foreign competition, this one small cargo cost American consumers \$23,481, or 15.7 per cent. more than the trusts are glad to sell the same goods for to buyers on the other side of the globe. If, on a cargo of one of the steamers, American goods are sold in such an amount, it is perfectly clear that in the case of exports running into the millions of dollars, the money practically stolen from the pockets of home consumers would be tremendous.

No wonder some people speak of the Dingley tariff as the "robber tariff!"

## THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

### Hypocrisy of a New England Republican Platform.

For sublime effrontery and unblinking falsehood, it would be hard to beat this declaration which appears in the platform of the New Hampshire Republicans: "The Republican party, since it was restored to power, has fought a successful war with Spain." It is a matter of history that the McKinley Administration did everything in its power to avoid a war with Spain, but was forced to undertake it because of the popular agitation in favor of it, which was shared alike by Democrats and Republicans in Congress and by the press of both parties. In its inception the war was entirely just. There were at least as many Democrats as Republicans actively engaged in it, and the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago were struck by Dewey and Schley, both of whom are Democrats.

For what has been done in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines since the war was brought to a successful conclusion, the Republican party is welcome to assume the responsibility. These include the negotiation of a treaty with Cuba, which has helped to make the Cubans our enemies rather than our friends; the subjugation of the Philippines, who were struggling heroically for freedom, and who were our allies in driving Spain from the Islands; the trampling under foot of the Declaration of Independence and the honoring of the people of Porto Rico, who are now in a worse plight in some respects than they were when under Spanish rule. And to sum it all up, the Republican party is entitled to whatever credit it can get from the substitution of "imperialism" for "conservatism" and the addition of \$200,000,000 to the oppressive burden of taxation upon the American people.

### Governor Aycock to Speak.

Governor Charles E. Aycock, of North Carolina, will speak in several of the doubtful States the last two weeks of the campaign. His time has been divided as follows: West Virginia, October 24, 25; Indiana, October 26 to 29, inclusive; Connecticut, October 31, November 1; New Jersey, November 2 and 3; Maryland, November 5. He is one of the ablest of Southern speakers.