

CHATS BY THE WAY.

Republicans are claiming all the credit for the rural free delivery system. The first step taken for the establishment of the system was by Democrats in the House of Representatives.

The only instance yet furnished in which the Administration has yet shown itself reluctant to spend the people's money is out of the fund of \$500,000 appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of the trusts.

One of President Roosevelt's attempted justifications of the pension order is its popularity, as he supposes. No doubt, indeed, it is popular among its beneficiaries who control a great many votes.

The New York Tribune says "there was no need for Mr. Roosevelt to write anything" on "the notorious denial of the rights of negroes and nullification of the Constitution in the Southern States."

"What has the Administration done to the trusts?" asks the Memphis Commercial. "Address your communication to Mr. G. C. Cortelyou, care Republican National Committee," replies the Washington Post.

Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, former United States Senator from West Virginia: "There is no question in my mind that West Virginia will cast her electoral vote for Judge Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis.

There the earth had covered the form of the martyred President whom he succeeded. Mr. Roosevelt said that he would wish only to serve out the unexpired term.

The New York Evening Sun pokes fun at your Uncle Henry Gassaway Davis for using large words.

It is common talk, a common joke, in Wall Street, how complete has been the surrender of the Administration to the corporations and the trusts.

Cortelyou used to be a "trust outsider." Now he is a trust trustee.

"We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past," says President Roosevelt in his acceptance letter.

Chairman Cortelyou, when Secretary of Commerce, had a bureau of publicity under him. It was there that, coming into contact with the great corporations, he seemed to be impressed with the value of secrecy.

Congressman William R. Hearst, President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, has come back from the West and taken a firm grasp upon the helm of the organization.

Where was Henry Cabot Lodge when the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor issued its recent report of the result of certain investigations? Among the replies to questions sent out seventy-seven merchants agreed that the trusts had raised prices, and the unsatisfactory condition of living was due wholly or in part to "the existing tariff."

It has been more than a year and a half since the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with its bureau of corporations, was established to open the books of the trusts "in the interest of the public."

Robert H. Stevenson, of New Jersey, says: "During the past three weeks I have traveled over the States of Illinois and Indiana, and it is my honest judgment that the electoral votes of both States will be cast for Judge Parker and Mr. Davis."

MOTHER WOMAN'S THRILLING APPEAL

MRS. MARY BLACKBURN HAD MADE AN IDEAL OF ROOSEVELT.

Man She Had Deemed a Glorious Hero She Now With Deep Disappointment Considers a Menace to Every Home in the Land.

Some years ago Mr. Theodore Roosevelt seemed to me one of those young men to whom mothers could point and say to their growing sons: There is a man, a man for you to take as your model. I confess I did so.

It soon appeared that a new role on a stage set with war had been seized upon by my ideal. The character of a dashing cavalry officer in the Buffalo Bill trappings of Western prairies had appealed to him as the best method of emerging from the comparative obscurity of a Washington department into the full glare of national publicity.

Watching him these many years and experiencing in myself a transition of emotions from perfect admiration for his seeming nobleness of character to calm contemplation of his masterfulness as a spectacular politician, I now venture to say, that in my opinion President Roosevelt is the most dangerous personage who ever held the office of President.

Theodore Roosevelt has one passion—ambition. Since he became President he has one thought—election. Senators and political leaders for three years have been made to feel their master was in the White House.

President Roosevelt is dangerous because if elected he will be more than ever the director of the foreign policy of the nation; more than ever the commander-in-chief of army and navy.

If we who saw our fever-stricken sons come back pale and wasted, some prematurely aged and others incapacitated from bread winning, could cast our votes; if we who are told that gentle woman's chief function in life is to be "strenuous" in maternity, could cast our votes; if we who believe that the peaceful, restful home, the love of husbands and sons and the companionship of kindly neighbors is man's happiest lot on earth, could cast our votes, how many would be for Roosevelt?

When we take up the great question of the tariff, we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do not mean what they say. Against that profound observation of President Roosevelt may be placed the declaration in the Democratic platform and that of John Sharp Williams, leader of the Democrats in the House, on the subject about which Mr. Roosevelt arrogates supreme authority.

The Democratic tariff idea, like everything else Democratic, is founded as nearly as possible upon the principle of "equality of opportunities and equality of burdens."

It is true the Wilson bill was passed ten years ago. That was in 1894. But that panic did not originate in 1894; it did not originate in 1893; it began long prior to the Presidential election of 1892.

Every man who knows him esteems him. The Republicans of New York have nothing but good words to say about him in his private capacity and in his judicial activities.



SELF-CONVICTION OF ODELL.

His Perversion of People's Money Very Like Republican Practice at Washington.

In his attempts to make satisfactory answer to the charges of perversion of the public moneys, made by the Democratic Attorney-General of New York, Governor-Chairman Odell not only handicaps the man whom he has put up to be his successor, but convicts himself.

The New York Sun is not the only Republican newspaper to bear out this statement. The Pittsburg Dispatch, not a New York journal, it is true, but one of the most powerful of the Republican organs of Pennsylvania, is amazed at the weakness and shamefacedness of the Governor-Chairman's answer.

"The controversy," says the Dispatch, "has resulted in betraying the Governor himself into the highest official endorsement of irregular methods in dealing with public funds ever made. It also includes the peculiar political quality of an astute political manager committing an action which identifies his leading State candidate with the flagrant irregularity endorsed by the Governor."

The Governor-Chairman, in his reply to Mr. Cunniff's charge that the Canal Board, acting under the Governor-Chairman's direction, had perverted \$16,000 of the people's money, by allowing the payment of that sum to favored contractors for work falsely alleged to have been done by them, makes no denial of the payment, but says:

"That certain money was due for losses which had occurred by reason of the failure of the State to permit the contractor to continue his work. This is often done in business matters, and it certainly was not improper for the Canal Board to view it from this standpoint."

Such a confession as that has shocked even a Pennsylvania Republican organ. "The feature of this avowal," says the Dispatch, "that will impress itself most forcibly on thoughtful minds, is the remarkable principle asserted by an eminent public man concerning the transaction of public business. On account of indefinite, unspecified and unproved claims on the part of a contractor it is proper for a public board to vote him money on a separate claim proved to be fictitious and fraudulent! And the public man declaring this method to be 'not improper' is the Governor of the most populous and wealthiest State of the Union!"

BRYAN ANSWERS ROOSEVELT.

President's Charge Against Wilson Tariff Act Proved Unfounded and Absurd.

William J. Bryan, in the Commoner, quotes from Mr. Roosevelt's letter of acceptance as follows: "It is but ten years since 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 of that year (1894) was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterwards effectually prevented anybody from prospering too much and labor from prospering at all."

This statement is in line with the declaration in the Republican National platform for 1904 that "a Democratic tariff has always been followed by business adversity; a Republican tariff by business prosperity."

Mr. Bryan then proceeds to show that neither the statement of Mr. Roosevelt, nor the declaration in the Republican platform is justified by history. "As a matter of fact," says Mr. Bryan, "every panic during the last thirty years originated under Republican rule and developed under Republican legislation."

"The gold panics which gave history 'black Friday' occurred during the month of September, 1869, when the Republican party was in power. 'The great panic marked by the failure of Jay Cook & Co. occurred in September, 1873. Then the Republican party was in power and eleven months prior to the time of that panic the Republican party had been re-elected to power."

"It is true the Wilson bill was passed ten years ago. That was in 1894. But that panic did not originate in 1894; it did not originate in 1893; it began long prior to the Presidential election of 1892. That panic originated and reached its worst under that famous tariff law known as the McKinley bill."

FRIEND ADDICKS.

How Mr. Roosevelt Has Stopped Opposition to the Delaware Boodler.

Thomas W. Lawson, who has always been regarded as a shining light of Republicanism and a liberal contributor to the boodle funds of his party, continues his story entitled "Frenzied Finance" in the October number of Everybody's Magazine.

Much of this installment is devoted to a scathing arraignment of Roosevelt's friend and trusted adviser, J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware. The incidents leading to Addicks' entrance into the Boston gas field are fully narrated. The "gas man's" alleged financial crookedness and his known political rascality are shown up in a light that must bring joy and peace to the soul of Theodore Roosevelt—in a horn.

An entire chapter is given to a narration of the story of Addicks' "capture" of the Bay State Gas Company and the alleged corrupt methods by which he profited to the extent of \$7,000,000.

This man Addicks is one of the most notorious political corruptionists in the country. Roosevelt, while Civil Service Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Governor of New York, went out of his way to condemn him and expressed contempt for any one who would have political relations with him.

During the first two years of his incumbency of the Presidential office Roosevelt continued his opposition to Addicks and Addicksism, and used his influence to bring about his overthrow. He joined hands with the honest and decent Republicans of Delaware and helped them to "down" Addicks and save the honor of their State and party.

But how is it now? Does Roosevelt still support the reputable wing of his party in Delaware? Not at all. He is hand in glove with the corrupt Addicks, has turned over to him and his henchmen the Delaware patronage and is apparently proud of Addicks as a political lieutenant and confidential adviser. In the opinion of the best men in the Republican ranks in Delaware, Roosevelt, in the hope of getting the electoral votes here, has sold his soul to the devil.

SHALL SEE THE DEVIL.

If Peacemakers Shall See God, What Is to Become of Warmakers?

In a speech made in Boston October 4th, introducing Secretary Hay to the International Peace Congress, Mayor Collins, of the Hub, said "that if he were to paraphrase a Bible text to suit the occasion it would be this: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall see God; damned be the warmakers, for they shall see the devil.'"

This utterance from Mayor Collins in the presence of the Secretary of State, while not directed at President Roosevelt, is at least an exhortation of the President when considered in connection with a speech he made before the Republican Club of New York, February 13th, 1899, when he said:

"If we ever go to regard peace as a permanent condition, and feel that we can afford to let the keen, fearless, virile qualities of heart and mind and body sink into disuse, we will prepare the way for inevitable and shameful disaster in the future. . . . The peace which breeds timidity and sloth is a curse and not a blessing."

PRaise FROM SIR HUBERT

Judge Parker's Public Character Eloquently Extolled by the New York Tribune.

Judge Alton B. Parker's refusal to stand for the Presidency on a platform which ignores the money question and leaves in binding force as Democratic doctrine the free silver coinage planks of 1896 and 1900 does signal credit to the firmness and courage of his public character.

PROTECTION ARGUMENTS MET.

Trusts, Combined, Defeat the Very Object of the Protection Theory.

"The sole economic argument for a protective tariff," said Colonel A. H. Bacon, of Brooklyn, in his recent speech to the Travelers' Club, "is the ultimate benefit to the consumer by means of lower prices through domestic competition. The gigantic trusts have combined domestic plants so as to defeat the very object of the tariff under which they thrive. Prices are increased until a shipbuilder on the Clyde can buy American steel plate \$10 a ton cheaper than a shipbuilder on the Kennebec, who now asks the general Government for a subsidy equal to \$10 a ton to make up the difference."

"But," says a Republican President, "a reduction of the tariff would destroy the small manufacturers who are still infants and who bask in the shadow of the giant trusts." This argument is too simple for children even. The tariff is to protect against the foreign competitor, but the foreign competitor must first destroy the largest domestic manufacturer before he can get at the infants. The battle must be waged between the giants, for the foreign giant could not occupy the home field without first defeating the domestic giant; and, under this recent argument, any man by investing a thousand dollars in a steel plant, fifty years from now could defeat the reduction of the tariff, even though the American Steel Trust was furnishing its product at every capital of the world. No, the moment one domestic firm becomes a giant, its very life depends upon its fighting every foreign foe, and it thus protects every infant that coddles under its shelter.

"But," again say the orators: "American laborers must not be reduced to the level of the pauper labor of Europe." We are reminded of the traveler and his dog lost in the desert. Starvation stared them in the face. The traveler cut off the dog's tail, roasted it, ate the meat and threw back the bone to the dog. This represents the share of labor in the tariff problem.

FOSTER'S RANK TREASON.

Former Diplomat and Republican Leader Against a War Policy.

John W. Foster, an eminent Republican and accomplished diplomat, in an address before the American Bar Association a few days ago said: "It has been reported in the press that the Secretary of the Navy has announced himself in favor of a navy equal to the greatest in the world. I trust he has been misquoted. Our Government should be ready to enter into an engagement for international disarmament, and not one looking to further increase of the navy. This country should hold itself to other and far more peaceful pursuits in the settlement of strife than to the making of implements of destruction and death."

This is rank heresy; in fact, it is treason to Roosevelt. It is likewise evidence that Mr. Foster is not looking to the Administration for any more jobs as arbitrator of international differences or negotiator of treaties between this and other countries.

Of course Mr. Foster is well aware that the Secretary of the Navy has not been misquoted. He is on record as saying that he favors the construction of a battleship of 20,000 tons displacement, one that will "knock the spots off" anything in this line yet launched abroad. The Secretary of the Navy is the President's "Me, Too," so it is safe to predict that the gentleman with the "Big Stick" will not be satisfied with the size and destructive capacity of the battleship "Connecticut" just launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He wants a ship one-fifth larger than the Connecticut. It is doubtful if he will be contented with the navy until he has a battleship as large as the biggest British and the biggest German battleship combined. A battleship powerful enough, without assistance from other ships, to make any South American republic "behave itself with decency," "be orderly" and "be prosperous."

Colored and White Republicans Row

"Apathy" has been dispelled in Grant County, Indiana, and there the first blood of the campaign has been spilled. The trouble grew out of rivalry between white and colored Republicans at Landeville and ended in a riot. One man had his collar bone broken and another was badly bruised about the legs and arms. Several arrests were made for rioting and assault with intent to kill.

UNSURPASSED DOCUMENT

JUDGE PARKER'S LETTER A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Imperialism is Struck the Hardest Blow It Ever Received—Republican Party Will Breed a Panic.

Charles M. Brown, a citizen of Fort Worth, Texas, sends to the Fort Worth Record the following eloquent comment upon Judge Parker's letter of acceptance:

"I am nearing the half century line, therefore have been reading letters of acceptance from Presidential candidates for many years. I am frank to admit that only two documents ever given to our public outweighs the letter of acceptance of the signature of Judge Alton B. Parker, those two being the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. I might add that there never was a document written in this country by any man, dead or living, so nearly conforming to our Constitution as the one under discussion. It is a new declaration of independence made by a wise, honest, whole-souled statesman for the party of the people. It is firm, outspoken and to the point, arraigning the Republican machine before the public bar in its true colors, showing its standard bearer as usurping his lofty position by assuming prerogatives not allowed by our Constitution.

"It is not a lengthy document, but to word is superfluous; each one counts with telling effect. There are no subtleties, no sophistry, but straight outspoken blows for the people's rights under our Constitution.

"Imperialism is struck the hardest blow it ever received in this country, and if the American people do not awaken to the note of warning sounded by our Presidential candidate and continue the Republicans in power it will only be a matter of time until we shall have a one-man government under our people's Constitution. He will be called President of the United States, but in reality will be the monarch of all he surveys."

"The question now before the people of this country is, whether we shall have a Jeffersonian or a Hamiltonian form of government, for the Republican party is fast centralizing the governmental power in one man or allowing its leader to be the supreme dictator, regardless of the people's rights. There never was a time in the history of our country when this dictatorship has so openly shown its cloven foot. The bid by Roosevelt for the G. A. R.'s vote by his famous pension order proves this assertion.

"As there can be no change in our financial condition, Judge Parker being irrevocably a gold standard man, it is high time the Democrats were in governmental harness, turning the calcium light of truth on the last four years of Republican office-holding rotteness."

"I emphatically say that the indications are that the Government Treasury is being daily looted by corrupt practices, and another four years of Republican jobbery will throw this country into the greatest perigo ever known in its history.

"It is apparent that every Republican in the country who is high-souled is swallowing Roosevelt, bag and baggage. We must rely on the independent vote to sweep us into victory.

"Our living expenses, under the extreme high tariff, are daily increasing. The trusts are combining to raise the price on our necessities and there is no hope to remedy this great evil under the sophistical promises of the party in power.

"My countrymen, I tell you that 1904 is the year the people of the United States should repudiate dictatorship, high tariff, looting the public treasury and machine politics, and I honestly believe a Democratic tidal wave will sweep over the land next November that will engulf the Republican party—bury it out of sight."

PARTY PROMISES.

Fair and Definite Are the Democrats; Absurdly Vague the Republicans.

Colonel Alexander S. Bacon, the well-known Brooklyn lawyer, in closing his excellent speech to the Commercial Travelers' Club, said in conclusion: "The Democratic party says: 'We promise, now, to pass a resolution similar to that which granted independence to the Cubans, who have thrived so much better under their own than under our military government. We do this because it is admitted that the better class of Filipinos, who would do the ruling, are far superior to the Cubans.'"

"The Republicans say: 'We do now solemnly promise that at some time in the future we will mediate seriously upon the propriety of mediating again.'"

"Democracy says: 'We believe in expansion, but not in imperialism. We believe that the Constitution should follow the flag, and that we should have no territory that we do not expect at some time to adapt into the family of States.' Expansion adopts children. Imperialism buys slaves. Republican imperialism would conquer, rule and bully the world, through brute force. Democratic expansion would take in only contiguous and homogeneous peoples. It would extend the Monroe Doctrine to republics everywhere until all peoples are homogeneous republics, despots, remnants only of a faint memory, and all the world a peace, ruled by love, under the protecting arm of the great republic."

Uncle Joe Cannon's Rare Humor.

"Uncle" Joe Cannon, in all of his speeches in localities where gold Democrats are numerous, reminds his hearers that Judge Parker voted for Bryan and then asks, "Can you trust such a man to uphold the gold standard? This is rich. 'Uncle' Joe's silver record is as follows: In 1878 voted to pass the Bland silver bill over the veto of a Republican President. In 1890 voted for the Sherman silver purchase law. Later he was one of a few Republicans who voted against the repeal of that law, which was urged by Grover Cleveland.