OUR COMMERCIAL AND TERRITORIAL EXPANSION. **AMERICA'S GREAT NEED** OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. EXPANSION IN TRADE FOR

Grouped around Manila as a point of distribution is the most densely popu-lated part of the world. More than 800,000,000 people form the population of Japan, Asiatic Russia, China, French Cochin China, Siam, British India, Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, etc., all of which are nearer to Manila as a point of distribution than to any other great commercial center, while such cities as Shanghai, Canton and others are as near to Manila as Havana is to the city of New York.

The question, "What will be the effect upon the commerce of the United States by our possession of the Philippines?" is answered as follows:

First-They can supply a large proportion of the \$350,000,000 worth of tropical and sub-tropical products which this country imports annually. The sum can thus be expended under the American flag and for the benefit both of the people the islands and those of our own citizens having investments in the islands.

Second-They will supply an immediate market for from \$30,000,000 to \$50,-2000 of American products and manufactures annually, and twice this sum

Third—By far the most important feature of these island acquisitions in the Pacific is their prospective effect upon our trade with the countries commercially adjacent to them, and especially to the Philippines. The imports of the countries commercially adjacent to the Philippines amount to about \$1,200,000,000 annu-ally, or practically \$100,000,000 per month. Nearly all of these importations are of the classes of articles for which the people of the United States are now attempting to find a market.

The commerce of this half of the world's population, of which Manila may be made the great commercial center, now amounts to more than \$2,000,000,000 per annum, and its annual purchases to about \$1,200,000,000 per annum, or, as above indicated, practically \$100,000,000 per month. Fractically all of this vast sum which is sent to other parts of the world than the United States is expended for be class of goods for which the people of this country are now seeking a market. the people of that part of the world.

Referring to the need of supplying our own tropical products-it may be well to call attention to the value of such imports in the years 1805 and 1900. They

Year.												value.
1895				4	1	ų	į,			J.		\$315,707,698
40000		÷										351,353,246

Included in this are indigo, tice, sugar, mices, hemp, coffee, tea, rubber, fruits, certain woods and such products which can only come from the tropics. They can be produced in the Philippines in sufficient quantities to supply all Amerscan requirements.

Within the last fifty years there has been an awakening in the Orient. Japan has become modernized and China is certain to be opened in large degree to westcin enterprise. The total trade of the Far East, Australasia and the islands of the Pacific last year was as follows:

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Total Asia and Oceanica\$1,145,860,000 \$1,230.124,000 Most of the American export trade with Asia is with countries bordering on

THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

Our exports have nearly doubled since 1895.

Our imports have slightly inorcased in the same time.

Such is the record of commercial expansion under the fostering care of the present administration.

The Treasury Department has just issued a statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the menth of September, together with a statement of the imports and exports for the period of nine months ending September 30, for a series of years.

No stronger argument in favor of holding our own markets by the application of the principle of protection, and then seeking the world's markets, has ever been made.

According to the statement issued the imports and exports during September were as follows:

September, 1900. Exports.....\$115,634.210 Imports 59,562,906

Excess of Exports \$ 56,071,304 For the nine months ending

September 30, 1900, the showing is equally gratifying. Thus:

REPUBLICAN. Nise months ending September 30, 1900.

Exports\$1,031,686,401 Imports...... 624,461,508 Excess Exports ..\$ 407,224,895 Compare this with the record of the first nine months of 1895, when Democratic theories of foreign trade were put

into practice; when a low tariff stimulated imports, and when the idleaces of American factories was a damper to our exports. This record is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC. Nine months ending September 30, 1895:

Imports\$601,043,139 Exports 557,927.466 Excess Imports\$ 43,115,673

That, in a nutshell, is the difference between Democratic theory and Republican practice. While our exports have NEARLY DOUBLED, our imports are but slightly more than they were in Democratic days, and the increase is entirely due to the greater demand for manufacturers' materials which are used in our busy mills where American

labor is actively employed at

good wages.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION AND WHAT IT MEANS TO US

"Our trade balances can not fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,818, and in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance is our favor of \$1,689,-779,190-nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897, inclusive."-William McKinley.

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1900:

1. The total commerce of the year surpasses by \$317,729,250 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history exceeds \$2,000,-000,000.

2. The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before.

3. Manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total imports than on any former occasion.

4. Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before, and formed a much larger share of the total exports than on any former occasion.

Our trade in 1900 compares with that of 1894 as follows:

Value 1900. Rxparts	Value 1894. \$654,994,622 892,140,572
Total trade\$2,243,901,041	\$1,547,135,194
Excess of Exports in 1900	\$237,145,950
Right in these two tables is the story of the comment the United States and of the benefit of protecting our ow	

As compared with 1894, our imports have decreased and our exports have doubled.

The increase in exports has affected all classes of producers-farmers, manufacturers, lumbermen and miners have all had a share in building up the marvelous export trade of the United States. The increase by classes is shown in the following table:

I xports.	1894.	1900.
Agriculture	\$628,363,038	\$835.912,952
Manufactures	183,728,808	432,284,366
Mining	20,449,598	35,997,550
Forest	28,000,629	52,309,484
Fisheries	4,261,920	6,289,664
Miscellaneous	4,400,944	4,682,142

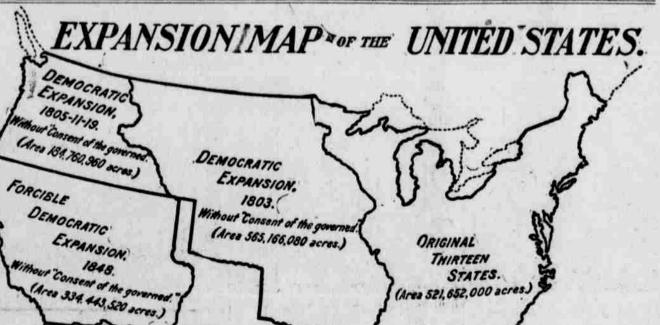
The trade of the United States has grown with every large and small country of the world. Europe is still our heaviest buyer, but Asia and Oceania show the greatest percentage of trade expansion. South American business has developed the least of all. The exports to the grand divisions in 1894 and 1900 were:

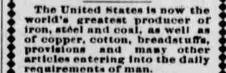
Exports.	1894		1900
Europe	\$700,870,822		\$1,040,167,312
North America	119,693,212		187,209,319
South America	33,212,310		38,945,721
Asia	20,872,761		64,913,984
Oceania	11,914,182		43,890,927
Africa	4,923,859	1	19,469,109
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Imports from these same grand divisions in the two years named com-

pare as long was		
Imports.	1894.	1900
Europe	\$295,077,385	\$440,509,480
North America	166,962,559	129,939,875
		93,635,134
Ania	66,186,397	139,817,023
Oceania	21,457,928	34,596,042
Africa	3,497,338	11,217,116
		and the second se

The expansion of American foreign trade during the past three years has been the surprise and the envy of all other nations. American goods, American energy, American enterprise are usable in every part of the ther it be in supplying food to to Liberia, electrical goods and machinery to Australia, mining machinery to South Africa, or bridging the Nile at Atbara, American genius and push is everywhere to be seen. Commercial expansion was begun under Republican policies. Is thrives under Republican encouragement. It enables home manufacturers and employers generally to give opportunities to hundreds of thousands of men.





WHERE WE LEAD.

the Pacific. The shipments of American merchandise to these countries has increased enormously. How much the sub joined figures show: EXPORTS TO ASIA .

1895 1900. Japan\$4.634.717 \$29,087,642 Chinese Empire., 3,603,840 15,258,748 Hongkong (Br)... 4,253,040 8,485,988 B. East Indies... 2,853,941 4.892.323 Dutch East Ind. . 1,147,315 1.584.140 French East Ind. 69.136 207.387 Asiatic Russia... 204,937 3.050,102 Russian China ... 337,310 126,965

But it is not alone to Asia that our exports are expanding. The same is equally true as to Oceanica. Our exports to Australasia are nearly three times as large as they were in 1895; to Havana, four times as large; to the Philippines, twenty times as large. The details of these exports follow:

EXPORTS TO OCEANICA. Brit. Australasia \$9,014,268 \$26,725,702 Hawaiian Islands 3,723,057 13,509,148 Philippines 119,255 2,640,449 French Oceanica. 252,651 323,138 Tonga, Samoa, etc 146,267 Figi, etc..... 22,281 13,247 10,695

Total\$13,109,231 \$43,390,927 We are using more and more of the products of our island possessions every year. Hawaii, which was developed by American capital, shows an amazing increase in exports to the United States. When quiet is fully restored in the Philippines and when Porto Rico is fully recovered from the hard times incident to Spanish rule, there will certainly be a corresponding growth in what those islimports from these three possessions in 1805 and 1900 were:

Imports from-1895. 1900. Porto Rico..... \$1,516,512 \$3,078,415 Hawaii 7,888,961 Philippines 4,731,366 20,707,903 5,971,208

Total\$14,136,839 \$29,757,526 The Philippines have never been developed and not only can they produce anything and everything in abundance which grows in the tropics, but they are known to have deposits of coal, iron ore, copper, gold, silver and other minerals.

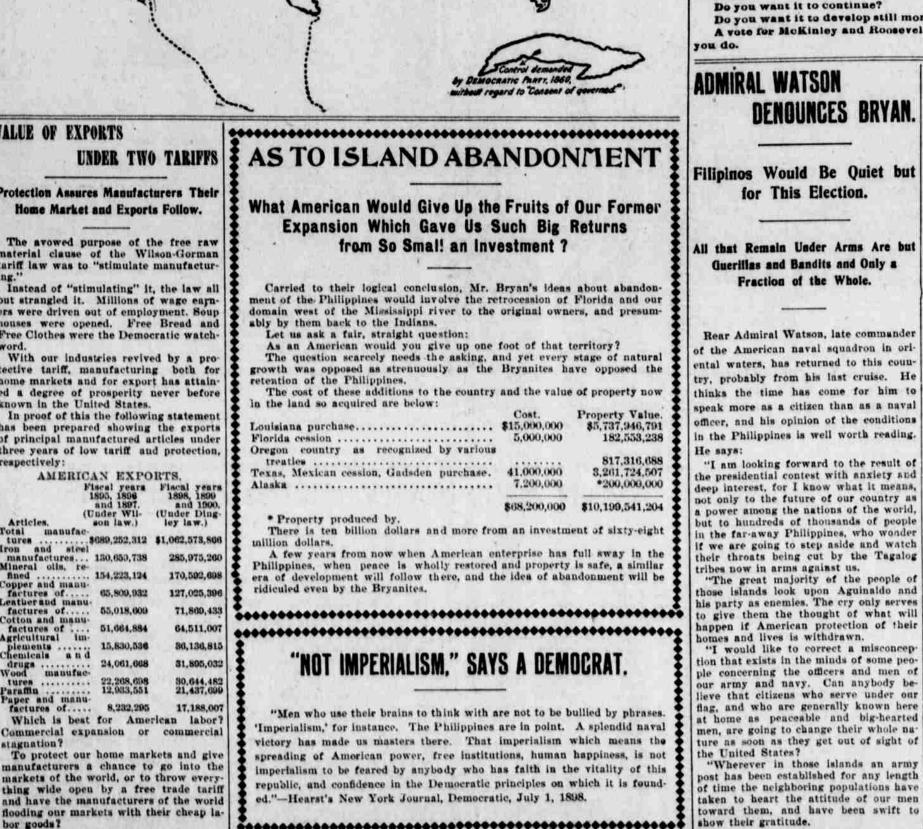
The acquisition of the islands is a fact accomplished. We have not to ask whether we shall expand-we have only to expand the possibilities of the islands.

THE RECORD IN A NUTSHELL.

Here is the record of the three years under the Dingley law, compared with the three preceding years under the Wilson law:

Decrease in importation of Increase in importation of manufacturers' materials. . 113,416,200 and have the manufacturers of the world Increase in exportation of

DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. 1835-1845. itheut Consent (Ares 242, 235, 840 acres the governed. Ares 29,142,400 scred 29,202 VALUE OF EXPORTS UNDER TWO TABIFFS Protection Assures Manufacturers Their **Home Market and Exports Follow.** The avowed purpose of the free raw material clause of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law was to "stimulate manufactur ing.' Instead of "stimulating" it, the law all but strangled it. Millions of wage earners were driven out of employment. Soup houses were opened. Free Bread and Free Clothes were the Democratic watchword. With our industries revived by a protective tariff, manufacturing both for home markets and for export has attained a degree of prosperity never before known in the United States. In proof of this the following statement has been prepared showing the exports ands buy from Americans, the products of principal manufactured articles under both of our farms and factories. Our three years of low tariff and protection, three years of low tariff and protection, respectively: AMERICAN EXPORTS Fiscal years 1805, 1806 and 1897. (Under Wil-son law.) Fiscal years 1898, 1890 and 1000. (Under Ding-ley law.) Articles. Total manufac \$689,252,312 \$1,062,573,866 285,975,260 Mineral oils, re-fined. Copper and manu-factures of.... Leatuer and manu-factures of.... Cotton and manu-factures of Agricultural im-plements Chemicals and drugs 154,223,124 170,592,698 127,025,396 65,809,932 55,018,609 71,869,433 51,664,884 64,511,007 15,830,536 36,136,815 24,061,668 31,895,032 Tures Paraffu Paper and manu-factures of..... 22,268,698 12,033,551 30,644,482 21,437,699 8,232,295 17.188.007 Which is best for American labor? Commercial expansion or commercial stagnation? To protect our home markets and give manufacturers a chance to go into the



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- It enables the producing classes to find better and wider markets.
 - Do you want it to continue?

for This Election.

Guerillas and Bandits and Only a

Fraction of the Whole.

Rear Admiral Watson, late commander

"The great majority of the people of

"I would like to correct a misconcep-

Do you want it to develop still more?

A vote for McKinley and Roosevelt next month will be an answer that you do.

> "Look at our own country. Has the American Indian ever had any truer friend than the soldier of Uncle Sam? DENOUNCES BRYAN. Times innumerable the army officer has stepped in to save the red man from the rapacity of the civilian, and if in the hearts of our Indians there has ever grown up a feeling of loyalty and gratitude to the United States, that feeling has been planted there by the American soldier, once his bitterest and most relentless foe.

"The vast majority of the people are beginning to realize what American rule means. Once they were suspicious of us, naturally enough, for the Spaniards had lied to them for centuries. But they now know that the word of an American officer and of the American President, from whose authority that word first comes, is as good as his bond.

"I have followed my flag in many countries and on many seas. I have never yet seen it stand for oppression or bad faith with any people, weak or strong. And I know that it does not stand for try, probably from his last cruise. He bad faith now."

PORTO RICO IS SATISFIED.

Dr. J. H. Hollender, treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, and formerly associnte professor of economics of the Johns Hopkins University, delivered an address to graduate students of the university a few evenings ago, on the condition of the island. After describing the manner of government and the conditions of local self-government, he said:

"The condition of affairs is hopeful, and everywhere the best element of the island is rallying to the support of Mr. McKinley's administration. The feeling is growing among the people that the administration is doing its best to benefit the island. What Porto Rico needs is

an intelligent appreciation of the real conditions of Americans. I do not now think that an intelligent man could feel ple concerning the officers and men of that the Porto Rico tariff was anything but a necessary fiscal device. We need \$2,000,000 for the island if we are to accomplish anything. The alternatives of the tariff law were either a subsidy from the United States, or else the pauperization of the island. At the present

time if the alternatives were presented "Wherever in those islands an army of deriving the necessary money from dipost has been established for any length rect taxation or from the tariff, the decision would be overwhelmingly in favor of time the neighboring populations have taken to heart the attitude of our men of the tariff. The discontent that once toward them, and have been swift to existed was caused by the delay that occurred in taking any action at all."

thing wide open by a free trade tariff