

DEMOCRATIC PARTY AGAINST OUR NAVY

Objects to Appropriations to Make Us Equal to Our New Responsibilities.

Would Leave Us the Prey of Stronger Nations—Success of Monroe Doctrine Depends On Adequate Navy.

William Jennings Bryan has always opposed a great American navy. He went to Congress years ago, and if he accomplished anything worthy of note, the record has failed to show it. At that time the Democrats all over the country were looking to him with growing admiration because of his obstructive tactics. On July 9, 1892, he arose in his place in the House of Representatives and opposing a proposed naval appropriation, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I believe in a sufficient navy. We have this now, either in existence or in construction. We do not need more."

Is the Same Bryan Today.

Such was Mr. Bryan sixteen years ago and such he is to-day. He has opposed every proposed appropriation to increase and strengthen our navy, as a matter of defense and protection to our coast line, and a preventative of war with other nations, as a source of pride and prestige and insurance to our country. The matchless record of our navy at Santiago and in Manila Bay during the Spanish war interests him not. Had his ideas prevailed we would have had no victories on the water in that war.

Must Always Be Ready.

As wars between nations come suddenly, just as do personal conflicts between men, our navy must be maintained upon that basis of possible contingency. Our national history shows that wars have sprung suddenly into existence while wise men were proclaiming that war could not occur. There are many instances where the most unexpected occurrences have brought us to the very verge of battle.

We are not a military nation, yet we are a rich nation, and undefended wealth invites aggression. The very liberty of individual speech and action which we as a people so prize and guard, renders it possible that at times unexpected causes of friction with foreign powers may suddenly develop. Even at present this country is negotiating arbitration treaties with a number of the great powers. These treaties have a special usefulness because in the event of some sudden disagreement they render it morally incumbent upon both nations to seek first to reach an agreement to arbitrate and at least secure a breathing space during which the cool judgment of the two nations involved may get the upper hand over any momentary burst of anger. Such treaties are entered into with the hope of preventing wrong doing by others against us and also as a proof that we have no intention of doing wrong ourselves.

Preparedness Safest Peace Argument

Yet it is idle to assume that this world has yet reached the stage, or has come within measurable distance of the stage, when a proud nation, jealous of its honor and conscious of its great mission in the world, can be content to rely for peace upon the forbearance

of other powers—as seems to be Mr. Bryan's idea. It would be equally foolish upon our part to rely upon each of them possessing at all times and under all circumstances and provocations, an altruistic regard for the rights of others.

Must Maintain American Prestige.

The United States can hope for a permanent career of peace on only one condition, and that is on condition of maintaining a first class navy—despite the obstructive tactics of the Democratic party.

The government has found it necessary to be liberal in appropriations for rivers, harbors and bays, for irrigation, for the construction of public buildings, and for various other public enterprises which redound either to the benefit of some specific locality or to the people at large. Every great power has found it necessary to provide protection for its commerce, its foreign trade, its ports, and its people doing business or traveling in other countries. We have become a great power. This nation today lines up alongside of the five great powers of the world. We have assumed responsibilities by the recent colonial expansion which was thrust upon us, and from which we cannot escape if we would, and ought not if we could.

Responsibility of World Power.

We have obligations to Cuba, where we have said to the world we will protect her against assault or invasion, against attacks upon her independence, integrity of territory, of her institutions. We have Porto Rico, which can be defended only from the sea. We have the islands of Tutuila, Guam, Hawaii, and the Philippines far from the United States, all of which must be protected from the sea. We have assumed another obligation in the Panama Canal, which perhaps is greatest of all.

We have the longest line of sea coast of any other power in the world except one—7,000 miles—and in addition to that, Alaska. We have assumed responsibility for law and order in Panama. The spades and drills and steam shovels are there at work and the whole world is taking notice, because they are to alter the paths of commerce and to change the relations of nations. The future of the Monroe Doctrine is in the custody of our navy. Its peaceful recognition will be the tribute which other nations pay, not to the doctrine, but to our sea power.

We as a people do not fully appreciate the commercial jealousies now existing in Europe against us and which will be accentuated by the construction and completion of the Panama canal. Not alone our states on the Pacific, but the whole line of ports on the Atlantic Coast, will come into this competition, for the ports on the Atlantic coast are as near in miles to Japan, China and the Orient, by the Panama canal, as are the reservoirs that gather for distribution abroad, the products of Continental Europe, or London, through the Suez Canal.

Commerce and Our Sea Power.

This great future commerce cannot be protected by treaties alone. We cannot protect our commerce and expand our trade by mere arbitration at The Hague alone. We can only maintain commerce by having a sea power adequate for its protection, for the security of our islands, and to prevent a hostile fleet from destroying in a week the Panama canal, after it has cost us from two to three hundred million dollars and ten years to build.

It is therefore to the interest of every high-minded, public-spirited American to endorse the constructive policy of the Republican party, and encourage the establishment and maintenance of a first-class American navy.

SECRETARY ROOT REVIEWS ISSUES

Republican Administration Vigorous for Enforcement of Law.

Taft the Logical Successor to Continue Roosevelt Policies and Reforms.

Elihu Root, Secretary of State, chairman of the Republican convention which nominated Charles E. Hughes for Governor of New York, addressed the convention in part as follows:

Mr. Root's Speech.

"We can turn to the administrations now drawing to a close, both in the State and in the nation, and with confidence ask every American voter to say whether they have not met all the great fundamental questions of good government, whether they do not justify the belief that it is best for the country to keep in power the party which is responsible for them and is entitled to the credit of them. Have not these administrations within the State and within the nation been honest? Have they not been capable? Have they not been efficient? Have they not set before the people of America examples of pure, high-minded and patriotic service in public office? Have they not raised the standard of public duty which the young men of America have set for themselves? Have they not done us honor before the world?"

Mr. Bryan Answered.

Mr. Root took up and answered at length Bryan's question, "Shall the People Rule?" including the various arrangements of the Republican party and its leaders made by the Democratic candidate in recent speeches. Among other things he said:

"Mr. Bryan charges that the Republican party is responsible for the abuses of corporate wealth. As well might he charge that the man who plants cotton is responsible for the boll weevil, or that the man who plants fruit trees is responsible for the San Jose scale. Until the millennium has brought the eradication of human selfishness and greed, social abuses will come according to the shifting conditions of the times. Adversity and prosperity, wealth and poverty have each their own kinds of abuse. Constant vigilance and constant activity to meet and put an end to abuses as they arise is the task of government and of good citizenship; but the work is never finished. The Republican party has produced the conditions which have made our great prosperity possible, and it is dealing with the evils which have been incident to that prosperity with vigor and effectiveness. Upon the course to be pursued regarding these evils, upon the attitude and action of the government towards trusts, railroads, and all the great corporations, there is no substantial issue between the two parties."

Taft's Settlement of the Friars' Land Problem.

In the whole story of Judge Taft's brilliant and useful career as jurist, executive and diplomat there is no more creditable chapter than that devoted to his adjustment of the controversy concerning what were known as the "Friars' Lands" in the Philippines. Those lands, consisting of some 300,000 acres of the most fertile soil in the islands, were held by priests of certain religious orders, but were occupied and farmed by native tenants, who complained that the rentals exacted by their clerical landlords were excessive. Upon the withdrawal of Spanish authority from the Archipelago the Friars' Lands became the subject of earnest controversy. The farmer tenants contended that the property should be taken from the priests and thrown open to purchase in small parcels by the actual occupants. There was a demand, indeed, for the confiscation of the property and the priests themselves, in their ignorance of American methods, were fearful that such a course might be adopted.

It became one of Mr. Taft's tasks to settle this serious dispute, and he accomplished it in a manner which not only greatly increased his own popularity and enlarged American prestige in the islands, but developed among the clerical authorities and the tenant farmers a vastly more neighborly spirit, and a more harmonious community of interest than had ever existed before. Mr. Taft carefully investigated all conditions relating to the Friars' Lands. He consulted the clerical landlords, the higher church authorities and the tenant farmers. Then he went to Rome, where his proposals for an amicable adjustment of the controversy received the cordial approval of the papal authorities. The Friars' Lands were purchased for a sum approximating \$7,000,000. Clerical landlordism ceased and the property was divided into small parcels and sold on easy terms to former tenants and others desirous of engaging in agriculture.

The real importance of this transaction is appreciated only by those familiar with the manifold and delicate problems which have been encountered in the work of Americanizing the Philippines. The settlement of the affair by Mr. Taft removed permanently a fruitful source of friction between the civil and the religious interests of the islands. It laid the foundation for kinder relations and more intimate co-operation between the civil government and the authorities of the church. It set before the Philippines a high example of American friendship and fair dealing which is bound to exert a wholesome moral and educational influence for many years to come.

A Carlyle Wedding.

Craigpenputtock, where Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" was written, has just been the scene of a notable wedding. The bride was Mary Carlyle of Craigpenputtock, a grandniece of Thomas Carlyle, a farmer, of Pingle, Dumfriesshire, a son of Thomas Carlyle's favorite nephew. Pingle is about four miles from Ecclefechan, Carlyle's birthplace, and this village is the original of the Entuph of "Sartor Resartus."—London Standard.

Free Trade Fallacy.

Our free trade friends have told us for years and years that if we do not buy we cannot sell, but we have gone on doing both at a wondrously increasing rate, but selling just enough more than we buy to meet all foreign obligations and keep our gold as a bulwark of redemption. That has been the Republican method, and that is going to continue to be the Republican method. Hon. James S. Sherman.

No Defensible Policy.

The difficulty with the Democratic party and the reason why the American people thus far have manifested their distrust of it is because it has no policy which the country can depend upon. Its whole stock in trade is that of irresponsible criticism and obstruction, but when charged with the responsibility for doing anything it utterly fails.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

for a considerable period, engaged in such enforcement, with marked efficiency and success. It proposes for the presidency a candidate who declares his purpose to continue and complete that enforcement of the law, and whose competency to do so with success has been proved. Mr. Bryan does not believe in the regulation of railroads. He does not believe it practicable. He regards it as bound to fail, although he is willing to criticize the Republican party for not accomplishing that vast and complicated task all at once.

"It is natural to observe that, if the people of the country desire railroads to be regulated, and the laws regarding them to be enforced, it would be wise to entrust that regulation to Mr. Taft, who believes in regulation, and has faith in the wisdom and effectiveness of the law, rather than in the hands of one who believes that all effort to regulate must prove futile.

The Democratic Record.

"What is furnished by the record of the Democratic party at large to show that it is competent to maintain the prosperity we have, and execute the promises of reform it tenders. No proof whatever of that is offered. All the evidence we have is the other way. The majority of us have not yet forgotten the second administration of Grover Cleveland, which ended only on the 4th of March, 1897. The Democracy then had its opportunity to show the world what it could do with government, for it possessed the executive office, a majority of the Senate, and a majority of the House. Its opportunity to exercise that control for the public benefit was wasted. Discord and confusion reigned throughout the entire four years. Incapacity to reach practical conclusions or to take any effective action was demonstrated. No promises were kept. No reforms were accomplished. It became apparent that the sole cohesive force that bound the Democratic party together was the desire for office, and, once in office, instead of progress, we had all factions pulling different ways, totally incapable of agreeing upon a common course of conduct.

"Are the people of the United States ready to repeat that experience of Democratic government?"

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She Got Her Man—Happy.

Indian Woman Not Likely to Be Left Far Behind in Life's Battle.

Writing of the famous Dean Kaye of Topeka, in Suburban Life, Paul A. Lovewell, says:

"Dean Kaye has had interesting experiences during his sojourns in the wilderness. Once an Indian woman came to his cabin.

"You marry?" she asked.

"Yes," said the Dean, "I can marry folks. Have you got a man?"

"Again the woman grunted, and departed. About sundown she returned, dragging with her an apparently abashed and reluctant brave.

"Got him," she remarked, laconically, producing her marriage license. The man knew no English, but the woman prompted him when it became necessary for him to give his assent to the dean's questions. When it was over the squaw paid the minister his fee and led her husband away in triumph."

Women Fishermen.

On the coast of Holland, Belgium and Northern France the fishermen are a familiar sight, with their great hand nets and quaint costumes. Many of the towns have distinctive costumes by which their women can be recognized anywhere. Those of Mana-Kirke, near Ostend, wear trousers and loose blouses, while their heads and shoulders are covered by shawls. They carry their nets into the sea and scoop up vast quantities of shrimps and prawns, with an occasional crab or lobster and many small fish. They often wade out till the water is up to their necks, and they remain for hours at a time in water above their knees, rarely returning until their baskets are full.

The Modern Mother.

Madam (to the nurse maid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—Dear me, Anna, how changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?—Fliegende Blaetter.

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