

NEMAHA ADVERTISER

SUPPLEMENT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904.

Odds in Wall street of 2 to 1 on Roosevelt deliver no electoral votes, but they are mighty discouraging to the silent speculator of Eosop.

Silence has grown weary listening for the reply that comes not from Eosop to Tom Watson's query, "What is Judge Parker's position on the negro question?"

Confidence in the continuance of the present administration at Washington for another four years is reflected in the confident tone that pervades all business circles in the United States.

Comparison of Republican and Democratic platforms of the last forty years emphasizes the difference between things done and things promised. One is a party of great achievements, the other of great promises.

The Democratic editors will have fun with themselves when they begin making extravagance of the national expenditures and the Jeffersonian parsimony that has plastered New York over with a debt of more than \$310,000,000.

The Democratic platform denounces protection as "robbery of the many to enrich the few." Yet experience has proved that under protection prosperity is diffused among all classes of people, while under free trade all classes suffer.

It is said that Tammany will not consider the money question irrevocably settled until the contract for the next \$500,000 subway is awarded to a backer of Judge Parker, who will recognize that a public subway is a political trough.

There is one truth that seems beyond the comprehension of the Democracy, that "the old order changes, yielding place to the new." Otherwise it would not try to fit the Jeffersonian knickerbockers of 1804 on the lusty American giant of 1904.

No matter how Democratic platforms may try to whitewash or sugar-coat the position of the party on the tariff question, its real object is always the destruction of the protective system which is the principal safeguard of American industries, labor and wages.

The Democratic party never gets right on National issues, except when it tries to steal the Republican platform. After lecturing for many years that free silver at 16 to 1 was the paramount issue, it now drops the question and actually admits that the gold standard is irreversibly fixed.

Under the last Democratic administration business was paralyzed at home and the United States had a doubtful standing among nations. During the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations prosperity has been restored at home and the prestige of the nation abroad has advanced as never before.

Under the present tariff law all industries have revived and prospered, labor has been fully employed and more workers have received good wages than ever before in the history of the country. Why take the dangerous risk of putting a party in power that would reverse this policy of prosperity?

The policy of protection has preserved the American market for the products of American manufacturers and American manufacturers have made markets for the products of American farmers, and together they have established a high standard of American living and made possible the high scale of American wages.

"Sow a character and you reap a destiny" was one of the beautiful but meaningless aphorisms flung into the lap of Judge Parker by Editor Knapp, of the St. Louis Republic, in introducing his Democratic brethren of the shears and paste pot to their candidate. With equal relevance and more wit he might have said "Plant a corpse and raise a tombstone."

The Democratic campaign managers openly tell the public they wish to conduct the campaign free from mud-slinging and personalities, but they seem to have secretly given instructions to revile and abuse the Republican candidate in every way possible. Chairman Taggart's newspaper, the Indianapolis Sentinel, is cartooning the President as a dog.

"Political empirics" well describes the species of constitutional hair-splitters who see the constitution rent in tatters every time a new condition demands the exercise of some government power not dreamed of in the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson. If the political empirics of 1861 had had their way there would have been no union left for their successors to weep and groan over in 1904.

Carl Schurz's appearance on the stump in Southern Illinois is another straw on the back of the double-winged Democratic mule. When he applauds Parker's gold telegram the free silver Democrats writh; when he calls for merit in the public service there is a general exodus to the nearest free lunch counter, and when he talks about surrendering the Philippines there are groans of disapproval.

The platform on which Theodore Roosevelt stands reiterates the time-honored Republican principle in favor of fostering home industries in order that American workmen may be steadily employed and well paid. The Democratic platform is verbose and evasive, but, sifted of all its platitudes it simply reiterates the Democratic hostility to any tariff that will protect American industries.

"Let us compare candidates," said Miss Democracy to a stalwart young Republican.

"Comparisons are odious," he replied, "but since you insist, what has your candidate done that he should aspire to the presidency?"

"Nothing. He is a man of peace."

Pray what has yours done?"

"He has done everything that came his way with all his mind and heart and strength. He has the soul for action that would put life under the ribs of death."

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

Indiana Senator Well-Fitted for the Vice Presidency.

HE HAS DIGNITY AND FORCE

And His Training and Experience Will Enable Him to Preside Over the Senate with Credit to the Nation—McKinley's Friend.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Every one here who is any way connected with the government has a great amount of personal interest in the nomination of Senator Fairbanks of Indiana for second place on the Republican ticket. The Indiana Senator has a personality all his own, and his figure merely from a physical point of view is so striking he has been a marked man in Washington ever since he came here. Straight as an arrow, thin, unusually tall, with bright red cheeks, with a becoming amount of senatorial dignity, and yet with a genuine democracy which is seldom equaled by public men, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency is more than usually popular as public men go.

Aside from this, however, the people who are on the inside of public affairs in Washington know, as people of the rest of the country may not know, that Senator Fairbanks is one of the comparatively few men in public life who have actually made their impress upon the affairs of the government. In every church, every club, every village debating society, in every Congress and every Parliament there are always a select few who do the great bulk of the work, who are men of action, who are selected by their associates to perform the things which have to be done, who have the executive gift which makes them wise in council, and whose advice and assistance are sought when great things are to be done.

Courteous and Modest.

Constantly courteous, invariably kindly, always reserved, consistently modest, never seeking to put himself in the front rank. Senator Fairbanks is not usually credited by the world at large with the extraordinary influence he really possesses here in Washington. His associates in the Senate, the members of the cabinet, and those whose duty it is to execute the law have learned, however, the quiet force of the Senator from Indiana, and ever since he came here with McKinley in 1897 Senator Fairbanks has been one of the inner circle. He has grown stronger day by day until his nomination for the vice presidency was absolutely forced upon him because, in the opinion of his associates in the Senate and the party leaders generally, he was the best equipped man for the position, and was by his training and by his political association of presidential size, so that he might be ready at any time to exercise the duties of chief executive if it should become necessary.

Few people are aware of the unusual degree to which William McKinley gave his confidence to Senator Fairbanks. The two men were old friends, they represented much the same element in the party, and in the early months of 1897 following the bitter political battle of the previous autumn McKinley and Fairbanks were in constant touch and the President-elect began to lean upon the Senator-elect. This trust in the wisdom of the statesmen from Indiana was never lessened, but as month after month went by the Indiana Senator was more and more drawn into the deepest confidences of the President.

There were trying times in Washington during the latter part of 1897 and in the early part of 1898. The United States and Spain were drifting inevitably toward war. The sentiment in this country was overwhelmingly in favor of interference in behalf of the suffering people of Cuba. The pressure for action grew daily stronger. In the public press, in Congress, in the churches, on the streets, everywhere from the Atlantic to the Pacific there was a constantly growing sentiment that the United States must put an end to the shocking conditions in Cuba.

McKinley Knew Public Sentiment.

When he was elected William McKinley well knew what this public sentiment was and where it was likely to lead. No man ever lived who was more skilled in feeling the pulse of the public than the President who laid down his life at Buffalo. When he came to the White House, nevertheless, he was determined to exhaust every device known to diplomacy, short of actual warfare, to bring Spain to terms and to bring peace to Cuba. Trained in the arts of war himself, William McKinley well knew that war was not to be entered upon lightly. He was for peace from the beginning.

During the first six months of the McKinley administration the tension here in Washington was extraordinary. Public sentiment of itself might have forced a war because of the outrages continually committed by the Spaniards upon the poor people of Cuba. The then came the explosion of the Maine, which touched the spark in the magazine, and within a few weeks the people of the United States were raging with the lust of blood.

Still William McKinley stood steadfast. He knew war was nearly inevitable, but he was in a position to know also that this country, rich though it was in men and resources, was not ready for war. He was in a position to know that there were no rifles, no cannon, no clothes, no tents, no provisions of war for even the most moderate army. He had not exhausted diplomacy, and even then he knew that time was necessary to prepare the country for war. The great public which was ignorant of the real situation and which did not realize that a mistaken public policy had allowed our army to run down to a point where we were not fitted to fight even a little nation like Spain, still thundered for war and began to suspect the good faith and the bravery of a man like William McKinley.

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All this is history, which the world knows and which need not be recapitulated in detail. What the world does not generally know is that in the small circle of men who were daily and nightly

THE MAN WHO DARES.



A NOTABLE EXCEPTION.

Richard Olney Has Not Joined the Democratic Pessimists.

Since Judge Parker and the Democratic party have chosen to make an issue of the aggressive and progressive activities of the Republican party which in the span of one generation have placed the United States in the van of the world's civilization, it may be well to recall that there is at least one Democrat who has not joined in his party's pessimistic walls.

Richard Olney, the choice of the Massachusetts Democracy for President at St. Louis, Attorney General and Secretary of State during Cleveland's second term, author of the ringing speech in support of the Monroe doctrine—"To-day the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law over the subjects to which it confines its interposition," is a Democrat who has something stronger than diluted ast *"Quilk in his veins."*

There were scarcely half a dozen of the big men of the nation present at those historic conferences, and it is a sufficient indication of the capacity for public service which Senator Fairbanks has manifested to refer to the fact that although he had been in public life less than a year his value as a constant adviser of the President in the face of an inflamed public sentiment and on the eve of almost inevitable war grew greater day by day. Other men who participated in those conferences remember and bear cheerful testimony to the extraordinary capacity of the Indiana senator for looking at all sides of a question of public policy and for giving his opinion passionately, without the slightest suspicion of personal bias and with something like a sacred deference to the best interests of the nation.

The history of those momentous conferences will never be written, as a matter of course. McKinley has gone, Hobart has gone, Hanna has gone, and only a few are left of the men who actually shaped the destinies of the nation in the early months of 1898, who persisted in a wise conservatism when delay was necessary, and who provided the means for carrying the war to a successful and a glorious conclusion. That he was even included in the brilliant list of the confidential advisers of William McKinley in the face of war is a sufficient honor for any man.

An Honor for the Indianian.

It is an additional honor for the Indiana senator, who has been chosen as the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency, that his associates in public life, in their private conversation, invariably refer to his broad-gauge ability to grasp public questions, to his personal integrity, and to his deep study of constitutional and international law.

It is a fortunate thing for the republic that a man of this stamp should have been chosen for the nomination. The result is that in the event of the triumph of the Republican ticket, which now seems absolutely secured, the President inaugurated next March will have had the benefit of more than three years of actual experience in the duties of his office, while the vice-president who will take the oath of office at the same time will have behind him not only the benefit of more than seven years in the United States senate, but also of his membership in the inner circle of public men who actually do things, and who in times of trial determine the policy of the

United States.

It goes without saying that the United States cannot play the part in the world's affairs it has just assumed without equipping itself for the part with all the instruments of war, without increasing its armament, without creating a terrible force.

We cannot afford to be at war over Cuba.

Nor can there be any serious question but Mr. Olney is right.

And in this connection it was that Cleveland's able Secretary of State said, "The United States has come out of its shell and ceased to be a hermit among nations naturally and properly."

He also emphasized the necessity for preparation to cope with larger responsibilities in these terms:

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