

HOW DEMOCRATS DO THINGS

Dreamed They Fathered National Irrigation, but Facts Show It Was Only a Dream.

TRUE HISTORY OF REPUBLICAN MEASURE

Federal Aid to Irrigation Originated with a Republican Administration Fifteen Years Ago—Roosevelt's Personal Triumph.

The Democratic party would have the uninitiated believe that it is responsible for all good things. Where it could not be successfully contradicted within a given time, it would not hesitate to claim the credit for the Decalogue, the Christian era, the discovery of America, the Declaration of Independence, the administrations of Washington and Lincoln, the construction of the Panama canal, or, in fact, any old thing.

The Democratic press now has the hardihood to openly assert that the party of negation and calamity is responsible for the National Irrigation Act. In keeping with the traditional revelations of its notorious "hindsight" it has discovered that this same National Irrigation Act of President Roosevelt's is calculated to add a new industrial empire to the United States. It would fain give this the "me-too" accent, but it is too late. What are the recorded facts?

Let History Speak.

The first move on the part of the federal government to reclaim the arid West began as far back as 1880, under President Harrison's Republican administration, when a bill was passed by Congress authorizing an investigation of this subject with a view of ascertaining to what extent the arid regions of the United States can be benefited by irrigation. This bill appropriated \$100,000 for topographical surveys for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. The money was to be used under the direction of Major Powell, the then head of the geological survey.

The work was placed under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, and Major Powell was directed to make his report as early as possible. Upon his report and the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, the \$100,000 was supplemented by an additional appropriation of \$250,000 by the passage of an act for the further investigation of the arid regions. A committee of Senators was appointed to visit the arid regions of the different Western States and territories, during the summer of 1880. It completed its work of investigation and made its report after having traveled 12,000 miles and having been on the road fifty days.

Republicans Lead the Way.

The Republican national convention held in Philadelphia in June, 1900, referred to irrigation in the national platform as follows: "In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, preserving the control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and territories." The Democrats, of course, imitating and following the lead of the Republican party in all matters of progress, adopted the following plank in their platform at Kansas City in July, 1900: "We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid land of the West, storing the waters for the purpose of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers."

Roosevelt Prime Mover.

In his message to the Fifty-seventh Congress President Roosevelt clearly and vigorously urged the enactment of legislation in aid of development by irrigation of the great arid portions of our country. Encouraged by the President's earnest and vigorous recommendation, the members of both branches of Congress from the arid and semi-arid States met in the early days of the session, appointed a committee of one from each of the said States and territories, with Senator Warren of Wyoming, a Republican, as chairman, for the purpose of drafting an irrigation measure.

This committee labored earnestly and faithfully, and finally presented to the full representation from the West a bill which was accepted by them, introduced in the Senate by Senator Hansbrough, a Republican, and in the House by Representative Newlands, which bill, with subsequent amendments, was the foundation for the present national irrigation act.

On May 24, 1902, in presenting the bill to the House Congressman Newlands referred to President Roosevelt's message on irrigation and quoted the same in its entirety, thus admitting that the President's influence for the measure was the strongest at that time.

President Alters Bill.

This measure was known as the Hansbrough-Newlands bill, and became the basis upon which the committee work was done, but as drafted it never became a law. It was discussed by a self-constituted committee of representatives from all the States concerned, which met nearly every day during December and on Dec. 28 agreed upon the form of the revised bill, which, after still further changes by the Senate committee, passed the Senate without revision on March 2, 1902.

But in the form in which it was recommended by the general committee of which Mr. Newlands was secretary, and in which it passed the Senate, the bill was unacceptable to President Roosevelt as affording speculators and large land owners opportunity to monopolize the benefits of the act. Mr. Roosevelt therefore sent for Senator Hansbrough and Representatives Metcalf, Moody and Reeder, all Republicans, who would have charge of the bill in the House, and warned them that unless changed in certain respects he should be compelled to veto it.

Checks the Sharks.

The specific changes that he required were, first, that the Secretary of the In-

terior should be empowered to withdraw from entry all lands proposed to be irrigated, instead of only those required for reservoirs and ditches as provided in the bill; that no water should be sold or delivered except on bona fide settlers, actually living on the land to which the water was applied—which was not in the Newlands bill—and that the words: "but State and territory laws shall govern and control the appropriation, use and distribution of the waters rendered available under this act," should be stricken out as virtually subjecting the control of Federal work to State Legislatures, some of which he doubtless believed, but did not say so, to be unfit to exercise such a trust, and as certainly exposing the settlers to the dangers of endless and ruinous litigation. At the President's express requirement the bill was amended in these respects and became the law as it stands to-day.

Unprecedented Force.

There had been attempts for many years to get the government to go into the irrigation business, but all failed until President Roosevelt took hold of the project. In his first annual message to Congress in 1901 he called attention to the necessity of providing water for the arid lands and said: "The object of the government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach."

The national government's policy, he pointed out, should be to aid irrigation in the several States and territories in such a manner as will enable the people in the local communities to help themselves and as will stimulate needed reforms in the State laws and regulations governing irrigation. He likewise reminded the East, which was against this policy at the time, that the reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country just as the settlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States.

Final Personal Triumph.

With his accustomed vigor and intelligence President Roosevelt exerted influence in this direction on Congress, won the timid and the vacillating over to his side, and the National Irrigation Law was enacted on June 17, 1902. That law, he remembered, grew out of his message of 1901, was enacted by a Republican Congress, ably coached by Mr. Roosevelt. The measure became a law with his signature. The Republican National Irrigation Act of 1902, signed by President Roosevelt, was a fitting and natural supplement to the Republican Free Homes Law of 1862, signed by President Lincoln.

President Roosevelt, therefore, and to him alone, is due the fact that there was any National irrigation at all in this country, and that the law, as enacted, absolutely protects the poor man and renders any large bonuses of national irrigated land impossible forever.

And this is how the Democrats are "responsible" for national irrigation.

Resolutions by Business Men.

At the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, held at Minneapolis Oct. 15 to 17, 1902, the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the passage of the National Irrigation Act and express our profound appreciation of the aid and co-operation of President Roosevelt, and all friends of that measure in the Senate and House of Representatives, in securing the passage of that act. We believe this action by Congress marked the conception of one of the greatest projects ever undertaken by any government, and that it inaugurates a new era in the progress of this nation and the development of its internal trade and commerce and the enlargement of the home market for all our manufactures; that the rapidly as settlers will take them and repay the cost to the government of irrigation works built for their reclamation.

Why Justice Has Not Been Done Before.

The West has been for years insisting that some legislation should be inaugurated by Congress looking to the reclamation of the arid public lands owned by the government and constituting in some States 95 per cent of the area. One reason this agitation has progressed slowly has been that the portion of the country most interested in the question is scantily settled and has not the influence in national councils which numbers give.

Another reason was that it was difficult for those living in humid States to form any proper conception of the irrigation question, and the senators and Representatives from States having no direct interest in the question have been slow to acquire the information necessary to bring them to a full realization of its importance. It is not specially strange that so many American citizens should be unfamiliar with this subject. It is one that does not present itself in a practical way in the portion of our country which contains nine-tenths of our entire population. While the arid region is of vast extent, it is but thinly settled. It is estimated that under the National Irrigation Act the West will be capable of sustaining 80,000,000 people.

Well Merited Tribute.

In a leading editorial in Maxwell's Talisman, George H. Maxwell, one of the best informed men on irrigation in the United States says:

And those of this generation who will enjoy these benefits and advantages and the

untold and countless millions who will in the years and in the generations to come inhabit those lands and live in the homes which will be there created, will owe the great boon which will be theirs to the clear-sighted courage and inflexibility of purpose of President Roosevelt. It is not possible to explain in such a way as to be understood by anyone not familiar with every detail of the situation how much the friends of the national irrigation movement owe to President Roosevelt for his aid in bringing about the amendments to the irrigation bill in this session of Congress. Without his interest and friendly interposition it is doubtful whether the amendments of the bill could have been accomplished. Had it not been for the President, the friends of the national irrigation movement who stand for home-making as against land speculation, would have had to fight and defeat the compromise committee bill and then begin all over again, gather their forces and make a new start in the next Congress. As it is now, the work of the last three years has been preserved by the action of the President and the bill is now in such shape that every friend of the home-maker can heartily support it.

An Ideal American.

What this country wants now is men—not a few of them, but a multitude—a vast majority of her citizens who shall be just such men as Theodore Roosevelt, of strong and rugged physique, shirking no labor, however hard, able to stand the strain of sturdy integrity, guided by high civic ideals, standing inflexible and inexorably for the truth and the right. His own words from his address, "The Strenuous Life," may be taken as the very basis and foundation for a new source of philosophy and national policy which will guard against all social dangers if the people of this country will but heed them:

In the last analysis, a healthy state can exist only when the men and women who make it up lead clean, vigorous, healthy lives; when the children are so trained that they shall endeavor not to shirk difficulties but to overcome them, not to seek ease but to know how to wrest triumph from toil and risk. The man must be glad to do a man's work, to dare to endure and to labor, to keep himself and to keep those dependent upon him. The woman must be a housewife, the helpmate of the home-maker, the wise and zealous mother of many healthy children.

Here is a remedy that goes to the foundation. The words are those of a leader and carry with them a warning and an admonition. Theodore Roosevelt has coined a word that we should take as a national watchword and set it up as a beacon light on every hilltop throughout the nation: "Homemaker."

METHUSELAH AND THE SPHINX

Come all ye Bryan Democrats,
Your peerless leader slinks;
Come all ye bloated plutocrats,
Forget your former kinks;
The banners float for and you must vote for
Methuselah and the sphinx.

Come all ye scattered Democrats
That sulk like frightened minks,
So lean that we can see your slats,
As hungry as the lynx;
The banners float for and you must vote for
Methuselah and the sphinx.

Come all ye hopeless Democrats,
While Parker thinks he thinks,
Climb off the ship like frightened rats,
Before the old thing sinks;
The banners float for and you must vote for
Methuselah and the sphinx.
—Chicago Chronicle.

Words of Cheer for the Democracy.

It has been given out to the forlorn and drooping Democracy that "Willie Hearst is loosening up"; that he has been induced to put in a few thousands to open headquarters for the National Democratic Clubs. The hungry know well that this means that Hearst aspires to be a candidate again, but they are not worrying about 1908 now.

Four years ago Hearst was president and footer of bills for the National Democratic Clubs. The members met, if memory serves aright, at Indianapolis, expecting to greet their president. But he sent one of his hired men to receive the greetings of his admirers. This dampened the ardor of the crowd, despite the fact that their fare back home was paid. The November election settled the whole concern, but it seems that the N. D. C. is to be resurrected, what little there is left of its ashes.

Democratic Financial Management.

On the 1st of July, 1892, the last year of the Harrison administration, the total bonded debt of the United States was, in round numbers, \$55,000,000. On the 1st of July, 1897, the last year of the second Cleveland administration, the total bonded debt was \$84,000,000, an increase of \$29,000,000 during four years of perfect peace.

July 1, 1892, the annual interest charge on the public debt was \$22,803,000. July 1, 1897, it was \$34,387,000, an increase of \$11,494,000 during four years of Democratic administration.

A party that cannot administer the government during a short period of four years without largely increasing the public debt and the annual interest account is not fit to be entrusted with the control of affairs.

Two Judges with Political Pasts.

Democracy can always be depended on to blunder. The nomination of Judge Parker was a blunder, because he received his early political training from D. B. Hill, one of the most notorious wire-pullers and workers in devious ways New York has produced. The nomination of D. Cady Herrick for Governor of New York, also was a blunder, because he was "boss" of the Democratic "machine" at Albany before his election to the bench. The Albany "machine" has a reputation as unenviable as Tammany's.

The last few years of Republican administration have added untold millions to the agricultural wealth of the country by opening new markets for farm products at constantly improving prices. The beauty of the Republican policy of protection is that it develops manufacturing and agricultural interests on parallel lines.

"We do not have to guess at our convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us but they cannot accuse us of selfishness or insincerity."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

According to astronomers it is about 25 trillion of miles, as the crow flies, from the earth to Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed star. It is about the same distance from Esopus to the White House by the Democratic route.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Grot'sque Attempt by Democrats to Twist Facts for Campaign Consumption.

GROSSLY INACCURATE STATEMENTS

Country Is Not in Throes of a Disastrous Business Depression, and Workingmen Continue to Prosper—What the Figures Show.

Nothing could better illustrate the infinite capacity of the Democratic party for doing the wrong thing at the right moment than its attempt to outface acknowledged industrial conditions with the bald statement of its campaign text book—"that business depression of this year is greater than was that of 1893 and 1894."

As there are as many million American voters as there are millions engaged in industrial pursuits whose experience spans the decade, and who know this to be most fortunately false, there is no need to waste time in refuting it. The Democratic depression that prevailed from 1893 to 1897 paralyzed industry in every section of the United States, and its pinch was felt in every home. The "business depression of this year" is so largely a figment of Democratic imagination that it requires a magnifying glass to be seen, and what there is of it is rapidly fading from sight as the prospects of a great Republican victory become more certain.

But the Democratic campaign book is not satisfied with this grotesque generalization, so it attempts to controvert the Republican claim of prosperous times in farm, office and workshop with the assertion that no one is better off by reason of increased incomes, because the cost of living has increased disproportionately.

How utterly and irrationally absurd is this contention is proved by the fact that if prices were advancing more rapidly than the earnings of the great mass of the people, the great mass of the people would soon be irrefutably insolvent or their purchases would be so curtailed that the volume of business would be enormously reduced.

There is no possibility of making a scientific comparison of the relative increase in wages and the cost of living, because they are controlled by different factors. The rate of wages is controlled by industrial conditions; the cost of living is controlled by the individual. No man can fix his income at will; any man can limit his expenditures. Let conditions provide sufficient wages to the workingman, and it rests with him to say by what margin he will live within his income. The larger that income the larger his possible surplus. If better wages breeds extravagance, the result, in the language of Mearns, is misery; if they are expended with economy, the result is an accumulation of wealth and happiness.

Convincing Testimony.

Good times under Republican administration has provided the better wages, and the economy of the American people has piled up the means of contentment and happiness, as is evidenced by the following statement of the number of depositors and deposits in the savings banks of the United States for the seven years from 1893 to 1903, inclusive:

Year.	No. Depositors.	Deposits.
1893	4,890,000	\$1,785,150,957
1894	4,771,087	1,747,861,280
1895	4,875,919	1,810,507,023
1896	5,065,494	1,907,156,277
1897	5,291,132	1,989,376,625
1898	5,385,740	2,065,911,248
1899	5,687,818	2,220,360,934
1900	6,107,083	2,449,547,883
1901	6,358,723	2,597,094,580
1902	6,696,672	2,750,177,290
1903	7,305,228	2,935,334,545

The Democratic depression of 1893 and 1894, to which the campaign book inadvertently directs attention, was marked by a falling off in deposits of over \$37,000,000 in one year. Between 1893 and 1903 the average due each depositor increased from \$39 to \$417.

More significant than the increase in deposits is the fact that in 1903 there were 2,474,629 absolutely new savings bank depositors in the United States, marking an increase of nearly 50 per cent. during a period when the total population only increased 24 per cent.

Col. Wright's Summary.

Turning now to the direct comparison of the advance in wages and cost of living during the period under review, the Democrats affect the greatest contempt for the government statistics, which, under the able, conscientious and unbiased direction of Carroll D. Wright, present the following instructive summary:

Course of employment, wages, hours of labor, weekly earnings and retail prices of food, and purchasing power of weekly earnings relatively to prices of food 1893-1903.

(Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890-1899-1900.)

Year.	Employment—Relative Number.	Hours per week, relative number.	Weekly earnings, relative.	Retail prices of food, relative.	Pur. power weekly wages rel. to price of food.
1893	90.2	100.3	101.2	104.4	96.9
1894	94.1	99.8	97.4	99.8	98.9
1895	98.3	100.1	98.4	97.5	100.6
1896	100.0	99.8	99.5	95.5	104.2
1897	100.0	99.6	99.2	96.3	103.0
1898	106.3	99.7	100.0	98.7	101.2
1899	110.9	99.2	101.2	99.5	101.7
1900	115.5	98.7	104.1	100.1	103.0
1901	119.1	98.1	105.9	105.2	100.7
1902	124.6	97.3	108.3	110.3	98.6
1903	128.4	96.6	112.3	110.3	101.8

These figures present the results of an extensive investigation into the wages and hours of labor in the leading manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States during the period named. It has designed to cover thoroughly the principal distinctive occupations, and Mr. Wright, in submitting it (see Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 53, July, 1904), says: "It is believed that the data presented are more comprehensive and representative so far as the manufacturing and mechanical industries are concerned than any that have been heretofore published."

The figures as to income and expenditure are summarized from data gathered from 2,507 families, in 33 States, whose average income from all sources was \$927 a year, whose average expenditure was \$708, and whose average

expenditure for food was \$326 per family, or 42.54 per cent. of the average expenditure for all purposes. This data was corroborated by other information in less detail form, from 25,440 families, and so is entirely to be accepted as representative.

The most cursory examination of the above table reveals the fact that the purchasing power of wages, measured by retail prices of food, was 5 per cent. greater in 1903 than in 1893, and in spite of the fact that the hours per week had been reduced 3.7 per cent.

But more conducive to the wide dissemination of the prosperity than these proofs of the increased purchasing power of wages, is the fact revealed in the column giving the relative number of persons employed in the establishments investigated. Between 1894 and 1903 the increase in the number of employes receiving these wages with increased purchasing power was 34.3 per cent., while in the meantime the population of the United States only increased 21 per cent.

Democracy's Last Resort.

Disheartened and disgusted with the wide distribution of prosperity in the homes, workshops and bank accounts of American wage earners, demonstrated by these figures, the Democrats appeal to "railroad labor as affording the most accurate barometer of wages." Here, they say, "a large proportion of the employes are union men, whose wages are comparatively steady."

Then the compliers of the Democratic campaign book begin to juggle with the very averages and percentages they affect to despise. They institute comparisons between 1892, when railway wages were at high tide, and 1901, when they had scarcely recovered from Democratic recession of 1893-1896. They suppress the fact that the statistical average of railway wages was less affected by the Democratic hard times than the average of other industries, for the obvious reason that as forces were reduced in numbers the proportion of high priced employes retained because of their experience was greater.

They also conclude their comparisons with the year ending June 30th, 1902, well knowing that the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for that year only reflect a month or two of the advance in railway wages of that calendar year, which did not reach flood tide until July, 1903. Not until the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year 1903-1904 are published next summer will it be possible to make an authoritative comparison of the wages of railway employes and the cost of living in the year 1903.

But the report of the Commission for the fiscal year 1903 is available, and it furnishes the following data, which throws light on the rich slice of prosperity which has fallen to the share of railway employes:

Year.	Number.	Compensation.
1897 AND 1903:		
1903	1,312,337	\$775,321,415
1897	823,476	465,601,519

Increase per cent. 59.4
Increase of compensation relatively to over number 7.1

That this relative increase of compensation, compared with that in the number of railway employes, does not tell the whole truth is proved by the following table:

Class.	1897.	1903.	Per cent.
Enginemen	83.95	84.01	99.1
Firemen	2.05	2.28	11.2
Conductors	3.07	3.38	10.1
Other trainmen	1.50	2.17	14.2
Section foremen	1.19	1.78	4.7
Other trackmen	1.16	1.22	13.8

What the Figures Prove.

It will be observed that these six distinctive classes of railway employes, embracing almost half of all the railway employes in the United States (591,475 in 1903 against 303,563 in 1897) were receiving an average daily compensation

during the year 1902-3 more than 10 per cent. greater than during the year 1896-1897. Moreover, it is a notorious fact that these averages do not begin to represent the increase in the earnings of railway employes during the summer of 1903, when the rate of pay of certain classes was raised from 10 to 15 per cent. In that year, too, there were 227,912 more persons employed in the six classes named than in 1897, and according to the Interstate Commerce Commission they were receiving the increased daily average pay where they received nothing in the year last named.

Finally, returns gathered from the annual reports for the year ending June 30th, 1904, of eight representative railways in different parts of the country, having a total mileage of 16,587 miles, indicate that the compensation of their

employes has increased more than 10 per cent. over the year previous, while the number of their employes has remained practically stationary, as is shown in the following table:

Year ending:	No. employes.	Compensation.
1904	104,344	\$60,490,667
1903	103,891	60,253,097

Increase 453
Increase per cent. 0.4
Here at last we see truly reflected the

effect of the horizontal raise in the wages of railway employes made as the result of the widespread labor agitation in the summer of 1903. The advance was variously estimated at the time as from 12 to 15 per cent., and any statistics that fail to show it must be distorted by the introduction of some factor, such as a disproportion of low priced labor tending to reduce the average.

In connection with the above proof of the 10 per cent. advance in railway wages in one year, it should be remembered that the decline in prices began in 1903 continues.

If the Democrats are willing to accept the pay of railway labor as the most accurate barometer of wages, the Republican party can call to the witness stand 1,312,337 railway employes to testify to the fact that, measured by what it will buy, their income of 1904 is higher than it was in 1897, and nearly half a million of them can truthfully affirm that they received no compensation whatever in 1897 where, according to the above system of average compensation, they now divide some \$275,000,000 among them, or about \$568 apiece.

KILKENNY HARMONY.

That Is the Kind that Prevails Among New York Democrats.

Not since the traditional cuts of Kilkenny were hung across a line by their tails has there been such an amusing harmony of subdued discord as is heard in New York, now that Judge D. Cady Herrick has been nominated by the Democrats for governor. Judge Parker wanted Edward M. Shepard, or District Attorney Jerome nominated for governor in order to galvanize his campaign into the semblance of life.

David B. Hill wanted John B. Stanchfield, because Stanchfield best represented the organization outside of New York City, to which Mr. Hill owes his ascendancy in the State Democracy. Mr. Hill had no use for Herrick, who, as Democratic boss of Albany County, has been a thorn in his side for years. But, it is said, he accepted Herrick and put him in nomination on the principle of the salesman who sold a coat marked \$15 for \$10, on doubtful credit, because he would lose less if the bill was never paid. Hill will lose less in Herrick's defeat than if he had succeeded in nominating his friend Stanchfield.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Brooklyn boss, to whom Judge Parker owes his nomination, wanted Comptroller Grout nominated, and for a time he had Mr. Hill's ostensible support for Grout. Judge Parker and Hill went back on McCarren; the former to placate Charles F. Murphy and Tammany, and the latter because he couldn't help himself.

Tammany accepted Herrick because it was willing to accept anybody who stood for the discomfiture of Boss McCarren. As a tomahawk in the hands of Charles F. Murphy with which to dispatch McCarren, D. Cady Herrick would serve Tammany much better than either Shepard or Jerome.

Besides, did not Judge Herrick's career on the bench present sterling claims on the admiration and necessities of Tammany? His abuse of his judicial position to the political exigencies in Albany is along the line of what Tammany considers the higher way of politics. Moreover, has he not practically pardoned an official blackmailer and protector of disorderly houses by imposing a paltry fine of \$1,000 on the notorious police Captain Diamond?—a stroke of judicial leniency toward corruption in New York City peculiarly attractive to Tammany. If so would so act as judge, what prodigies of clemency to "good men" might he not perform as governor? So Tammany dropped Herrick and his record with genuine relish and noisy gusto.

Not so, however, the Democratic press of New York City. THE WORLD takes its medicine with evident nausea; the TIMES turns Herrick's picture to the wall and fixes its gaze on Judge Parker, with the reflection that one honorable nomination in four years is as far as the New York Democracy can be expected to pander to the somewhat blunted moral sentiment of its constituency. THE EVENING POST openly repudiates Herrick, saying that a proper regard for its own reputation forbids giving him the negative support of silence.

From this brief resume it may be gathered that the elements for a harmonious Democratic campaign in New York are all that could be desired—from a Republican point of view.

Parker's Admission.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance stands pat—on Republican achievements, but coyly admits that its writer would be a safer man at the National throttle than President Roosevelt so long as a Republican Senate sits on the safety valve. If the protective tariff is "robbery" he is willing to turn snafu thief; if he burglarized Panama he is willing to keep the stolen goods; if order No. 78 lets down the bars for a pension scandal he will revoke the order, but let the bars remain down just the same. It is a very pretty confession that the Republicans have administered the government so wisely, diligently and effectively that they deserve a vacation, while he tries his practice hand at running it without reversing a single lever.

Praise from a Democratic Newspaper.

The New York Times, one of the Democratic newspapers which has been denounced by President Roosevelt's Philippine policy, recently printed an editorial leader on the settlement of the Friar's land question. The article concludes: "It is creditable both to the intelligence and the humanity of the government." If the Times was less partisan it could truthfully say that every act of the Roosevelt administration in dealing with the Philippine question was creditable to the United States.

"The expenditures of the Nation have been managed in a spirit of economy as far removed from waste as from misgardiness; and in the future every effort will be continued to secure an economy as strict as is consistent with efficiency."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.