

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES

POSITIONS OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

The Former Stand for Certain Fundamental Ideas, While the Latter Are Content to Oppose Everything Offered by Their Rivals.

It is a common thing to hear it said that there is little difference in this campaign between the position of the Republican and the Democratic parties, and that some people do not care which wins.

The Republican party is planted solidly upon certain fundamental ideas, and the actual working out of those ideas forms the main rock of its support.

It is a combination of men who believe in action, led by a man of resistless energy. During the last half century the Republican party has held together the American nation and made it a nation.

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What about the Opposition? And what about the Democratic party, the party which some people are saying, is not far different, at present, from its rival?

What has the Democratic party said or done during the last half century? It has simply laid its ears back and kicked!

It has inaugurated an era of education, of sanitary reform, of civil and religious liberty in the new American possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific.

And now, after the heat and burden of work borne by its opponent, this party of ignorance, laziness, procrastination and disaster asks to be given the reins of national power!

How can any sane man say that the difference between the two great parties is not great? One means health, brains, heart, work, the solving of hard problems, the assisting of the heavily burdened, the holding of a great strong nation to its grand purpose in the bettering of mankind.

There must be something in the air which dulls perception when men can say that they find little difference this year between the two great political parties. Fatness and prosperity have caused some people to lose quick perception and judgment.

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TARIFF AND MONEY.

If One Standard Is Established, Why Not the Other?

Why should not the protective tariff policy be as firmly and irrevocably established as the Democratic party and its candidate for the Presidency concede the gold standard to be?

The gold standard was advocated by the Republican party, and on this issue the country went Republican by an overwhelming majority. The question of tariff or free trade, and tariff reform and revision, has been the issue in several national campaigns, and the people by their votes decided finally that the protective tariff principle should prevail and that this country should be recognized as favoring and supporting protection and not free trade.

was in accordance with the demand of the people, as expressed by their votes. They, the people, have just as firmly expressed their preference for protection. Neither currency nor tariff legislation is so firmly enacted that the laws could be changed by Congress if the people demanded their revision.

THE SUPPLY OF MONEY

Increase of \$112,000,000 Since Jan. 1, and \$10,000,000 a Month for Eight Years.

The total stock of money in the United States increased from \$2,763,152,323 on January 1 of this year to \$2,875,273,316 on September 1, or more than \$112,000,000, and the money in actual circulation, which was \$2,466,345,879 at the beginning of this year, rose to \$2,558,279,584 on September 1, an increase of nearly \$112,000,000.

This illustrates how the country is continually, and according to the very latest figures, gathering increased benefits from Republican policies. It shows the folly of the free silver argument for which Parker and Davis voted in 1890 and in 1900, since it demonstrates that money supplies increase not as more money may be coined, but as credit, confidence and real wealth increase from wholesome policies that bring wealth to the country and also bring the best money of the world—gold—to the country to represent that wealth.

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National bank notes outstanding have also been increasing continuously for more than a year, and especially since the first of January. On August 1, 1903, the outstanding national bank note circulation was \$417,346,487.

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Parker vs. Cleveland.

Cleveland's second administration was disastrous to the prosperity of the country; nevertheless, history will give much credit to Cleveland because of his obstinate defense of the gold standard against the assaults of his own party in Congress, and because of his Venezuela message.

But while Cleveland was doing his best to preserve the gold standard, Parker was voting for free silver. And when Cleveland wrote his Venezuela message did he have the moral support of the candidate who in his recent speech of candidature condemned as extravagant and unjustified the Republican policy of getting the nation in readiness for war?

West Virginia may turn out to be the little joker of the campaign. Wait and see who plays her to win in November.



PARKER—"I thought I was to fly to Washington?" BRYAN—"So you are; I've just made your load a little lighter."

ORDER NO. 78

Which Judge Parker Will Not Have a Chance to Revoke.

Nothing in the Democratic quiver of wheresas against President Roosevelt has failed so utterly as that arraigning his pension order, No. 78, making the proof of certain ages by old soldiers evidential facts of certain degrees of disability.

If the order had been cunningly devised to betray the great constitutional lawyers of the Democracy into making more than the usual kinds of continental asses of themselves it could not have succeeded more completely and ludicrously.

Now, what are the facts? Order No. 78 assumes that an old soldier who is 62 years of age is probably able to earn only one-half of the support the statute provides in case of total disability, at which stage he arrives when he is seventy, and says he shall be entitled to the manifest sum of \$6 per month as a pension; and it finds that at 65 he is two-thirds disabled and entitled to \$8.

There can be no serious objection to the principle of the order, which is based on the experience of mankind as to the gradual decay of human powers. By reason of strength many men are as able to "earn a support" at seventy as at thirty, but the vast majority at sixty have passed the line where they are fully capable of doing so in "the performance of manual labor," and the evil days approach when "the grasshopper shall be a burden and desire shall fail."

Order No. 78 merely recognizes the course of nature, but it draws no money out of the treasury without authority of law. It was issued March 15, 1904, to be effective April 13, 1904. Congress being in session it was reported to that body with the request that \$1,500,000 be appropriated to carry it into effect.

Exit the Parker Constitution Club, of New York, with its constitutional ears at half mast. Now, mark the sequel: On September 19 last, \$1,410,000 was covered back into the treasury as the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$1,500,000, after paying \$90,000 on 18,627 claims adjudicated in April, May and June to the end of the fiscal year.

The charge that Mr. Roosevelt is "an unsafe man" is disproved by history. He was Governor of New York for a full term and has been President three years. These are the two highest executive posts in the nation. In neither of them did he ever do an executive act that has turned out disastrously for the country?

Democratic Contraction. Contractionist would be a better name than Democrat for the party that favors anti-expansion. Favoring free silver, which meant the contraction of money and its purchasing power; the hauling down of the stars and stripes in Hawaii, the Philippines and other acquired territory; advocating curtailment of appropriations by Congress means, if carried out, the contraction of the rural free mail delivery, and of all other internal works and improvements.

It is said in New York that if Judge Herrick is elected governor this fall there will be nothing voluntary about the retirement of David B. Hill from active participation in State politics on Jan. 1, 1905. There is no room on the same mountain top at the same time for two such organizers as Herrick and Hill.

DEMOCRACY'S PLIGHT.

Bill Bryan said he'd help them; he said that he would talk; He said that he would fix things so they'd win in a walk; He went to Colorado—they know they've lost the State Because Bill Bryan acted like he's the candidate.

They sent Bill home, No more to roam, For he couldn't find a Demmy with a fine-tooth comb.

Bill Sheehan said he'd do it; he said he had a scheme; He woke up at Esopus—he found 'twas all a dream; He boasted that his tactics had bottled up New York— They found the other fellows had come and pulled the cork.

They sent Bill home, No more to roam, For he couldn't catch the voters with a fine-tooth comb.

Dave Hill said it was easy, he'd fix the thing up right, He fretted and he figured with all his main and might, And when he'd led his trump card somebody covered it— They whispered then to David: "We think you'd better quit."

They sent Dave home, No more to roam, For he couldn't find the voters with a fine-tooth comb.

Tom Taggart had his earnings—he brought out all his guile, His finger-pinching handshake, his oily, spreading smile, But up came Mr. Parker his morning sleep to break With: "Who has chloroformed you? And what is this—a wake?"

They sent Tom home, No more to roam, For he couldn't find a voter with a fine-tooth comb.

Then Arthur Pusey Gorman, as slick as slippery elm, Went on the deck as Captain, with no one at the helm, Democracy went drifting as far as far could be, And now the craft is sinking somewhere upon the sea.

They've all gone home, No more to roam— For they couldn't catch a voter with a fine-tooth comb.

Parker Forgetful. Judge Parker is either too partisan, too ignorant or too forgetful to be accurate in his statements. In alluding to the "blessings" of the Cleveland administration he neglected to say that the exports of the fiscal year 1896, when Cleveland was President, were only \$863,200,487, while last year, under Roosevelt, they reached the enormous total of \$1,460,868,185.

There is a very broad distinction between the unlimited issue of silver as a currency and its limited use; a distinction which the advocates of unlimited coinage in their extraordinary zeal seem to fail to perceive. The result, sir, which would flow from the two policies of limited and unlimited coinage would be quite divergent.

There is no Republican apathy, for we are exceedingly earnest this autumn, but we must not be too blithesome in advance. It will be necessary to do something in November. It will be necessary to turn out and vote.

AN ARTFUL DODGER

JUDGE PARKER'S DEXTERITY IN THE ART OF EVASION.

A Few Reflections Upon the Democratic Candidate's Letter of Acceptance—Document that Does Not Convince the Reader.

Few people outside of those politically interested will be found who claim to have waded through all of Alton B. Parker's letter of acceptance. Those who have performed the feat must admit fatigue. Although the tone of the letter is more clear and emphatic than that of the nervous and insipid speech of acceptance, it is without that supreme quality which fixes attention.

In some passages there is marked evidence of the foxy cleverness of David Bennett Hill. Here is the voice of Jacob indeed, but the hand is the hand of Esau. But, even with the injection of Hill there is little in the document to ward off the gentle influences of slumber-land.

In his remarks upon "Imperialism," intended to be impressive, the judicial candidate succeeds only in being solemn and dull, and his long words and long sentences lead nowhere, for he gives no instances of the violation of the liberties and constitutional rights he is so anxious to uphold. He merely winds 'round and 'round the subject he has introduced with a flourish, as "Constitutional vs. Imperialism," and ends abruptly with a general and scattering fire upon an imaginary "determined, ambitious and able executive," who might, could, would or should do something "real devilish" some day, if the Republicans are retained in power.

Will Not Follow Democrats. And the statesman of Esopus forgets a good many things, or, possibly he doesn't forget. Perhaps he never knew much about the history of the people of the United States.

"SHALL WE FOLLOW THE FOOT-STEPS OF OUR FATHERS ALONG THE PATHS OF PEACE, PROSPERITY, AND CONTENTMENT?" he asks.

NOT UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, comes a many-voiced reply.

When has the Democratic party ever led among the pleasant fields of peace, along the streams of prosperity where fed the fat flocks of contentment? PEACE!

What party plunged this nation into such a war of Rebellion as the world has never seen, and kept it there, at untold expense of blood and tears and treasure for four long years? PROSPERITY!

What party undermined the wealth and productive force, the credit and the industrial life of the United States to the appalling conditions of 1893, conditions which so worked upon the minds of men as to render them easy victims to the schemes and visions of the silver craze of 1896. CONTENTMENT!

What party has fostered within its bosom all the tireless agitators, the disturbers, cranks and misanthropic pessimists, who have had a full hand in a full country? Save us from the Democratic version of peace, prosperity and contentment!

Further Evasions. In his utterances upon the "Imperial" bogey Mr. Parker is gushing. When it gets to the tariff he settles down into the jog-trot of party dullness and fog.

The amusing assumption of Republican ideas on the Panama Canal, the irrigation of arid lands, foreign relations and American citizenship need no comment. They constitute what is an old story to Republicans, but may come as a revelation to Democrats.

Following President Roosevelt's example, Mr. Parker winds up his letter with eight or ten questions, but in selecting the questions Mr. Parker departed from the excellent model at first chosen and asks only questions which answer themselves.

It is comforting to be assured that the Democratic candidate and his associates await the people's verdict "with calmness and confidence."

So do the people themselves, especially the Republicans among them. There is really nothing to get furious about; nothing to scare the most timid Democrat in the bunch of scamy brethren.

Taggart and Illinois. As between the Democratic National Committee Chairman Thomas Taggart and the Democratic leaders of Illinois, the situation is, to put it mildly, more than melancholy.

Chairman Taggart came to Chicago and went away again leaving behind him a trail of blasted hopes. The Illinois Democrats expected to get some money from the Democratic party, affluent for the first time in many years, because the trusts are with the Democracy. But Chairman Taggart has no money to give to Illinois. Whatever else may be said of Chairman Taggart—who is a fine fellow—it has never been said of him that he was a fool. He knows better than to waste money on Illinois in this campaign, and has practically, so expressed himself.

This makes one sympathize and regret somewhat the condition of the Democratic leaders in Illinois, but exalts one's esteem of Chairman Taggart's good sense.

Anent the Democratic desire to haul down the flag in the Philippines, it may be said the Stars and Stripes has never been lowered where it has been raised as an emblem of sovereignty, except in Hawaii, where it was hauled down by Grover Cleveland, a Democrat.

The Philadelphia Press says the proposal to lower the flag in the Philippines is the first proposal of the kind that any American party has ever dared to make.

There is an army of over 1,300,000 railway employes in the United States who are not dependent on any system of campaign statistics to tell them they are better off in these years of Republican fatness than during the lean years that followed President Cleveland's second inauguration.