THE FRONTIER

O'NEILL,

NEBRASKA

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DISTRESSFUL TIMES

HARDSHIPS THAT FOLLOWED DEMOCRACY'S SUCCESS.

Lesson that Should Be Held in Vivid Remembrance So that a Repetition of Industrial Disaster May Be Averted.

The inauguration of a Democratic President in March, 1893, marked the becinning of the most distressful times ever known in this country.

In the preceding November the majorfty of the nation's working people had seen fit to try the experiment of bettering their condition through intrusting pofitical power to the Democratic party in both the administrative and legislative branches of the government. In exchange for the confidence and power thus given it, the Democratic party gave, within six months, the working people of the country the most frightful dose of general calamity it had ever experienced. Within less than one year after the industrial workers had decided, in November of 1892, not to let well enough alone, prosperity had set like the sun, there was a vast army of unemployed men, and starvation and misery reigned among tens of thousands of previously well to

The suddenness and completeness with which this terrible change in 1893 was wrought in the fortunes of the American people furnished a fearfully bitter lesson. But it is a lesson that it is better for us to hold in vivid remembrance at this time rather than learn it all over again by taking another dose of Democracy.

A search through the files of almost any leading newspaper in the United States during the four winters following the Democratic summers of 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896 would show graphic accounts of the heartrending and awful want that followed the closing of the mills, the wrecking of banks, and the destruction of confidence by the Demoeratic party.

Testimony from Union Labor. The following resolution charging the Democratic party with direct responsibil-tty for the fearful suffering of labor, was adopted by the Union Labor Club of Chicago, and was printed in the newspapers December 10, 1893:

papers December 10, 1893:

From the midst of the most prosperous era that the people of the United States have ever known, we are suddenly submerged to the depths of despair. In our own city 100,000 men and women are battling with starvation and cold. We are not alone in this; from every point of the compass in our fair land comes the wail of woe from freezing men and starving women and children. Never before in the history of our country has there been so many men, women and children dependent on the cold charities of the world for subsistence; never so many factories idle; never so many attempts to reduce wages. For these galamities there is a cause to which we were hitherto careless and indifferent, but which we now thoroughly understand and appreciate. The suicidal policy of free trade, which Grover Cleveland at its head proposes to establish regardless of the suffering it may engender, is now thoroughly understood by the working people, and unless we, that are most interested in its preservation, awake ourselves and speak in trumpet tones that policy will be pushed to the utmost extremity.

W. C. Pomeroy, vice president of the

W. C. Pomeroy, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, welcomed the thirteenth annual convention the Chicago City Hall (December 12, 1893) in the following language:

"In the name of the homeless wanderer, in this desert of stone and steel, that wayfarer whose wolfish hunger bounds frim ever onward, whose sleepless eyes wildly seek shelter and slumber. ose black despair grows darker and darker every hour, whose heart grows faint for want of food, whose shivering, shrunken form grows sick at the sight of his own shrunken shadow, whose soul is dead, I welcome you to the city, whose motto is, 'I will.'"

A Terre Haute, Ind., telegram of December 13 to the Associated Press said: "At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee this afternoon, the subcommittees appointed to make a canvass of the unemployed in Terre Haute reported by wards, showing nearly 1,500 men out of work."

An Associated Press telegram from Boston, December 13, said: lar was issued to-day to landlords by the associations for the unemployed, asserting that 80,000 workmen, having as many persons dependent upon them, are unable to find employment, and asking that no rent be required of such until they are employed. Another appeal, addressed to the citizens of Boston, asks them to see that the city provides work. A movement is on foot for a procession of the unemployed on the Common, and a meeting in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday.

Sleeping in the City Hall. (Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 13, 1903.) That contingent of "the army of the anemployed" which has found sheiter for few nights in the corridors of the City Hall returned to its old quarters again last night, bringing along many recruits. The night before, forty or more of the lodgers thought to regale themselves with candwiches, but were set upon by their less fortunate and famished comrades, and a "bread riot" was precipitated which called forth police officers to quell Notwithstanding this ruction, the chilled and starving applicant was not refused lodging room last night. came up to police headquarters dubiously, but was admitted.

At 10 o'clock the long first-floor coreidor from Washington to Randolph street was covered with men and boys fast asleep on the cold, damp pavement. Men were half reclining on the stairways, and the poor wretches on the foor had others standing over and about them, envious of the place upon which they lay, cramped, drawn up, and crowd ed by others who shared their miser

Last night Mrs. Helen M. Gougar thought to give Editor Stead a lesson in the problem of unemployed and proposed distribution of 1,000 sandwiches among the night lodgers at police headquarters This was forbidden, as a repetition of the previous night's riot was feared, and still candwiches or other food that was sent in was stored away for the night, and | the country. Why repeat the experiwhen morning came, and along with it ment? the enforced exodus of the sleeping hun-

dreds, each man as he passed out was given a bite to help him through the cheerless day ahead of him.

"It is a condition" that confronts the people of Chicago more favored than those for whom charity is evoked. There is no better advised man upon the deplorable situation than Col. W. P. Rend. Early identifying himself with "relief measures," he has kept himself advised about "the gravest problem," as he de clares it to be, "ever presented to Chi-cago for solution." Besides the thou-sands who have drifted into the city, he estimates "over 100,000 resident workmen in our city are out of employment.'

TROPICAL POSSESSIONS.

We Need All We Have and Could

Profitably Increase the Number. The Democratic and "Anti-Imperialistic" opponents of Republican national control say we do not need tropical possessions. Such, for instance, as the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. In saying this they overlook the fact that our imports of tropical and sub-tropical products in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, amounted to the enormous sum \$430,556,775—nearly \$1,500,000 for

ch working day of the year. The great growth in these imports in a single generation is shown by the following record, using figures compiled by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor: 1870\$139,800,086 1890 297,716,578 430,556,775

The increase here given of \$158,000,000 in twenty years, and \$291,000,000 in thirty-four years, emphasizes our need of tropical possessions in the most striking manner. Our imports from the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii are included in the following proportions:

Hawaii\$25,133,533 Philippines 12,066,934 Porto Rico 11,576,912

Here we see that our present tropical possessions are only sending us about 11 per cent of the tropical products we con-We not only need those islands and all they produce, but we also need to do all in our power to increase the total and diversity of their products. More than that, we also need more possessions of the same kind. It would pay us to buy some more—the Danish and other West Indies, for instance. It stands to reason that as we must pay out so large an amount each year, it would be best to send the money to our own possessions, to benefit our own native and American interests, rather than it should go to countries in which we do not have

any personal pecuniary interest.

By quantities, our main tropical imports in the years 1870 and 1904 were:

	1870.	1904.
Sugar, lbs1	,196,000,000	4,675,000,000
Coffee, lbs	235,250,000	998,831,000
Rice, lbs	43,123,000	154,261,000
Tea, lbs	47,408,000	112,898,000
India rub-		
ber, lbs	9,624,000	59,446,000
Tobacco		
leaf, lbs	6,256,000	33,548,000
Cocoa, lbs	3,640,000	72,777,000
Cotton, lbs	1,698,000	69,822,000
Silk, lbs	583,000	16,722,000
Olive oil,		
gallons	251,000	1,713,000

Fibers, tons. 43,000 299,000 In some of these raw products increases we see the value of the protective tariff against foreign goods made of the same classes of raw products. Raw silk, for example, thirtyfold increase in a single generation. Hence our silk fac-tories. Then fibers, a nearly sevenfold increase; india rubber, a sixfold increase. In money values the main comparisons are:

1870.

Bugat	000,002,000	\$100,734,000
Coffee	24,234,000	70,000,000
Silk	3,017,000	46,100,000
India rubber	3,459,000	42,214,000
Fibers	1,376,000	34,403,000
Fruits & nuts.	7,416,000	24,990,000
Tobacco & mfrs.	4,181,000	21,803,000
Tea	13,863,000	18,229,000
Vegetable oils.	2.511.000	10,227,000
Gums	1,288,000	10,171,000
Cocoa	418,000	9,600,000
Cotton (Egyp-		0,000,000
tian)	331,000	9,402,000
Spices	1,513,000	4,366,000
Cabinet woods.	670,000	4,124,000
	0.0,000	1,121,000

Rice 1,007,000 3,075,000 Opium Dye woods and 1,776,000 2.350,000 extracts 1,337,000 Indigo 1,202,000 1,282,000 Of the excellence of Porto Rican cof 1.282,000 fee over the cheaper grades from Brazil and other countries, President Roose velt and others have testified. Rico needs help, particularly in her cof-

fee industry. Buying more of her coffee

would be an easy way for us to afford some of the help she needs. It is now generally known that in the Philippines there are many varieties of cabinet woods in profusion, equal in quality and more beautiful in appearance than those we now buy from South America. The forests of the islands also abound in gums of all the kinds we use. The islands also produce indigo, dye woods and extracts, and several of the products named .- (See "Philippine Gazeteer" and "Philippines, products of," Encyclopedia Americana, in press.)

In the face of the above facts, the only "Imperialism" is our imperial need of tropical possessions to grow our own tropical products.

WALTER J. BALLARD. Schenectady, N. Y.

Catholics Prefer Roosevelt. Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee members of the Catholic church when he

says:
"I believe that President Roosevelt's policy in regard to the Philippine friars has met the approval of the Vatican authorities, and that there is a feeling that in case of his election they would be as sured of straightforward and considerate treatment. I ersonally I should be glad to see President Roosevelt elected President."

"The wage-worker would do well to remember that if protection is robbery, and is to be punished according. ly, he will be the first to pay the penilty; for either he will be turned adrift entirely, or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point."-

Only twice in forty years have the American people placed the Democratic party in power, and in both of those instances its victory fell like a blight upon "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."



G. O. P .- "Irrevocably and Firmly Fixed."

A GREAT QUALITY.

Roosevelt Quick to Think and Act, but Always Wisely.

President Roosevelt is being attacked as a possible danger to the country because of his alert, quick mind and prompt action. The scare-cat variety of politicians are crying him down on this is-

It is a common error, the belief that because a man thinks quickly, and acts promptly in an emergency, he is a rash or dangerous individual. To the slow man, one whose mental processes are naturally labored, it is incredible that another mind, differently constituted from his own, may arrive almost instantly at the solution of a question which would occupy the attention of the heavier moving brain for a long time.

Celerity of judgment and action are characteristics of some very great men, though not by any means is this an attribute of them all. Whenever this quality is conspicuous in a man, his critics, friendly and adverse alike, accuse him of rashness. After a long trial such a man often convinces his friends that his instant judgment was well founded, his prompt action well taken. But his enemies never will allow this.

A practical illustration taken from the most commonplace fields of life shows how unfounded is the idea that quick thought and action are dangerous. A horseman, a football player, a locomotive engineer, a woodsman felling a tree, all these at times must instantly grasp a sitnation, judge accurately as to distances. chances and certainties, and act, with the rapidity of light, upon the mind's direction. "Dispatch is the soul of busi-This is the motto of every great manipulator in the field of business and finance. The money-makers decide instantaneously, in a crisis, and he who most quickly thinks, and thinks right, acting boldly upon his own judgment, is the winner. There was never any such thing as a successful fighter who was slow of brain, languid in motion.

It is a great quality, that of being able to think quickly, and think right at the same time. It is said of some horses that they "look over the whole ground.' There are men who do the same thing, taking in the entire situation in one comprehensive glance. born soldier does this. So does the born statesman.

When the ship of state is headed toward the rocks the executive officer must be quick to see and prompt to steer away from the danger. To wait would be fa-When advantage to the State is waiting, the executive head should be instantly alert to the potentialities of the moment, and competent to act upon the case at once, for opportunity waits for no man.

thought, scattered as to attention, late in action, they should not suspect the quick, alert, concentrated minds of men more gifted than themselves. As a matter of fact, the public admires, trusts and believes in the man of quick thought and action. It has more faith in the man who knows his own mind than it can have in the man who waits for help public criticism they have had the Confrom within or without to make it up. Events have shown that President thinks quickly and thinks right; that he acts promptly, and wisely. What more could be asked, brethren of

The Safest Strip. The strip of land which lies between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean has practically already gone Republican. It may be said frankly of our All the trade and commerce of the the Promised Land.

the slow-going order?

Pacific coast is going to float westward. The Republican party is endeavoring to promote this trade in every way, and the Democratic party, under the cry of "Imperialism," is trying to embarrass it in every way. Well, the western fringe of the States of the United States is peopled by intelligent human beings. Is there any question as to how they will

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS.

They Receive Abuse of Democrats and

have been a bad lot, personally and poverdict of the people was handed in on their ballots, judgment was given-save in two cases in forty-four years-for the Republicans. Impartial history acquits every Republican President of criminal intents and acts. In doing his duty to the people Mr. Lincoln became a martyr. No ruler was ever more vilified and denounced. His body in life, his spirit in death, represent the dividing line between loyalty and disloyalty, between the cohesion of the States or their disintegration. When a Democrat, be he leader or follower, writes or talks of the Republican party as a nation-destroyer through its measures or its Presidents, it is because he does not know or does not care to remember that Buchanan, who as a Democrat, shaped the course of his administration so that the advocates of secession might have a quick and easy victory; it was this Democratic President who left to his Republican successor and the loyal people he had been chosen to govern, an empty treasury, a corporal's guard of an army, a wreck of a navy, dismantled fortresses, and legions of of-ficeholders ulcerated with a disloyalty that the stern lessons of war and years of Christian peace have not entirely eradcated. And before Buchanan were Democratic administrations whose acts were seemingly studied preludes to his crime. The lineage of the Democratic party is a record of broken pledges conceived in political iniquities and strangled at their birth. It is the Democratic party to which the people owe four years of civil war and eight years of such misgovernment that the rich became poor and the poor starved.

It has been the province of the Re publican party to undo the work of its opponents; it has again and again saved the nation from degenerating to a low grade in nationalities, and it has enforced respect throughout the world for a country which the Democrats had brought into contempt.

Of course the Democrats assail Repub-Because the mass of men are slow in lican Presidents and their nominees for the place of Chief Executive; they do this more by innuendo than by direct accusation-a stabbing in the dark rather than a fight in the sunlight. But there is always this in favor of the Republican party's Presidents from the time they begin to make history for the nationthat for their support in the ordeal of stitution of the Union, its Congresses, and the voice of the people.

> His Morning Plange. When morning dawns, the next day after, Then Parker will with chilly shiver Dive where he will not hear our laugh-

He'll take his swim in old Salt River. Bryan, in likening Parker to Mosos, who was slow of speech, rapped the friends, the enemy, that they need not Democratic candidate very hard. Bibliwaste time or money on the Pacific coast. cal authority says Moses never entered

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Another Evidence of President Roose velt's Sagacity. Mr. Roosevelt the President is prov-

seems he has anticipated the Emperor of Germany as to The Hague Peace Convention, where war may be considered in all its perplexities of inception and conduct. The American and German rulers are looking to the future with a view of decreasing the causes for hostili-ties; or, if there must be war, of chang-Support of the People.

According to the Democrats, the Rebatant nations. Our government has publican Presidents, every one of them, steadily and persistently held to certain propositions as to the rights of neutrals, litically. Each and all of them were and is prepared to urge their adoption at declared to be ruining the country; but the convention. The positions taken by when the day of reckoning came, and the the United States are for our future concern and welfare in case this country should again be forced into fighting. This action is a long look ahead, it is to be hoped; but as long as war is a possibility it is statesmanlike sagacity that seeks in advance to minimize its hardships; and where we are neutrals it is busines on the part of this government to know beforehand the scope of a neutrality nec essarily international. This move on Mr. Roosevelt's part is not at all usurpation as Judge Parker would be likely to define it if he were to be consistent. It is, rather, a diplomatic move in the interes of humanity, and a matter for approva by people of all nationalities, especially those gathered in America. If Mr. Roosevelt should be continued as Presi-dent his ideas in this matter will undoubtedly receive consideration at The Hague convention when held; but if a Democrat be chosen to succeed him the matter will be dropped for two reasons at least-it being foreign to the avowed policy of the Democratic party as to interference in Old World matters, and also because the proposition is of Republican origin. It is well for the people to understand that the advancement of the nation as shown under Republican direction will halt under that of the Demo crats, and then be followed, as in other years of their supremacy, by retrogres sion and by ruin as soon as the vitality given to the country's affairs by the Republicans has been exhausted.

The President Would Do. Here is an incident that illustrates one trait of the President's character-a trait that tends to make him popular While James Jeffrey Roche was having a chat with President Roosevelt in the White House last week the telephone bell was ringing somewhat persistently says the Boston Herald. There being no attendant at hand the President excused himself and went to answer the repeated call. This is the conversation that took place on the line according to the testimony of the distinguished gentleman at President's end of it:

"Well, what is it?" "Hello, is Archie there?"

'No, he's not." "Who's this I'm talking to?"

"The President." "Well, you'll do. Tell Archie to come

over and play ball." And the President proceeded to execute the order, as directed.

"From time to time [tar'ff] schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country; but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system."-Roose eit's letter of acceptance.

Dr. T. J. McCoy, one of the most prominent Democrats in Warrick county, Indiana, has created a sensation at Boonville by renouncing Democracy and coming out strongly for Roosevelt and Fair-

BOOMERANG FIGURES.

DANGEROUS MATERIAL IN THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Comparisons Showing How that Party Increased Government Expenditures More than 51 Per Cent. in a Twelve-Year Period.

The Democratic campaign writers and speakers are making use of highly dangerous material when they use figures to show the large increase in government expenditures under Republican administration. Alton B. Parker said to the Democratic editors at Rosemount:

During Mr. Cleveland's first term the average annual expenditure was about \$289,000,000. For the last three years it has been about \$519,000,000. The governmental expenditure last year mounted up to \$582,000,000, which is not equaled by any year since the civil war, with the exception of the year of the Spanish war.

Why did Mr. Parker use the figures merely of Cleveland's first term? Why did he not make use of the figures for President Cleveland's second term? Had these entered into the comparison it would have been shown that expenditures gained with the same proportional rapidity in Democratic times as in Republican times-and in some directions, like interest on the public debt, they gained more. The Democratic party, to use a legal term, is "estopped" from criticism of Republican increase in expenditures when the figures comparing Democratic expenditures, twelve years apart, show that the Democrats, just like the Republicans, were forced to follow the rapid growth of the country with increased expenditures for the government.

The total expenditures of President Cleveland's last fiscal year, 1897, were \$365,774,159 as against \$242,483,139 for those of his first year as President, 1886 -a gain of over 51 per cent. in the twelve-year period.

The total expenditures for the four

years of Cleveland's first administration, 1886 to 1890, were \$1,052,065,894. The total expenditures during Cleveland's second administration, 1893 to 1897, were \$1,441,674,184.

Comparing the first year of Cleveland's first term with the last year of his sec-ond term, the following were the expendi-

ı	Civil and miscella-	1886.	1897.
ì	neous		\$90,401,261
ı	War Department		48,950,016
ě			34,561,546
ì	Indian service		13,016,802
	Pensions		141,053,165 37,791,117
Ì	Tot.expenditures.\$	242,483,139	\$365,774,157

For the last fiscal year, 1904, the gevernment expenditures were:

Civil and miscellaneous (exclusive of \$50,000,000 Panama Canal payment) \$136,766,708 War Department 115,035,411 Navy Department 102,356,102 Indian service 120,488,350 Pensions 142,550,266 Interest on debt 24,646,400

Total\$532,402,322

Interest on the Public Debt. As regards interest on the public debt, the figures of the Harrison administraing himself to be a long-headed man. It tion that intervened between the two Cleveland administrations are of interest. The interest payments for the year 1892, the last year of Republican rule, were \$23,378,116, as against \$51,580,146 for the first fiscal year of Cleveland's first administration. Then, during Cleve-land's second administration the public debt was increased \$260,000,000, and the ing its conduct beneficially for non-com-batant nations. Our government has ed to \$23,378,116, in 1897 amounted to \$37,791,110. But in 1904 the interest on the public debt was only \$24,646,490, this reduction having been due chiefly to the economy rendered possible through the financial act of March, 1900, which nearly every Democrat in Congress voted against.

The most important increase in expenditures under Republican rule has been for the navy—and this policy of upbuilding the navy was a pet policy of the late W. C. Whitney, President Cleveland's Secretary of the Navy, whom Democrats often term the father of the modern American navy. During the Cleveland years, expenditures for the navy increased \$19,-000,000, and the Navy Department expenditures for 1904, compared with those for 1897, Cleveland's last year, show an increase of \$68,000,000, the bulk of which increase is for construction of new ships.

In consideration of the fact that the United States has increased nearly 50 per cent. in population and more than 100 per cent. in wealth since Grover Cleveland was first inaugurated, the in-creased expenditures of government would naturally seem to be entirely jus-

If they are not, the Democrats should, at least in fairness, be willing to criticise the increase in Democratic years just as much as the increase in Republican

WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

Fresh Evidence of Roosevelt's Sym-

pathy with Wage Karners.

It has been repeatedly stated that
President Roosevelt never misses an opportunity to show his sympathy for wage-earners. Here is a fresh evidence of the truth of this assertion. "During the existing administration," says the Chicago Tribune, "the United States for the first time has intervened in a private damage suit. Nothing was known of the order until Senator Knox, late Attorney General, mentioned it the other day. A brakeman was injured, after the act requiring the use of safety appliances on interstate railroads had gone into effect, while endeavoring to couple cars which had not been equipped in accordance with law. He brought suit for damages in a United States court, but was ansuccessful. The case was called to the attention of the President, and, as he saw that the decision of the lower court nullified a great remedial statute, he directed a petition for a writ of certiorari to be filed to remove the case to the Supreme Court. It will decide whether a law which was passed to protect the lives of hundreds of thousands of railroad workers can be violated with impunity.'

The Democrats are everlastingly referring to Jackson and Jefferson as the political demigods of the past. No one can tell what Jefferson would do were he alive to-day. He was a good man, and a schemer and dreamer in politics. Anyone can tell what Jackson would do were he alive to-day. He would be with Roosevelt. He in a less educated wag was the same kind of man