

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 beginning of the most distressful times ever known in this country.

In the preceding November the majority of the nation's working people had seen fit to try the experiment of bettering their condition through intrusting political power to the Democratic party in both the administrative and legislative branches of the government.

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 Democratic party.

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

From the midst of the most prosperous era that the people of the United States have ever known, we are suddenly merged to the depths of despair. In our own city 100,000 men and women are battling with starvation and cold.

A. Terre Haute, Ind., telegram of December 13 to the Associated Press said: "At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee this afternoon, the subcommittee 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: "A circular 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."

Sleeping in the City Hall. (Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 13, 1904.) That contingent of "the army of the unemployed" which has found shelter for a few nights in the corridors of the City Hall returned to its old quarters again last night, bringing along many recruits.

Last night Mrs. Helen M. Gouzar 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.

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 the country. Why repeat the experiment?

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.

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.

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.

Total \$48,777,379 Here we see that our present tropical possessions are only sending us about 11 per cent of the tropical products we consume.

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

Table with 3 columns: Product, 1870, 1904. Includes Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Tea, India rubber, Tobacco, Cocoa, Cotton, Silk, Olive oil, Fibers.

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.

Of the excellence of Porto Rican coffee over the cheaper grades from Brazil and other countries, President Roosevelt and others have testified.

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.

WALTER J. BALLARD, Schenectady, N. Y.

Catholics Prefer Roosevelt. Archbishop Messner of Milwaukee voices the sentiments of thousands of 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 assured of straightforward and considerate treatment."

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

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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.

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.

A practical illustration taken from the most commonplace fields of life shows how unfounded is the idea that quick thought and action are dangerous.

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.

Because the mass of men are slow in thought, scattered as to attention, late in action, they should not suspect the quick, alert, concentrated minds of men more gifted than themselves.

Events have shown that President Roosevelt thinks quickly and wisely; that he acts promptly, and thinks. What more could be asked, brethren of the slow-going order?

The Safest Strip.

The strip of land which lies between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean has practically already gone Republican.

When morning dawns, the next day after, Then Parker will with chilly shiver Dive where he will not hear our laughter— He'll take his swim in old Salt River.

"TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

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.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS.

They Receive Abuse of Democrats and Support of the People. According to the Democrats, the Republican Presidents, every one of them, have been a bad lot, personally and politically.

Each and all of them were declared to be ruining the country; but when the day of reckoning came, and the verdict 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 officeholders ulcerated with a disloyalty that the stern lessons of war and years of Christian peace have not entirely eradicated.

And before Buchanan were Democratic administrations whose acts were seemingly studied precedents 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 Republican 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 in to contempt.

Of course the Democrats assail Republican 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 nation—that for their support in the ordeal of public criticism they have had the Constitution of the Union, its Congresses, and the voice of the people.

His M-rating Plunge.

When morning dawns, the next day after, Then Parker will with chilly shiver Dive where he will not hear our laughter— He'll take his swim in old Salt River.

Bryan, in hkening Parker to Mosses, who was slow of speech, rapped the Democratic candidate very hard. Biblical authority says Mosses never entered the Promised Land.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE.

Another Evidence of President Roosevelt's Sagacity.

Mr. Roosevelt the President is proving himself to be a long-headed man. It 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 hostilities; or, if there must be war, of changing its conditions beneficially for non-combatant nations.

Our government has steadily and persistently held to certain propositions as to the rights of neutrals, and is prepared to urge their adoption at the convention. The positions taken by 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 business on the part of this government to know beforehand the scope of a neutrality necessarily 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 interest of humanity, and a matter for approval by people of all nationalities, especially those gathered in America.

If Mr. Roosevelt should be continued as President 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 Democrats, and then be followed, as in other years of their supremacy, by retrogression 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.

And the President proceeded to execute the order, as directed. "From time to time [tariff] 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."—Roosevelt'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 favoring out strongly for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

BOOMERANG FIGURES.

DAINGEROUS MATERIAL IN THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Comparison 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.

During Mr. Cleveland's first term the average annual expenditure was about \$293,000,000. 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 total expenditures of President Cleveland's last fiscal year, 1897, were \$365,774,159 as against \$242,483,130 for those of his first year as President, 1896—a gain of over 51 per cent. in the twelve-year period.

Comparing the first year of Cleveland's first term with the last year of his second term, the following were the expenditures:

Table comparing expenditures for 1896 and 1897. Categories include Civil and miscellaneous, War Department, Navy Department, Indian service, Pensions, Interest on debt, and Total.

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

Table showing government expenditures for 1904. Categories include Civil and miscellaneous, Canal payments, War Department, Navy Department, Indian service, Pensions, Interest on debt, and Total.

Interest on the Public Debt.

As regards interest on the public debt, the figures of the Harrison administration 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 Cleveland's second administration the public debt was increased \$200,000,000, and the interest payments, which in 1892 amounted 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 increased expenditures of government would naturally seem to be entirely justified.

WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

Fresh Evidence of Roosevelt's Sympathy with Wage Earners.

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 unsuccessful. 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 way was the same kind of man.