

AMERICA'S GREAT NEED OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The question, "What will be the effect upon the commerce of the United States by our possession of the Philippines?" is answered as follows:

Second—They will supply an immediate market for from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of American products and manufactures annually, and twice this sum later.

The commerce of this half of the world's population, of which Manila may be made the great commercial center, now amounts to more than \$2,000,000,000 per annum, and its annual purchases to about \$1,200,000,000 per annum, or, as above indicated, practically \$100,000,000 per month. Practically all of this vast sum which is sent to other parts of the world by the United States is expended for goods which the people of this country are now seeking a market. Cotton and cotton goods, broadstuffs, provisions, dairy products, manufactures of iron and steel and wood, the products of the farm and factory, are demanded by the people of that part of the world.

Year.	Value.
1895	\$315,707,698
1900	351,353,246

Within the last fifty years there has been an awakening in the Orient. Japan has become modernized and China is certain to be opened in large degree to western enterprise. The total trade of the Far East, Australasia and the islands of the Pacific last year was as follows:

Total Asia and
Oceania . . . \$1,145,860,000 \$1,230,124,000

Most of the American export trade with Asia is with countries bordering on the Pacific. The shipments of American merchandise to these countries has increased enormously. How much the subjoined figures show:

But it is not alone to Asia that our exports are expanding. The same is equally true as to Oceania. Our exports to Australasia are nearly three times as large as they were in 1895; to Havana, four times as large; to the Philippines, twenty times as large. The details of these exports follow:

We are using more and more of the products of our island possessions every year. Hawaii, which was developed by American capital, shows an amazing increase in exports to the United States. When quiet is fully restored in the Philippines and when Porto Rico is fully recovered from the hard times incident to

Total\$14,136,839 \$29,757,526

The Philippines have never been developed and not only can they produce anything and everything in abundance which grows in the tropics, but they are known to have deposits of coal, iron ore, copper, gold, silver and other minerals.

THE RECORD IN A NUTSHELL.

Here is the record of the three years under the Dingley law, compared with the three preceding years under the Wilson law:

Increase in importation of manufacturers materials..	113,416,200
Increase in exportation of manufactures	373,204,966

Our exports have nearly doubled since 1895.

Such is the record of commercial expansion under the fostering care of the present administration.

No stronger argument in favor of holding our own markets by the application of the principle of protection, and then seeking the world's markets, has ever been made.

September, 1900.	
Exports.....	\$115,634,210
Imports	59,562,906

.....

The United States is now the world's greatest producer of iron, steel and coal, as well as of copper, cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and many other articles entering into the daily requirements of man.

DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1805-11-19.
Without Consent of the governed.
(Area 184,760,560 acres.)

FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1848.
Without Consent of the governed.
(Area 334,443,520 acres.)

DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1803.
Without Consent of the governed.
(Area 565,166,080 acres.)

DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1835-1845.
Without Consent of the governed.
(Area 242,235,840 acres.)

ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES.
(Area 521,652,000 acres.)

FORCIBLE DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1898-1904.
Without Consent of the governed.
(Area 44,639,000 acres.)

Control demanded by DEMOCRATIC PARTY, 1892, without regard to Consent of governed.

Protection Assures Manufacturers Their Home Market and Exports Follow.

Instead of "stimulating" it, the law all but strangled it. Millions of wage earners were driven out of employment. Soup houses were opened. Free Bread and Free Clothes were the Democratic watch-word.

In proof of this the following statement has been prepared showing the exports of principal manufactured articles under three years of low tariff and protection, respectively:

Articles.	Fiscal years	Fiscal years
	1895, 1896 and 1897. (Under Wil- son law.)	1898, 1899 and 1900. (Under Ding- ley law.)
1.	100	100
2.	100	100
3.	100	100
4.	100	100
5.	100	100
6.	100	100
7.	100	100
8.	100	100
9.	100	100
10.	100	100
11.	100	100
12.	100	100
13.	100	100
14.	100	100
15.	100	100
16.	100	100
17.	100	100
18.	100	100
19.	100	100
20.	100	100
21.	100	100
22.	100	100
23.	100	100
24.	100	100
25.	100	100
26.	100	100
27.	100	100
28.	100	100
29.	100	100
30.	100	100
31.	100	100
32.	100	100
33.	100	100
34.	100	100
35.	100	100
36.	100	100
37.	100	100
38.	100	100
39.	100	100
40.	100	100
41.	100	100
42.	100	100
43.	100	100
44.	100	100
45.	100	100
46.	100	100
47.	100	100
48.	100	100
49.	100	100
50.	100	100
51.	100	100
52.	100	100
53.	100	100
54.	100	100
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56.	100	100
57.	100	100
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66.	100	100
67.	100	100
68.	100	100
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72.	100	100
73.	100	100
74.	100	100
75.	100	100
76.	100	100
77.	100	100
78.	100	100
79.	100	100
80.	100	100
81.	100	100
82.	100	100
83.	100	100
84.	100	100
85.	100	100
86.	100	100
87.	100	100
88.	100	100
89.	100	100
90.	100	100
91.	100	100
92.	100	100
93.	100	100
94.	100	100
95.	100	100
96.	100	100
97.	100	100
98.	100	100
99.	100	100
100.	100	100

Wood manu- factures	22,268,008	30,044,482
Paraffin	12,633,551	21,437,989
Paper and manu- factures of....	8,232,295	17,188,007

Which is best for American labor?
Commercial expansion or commercial
stagnation?

AS TO ISLAND ABANDONMENT

Carried to their logical conclusion, Mr. Bryan's ideas about abandonment of the Philippines would involve the retrocession of Florida and our main west of the Mississippi river to the original owners, and presumably by them back to the Indians.

The cost of these additions to the country and the value of property now on the land so acquired are below:		
	Cost.	Property Value.
Louisiana purchase.....	\$15,000,000	\$5,737,946,791
Florida cession	5,000,000	182,553,238

There is ten billion dollars and more from an investment of sixty-eight million dollars.

A few years from now when American enterprise has full sway in the Philippines, when peace is wholly restored and property is safe, a similar era of development will follow there, and the idea of abandonment will be ridiculed even by the Bryanites.

"Men who use their brains to think with are not to be bullied by phrases. Imperialism," for instance. The Philippines are in point. A splendid naval victory has made us masters there. That imperialism which means the spreading of American power, free institutions, human happiness, is not imperialism to be feared by anybody who has faith in the vitality of this republic, and confidence in the Democratic principles on which it is founded."—Hearst's New York Journal, Democratic, July 1, 1898.

"Our trade balances can not fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,813, and in 1900 \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,689,770,190—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897, inclusive."—William McKinley.

3. Manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before, and formed a larger share of the total imports than on any former occasion.

	Value 1903.	Value 1894.
Exports.....	\$1,394,186,371	\$654,094,622
Imports.....	849,714,670	892,140,572
Total trade.....	\$2,243,901,041	\$1,547,135,194
Excess of Exports in 1900.....	\$544,471,701	
Excess of Imports in 1894.....		\$237,145,950

The increase in exports has affected all classes of producers—farmers, manufacturers, lumbermen and miners have all had a share in building up this marvelous export trade of the United States. The increase by classes is shown in the following table:

The trade of the United States has grown with every large and small country of the world. Europe is still our heaviest buyer, but Asia and Oceania show the greatest percentage of trade expansion. South American business has developed the least of all. The exports to the grand divisions in 1894 and 1900 were:

Imports.	1894.	1900
Europe.....	\$205,077,385	\$440,509,480
North America.....	166,962,559	129,030,875

The expansion of American foreign trade during the past three years has been the surprise and the envy of all other nations. American goods, American energy, American enterprise are usable in every part of the civilized world. Whether it be in supplying food to Europe, locomotives to Liberia, electrical goods and machinery to Australia, mining machinery to South Africa, or bridging the Nile at Atbara, American genius and push is everywhere to be seen.

It enables the producing classes to find better and wider markets.
Do you want it to continue?
Do you want it to develop still more?
A vote for McKinley and Roosevelt next month will be an answer that you do.

Filipinos Would Be Quiet but for This Election.

Rear Admiral Watson, late commander of the American naval squadron in oriental waters, has returned to this country, probably from his last cruise. He

grew up a feeling of loyalty and gratitude to the United States, that feeling has been planted there by the American soldier, once his bitterest and most re-

tries and on many seas. I have never yet seen it stand for oppression or bad faith with any people, weak or strong. And I know that it does not stand for bad faith now."

Dr. J. H. Hollender, treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, and formerly associate professor of economics of the Johns Hopkins University, delivered an address to graduate students of the university a few evenings ago, on the condition of the island. After describing the manner of government and the conditions of local self-government, he said:

"The condition of affairs is hopeful, and everywhere the best element of the island is rallying to the support of Mr. McKinley's administration. The feeling is growing among the people that the ad-

ministration is doing its best to benefit the island. What Porto Rico needs is an intelligent appreciation of the real conditions of Americans. I do not now think that an intelligent man could feel that the Porto Rico people were anything

that the Porto Rico tariff was anything but a necessary fiscal device. We need \$2,000,000 for the island if we are to accomplish anything. The alternatives of the tariff law were either a subsidy from the United States, or else the pauperization of the island. At the present time if the alternatives were presented of deriving the necessary money from direct taxation or from the tariff, the decision would be overwhelmingly in favor of the tariff. The discontent that once existed was caused by the delay that occurred in taking any action at all."