OUR COMMERCIAL AND TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

AMERICA'S GREAT NEED OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Grouped around Manila as a point of distribution is the most densely populated part of the world. More than \$00,000,000 people form the population of Japan, Asiatic Russia, China, French Cochin China, Siam, British India, Australasia, the Dutch East Indies, etc., all of which are nearer to Manila as a point of distribution than to any other great commercial center, while such cities as Shanghai, Canton and others are as near to Manila as Havana is to the city of New York.

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

First-They can supply a large proportion of the \$350,000,000 worth of tropical and sub-tropical products which this country imports annually. The sum can thus be expended under the American flag and for the benefit both of the people of the islands and those of our own citizens having investments in the islands.

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.

Third-By far the most important feature of these island acquisitions in the Pacific is their prospective effect upon our trade with the countries commercially adjacent to them, and especially to the Philippines. The imports of the countries commercially adjacent to the Philippines amount to about \$1,200,000,000 annually, or practically \$100,000,000 per month. Nearly all of these importations are of the classes of articles for which the people of the United States are now attempting to find a market.

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 than the United States is expended for the class of goods for which the people of this country are now seeking a market. Cotton and cotton goods, breadstuffs, 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.

WHERE WE LEAD.

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.

The United States is now the

Referring to the need of supplying our own tropical products-it may be well to call attention to the value of such imports in the years 1895 and 1900. They were:

Year.	Value
	 \$315,707.0

1900 351,353,246 Included in this are indigo, rice, sugar, spices, hemp. coffee, tea, rubber, fruits, certain woods and such products which can only come from the tropics. They can be produced in the Philippines in sufficient quantities to supply all American requirements.

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 westcin enterprise. The total trade of the Far East, Australasia and the islands of the Pacific last year was as follows:
 Of the Pacific last year was as 100003.

 Country.
 Imports.
 Exports.

 British East Indies.\$221,552,305
 \$365,217,000

 British Australasia 277,879,000
 278,708,000

 China
 193,266,000
 142,923,000

 apan
 110,200,000
 107,450,000

 Straits Settlements 109,955,000
 97,822,000

 Dutch East Indies.
 66,458,000
 80,081,000

 Russia, Asiatic
 21,579,000
 29,456,000

 Slam
 19,384,000
 23,280,030

 Philippine Islands.
 15,200,000
 12,300,000

 Mauritius
 15,010,000
 15,652,000



Our exports have nearly doubled since 1895.

Our imports have slightly increased in the same time.

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

The Treasury Department has just issued a statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of September, together with a statement of the imports and exports for the period of nine months ending September 30, for a series of years.

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.

According to the statement issued the imports and exports during September were as fol-

Imports 59,562,906

ing is equally gratifying. Thus:

Excess of Exports \$ 56,071,304 For the nine months ending September 30, 1900, the show-

REPUBLICAN. Nine months ending Septem-

ber 30, 1900. Exports\$1,031,686,401 Imports..... 624,461,506 Excess Exports .. \$ 407,224,895

Compare this with the record of the first nine months of

1895, when Democratic theories of foreign trade were put into practice; when a low tariff stimulated imports, and when the idleness of American factories was a damper to our exports. This record is as follows:

DEMOCRATIC. Nine months ending September 30, 1895: Imports\$601,043,139 Experts 557,927.466 Excess Imports\$ 43,115,673

That, in a nutshell, is the difference between Democratic theory and Republican practice. While our exports have NEARLY DOUBLED, our imports are but slightly more than they were in Democratic days, and the increase is entirely due to the greater demand for manufacturers' materials which are used in our busy mills where American labor is actively employed at good wages.

COMMERCIAL EXPANSION AND WHAT IT MEANS TO US

"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,-779,190-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.

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1900:

1. The total commerce of the year surpasses by \$317,720,250 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history exceeds \$2,000 .-000,000.

2. The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before.

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

4. Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before, and formed a much larger share of the total exports than on any former occasion.

Our trade in 1900 compares with that of 1894 as follows:

Value 1900, Exports	Vaine 1804. \$654,094,622 892,140,572
Total trade	\$1,547,135,194
Excess of Exports in 1900	\$237,145,950

Right in these two tables is the story of the commercial expansion of he United States and of the benefit of protecting our own industries.

As compared with 1894, our imports have decreased and our exports have double.1.

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:

Exports.	1894.	1900.
Agriculture	6628,363,038	\$835,012,052
Manufactures	183,728,808	432,284,366
Mining	20,449,598	38,997,550
Forest	28,000,620	52,309,484
Fisherles	4,261,920	6,289,664
Miscellaneous	4,400,914	4,682,142

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:

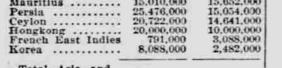
1894	1900
\$700,870,822	\$1,040,167,312
119,693,212	187,299,310
33,212,310	38,945,721
20,872,761	64,913,984
11,914,182	43,390,927
4,923,859	19,469,109
	119,693,212 33,212,310 20,872,761 11,914,182

Imports from these same grand divisions in the two years named compare as follows:

Imports.	1894.	1000
Europe	\$205,077,385	\$440,509,480
North America	166,962,559	129,939,875
Sonth America	100,147,107	93,635,134
Asia	66,186,397	139,817,023
Oceania	21,457,923	34,596,042
Africa	3,497,338	11,217,116

************************ EXPANSION MAP TOF THE UNITED STATES. DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION, 1805-11-19. Without Consent of the gon (Ares 184,760,960 scres) DEMOCRATIC EXPANSION. FORCIBLE 1803. 20

lows: September, 1900. Exports......\$115,634,210



Total Asla and Oceanica\$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:

EXPORTS TO ASIA

1900. 1895. Japan\$4,634,717 \$29,087,642 Chinese Empire., 3,603,840 15,258,748 8,485,988 Hongkong (Br)... 4,253,040 B. East Indies... 2,853,941 4.892.323 Dutch East Ind. . 1,147,315 1,534.149 French East Ind. 69.136207.587Asiatic Russia... 204,937 3,050,102Russian China 337.310 126,965 Corea ****** German China 29,202 But it is not alone to Asia that our exports are expanding. The same is equally true as to Oceanica. 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:

fritting the

EXPORTS TO OCEANICA. Brit. Australasia. \$9,014,268 \$26,725,702 Hawaiian Islands 3,723,057 13,509,148 Philippines 119,255 2,640,449 French Oceanica. 252,651 323,138 Tonga, Samoa, etc 146,267 22.281Figi, etc..... 13.247 Guam Germ. Oceanica.. 10,695

Total\$13,109,231 \$43,390,927 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 known in the United States. Spanish rule, there will certainly be a corresponding growth in what those isl- has been prepared showing the exports ands buy from Americans, the products of principal manufactured articles under both of our farms and factories. Our three years of low tariff and protection, imports from these three possessions in respectively: 1895 and 1900 were:

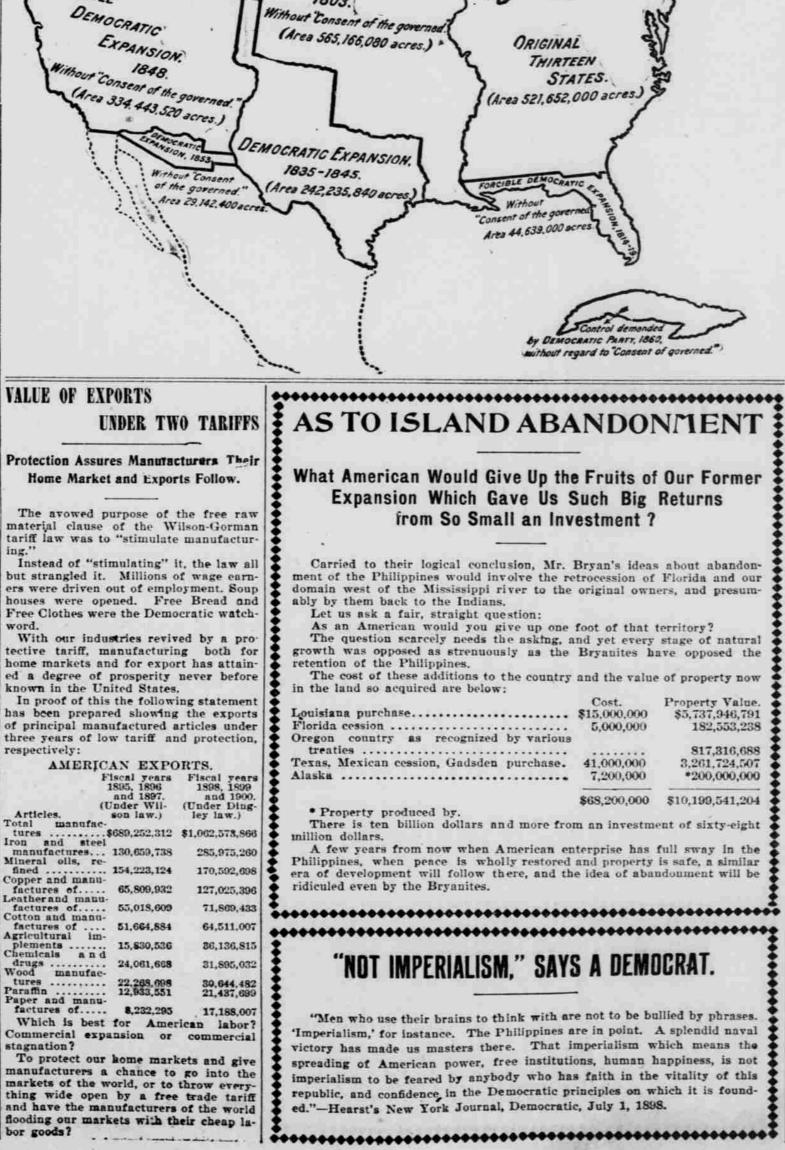
Imports from-1895. 1900. Porto Rico..... \$1,516,512 \$3,078,415 Hawaii 7,888,961 20,707,903 Philippines 4,731,366 5,971,208

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 acquisition of the islands is a fact accomplished. We have not to ask whether we shall expand-we have only to expand the possibilities of the islands.

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:

Decrease in importation of manufactures\$120,886,790 Increase in importation of manufacturers materials. 113,416,200 Increase in exportation of



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.

Commercial expansion was begun under Republican policies.

It thrives under Republican encouragement.

It enables home manufacturers and employers generally to give opportunities to hundreds of thousands of men.

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.

ADMIRAL WATSON DENOUNCES BRYAN.

Filipinos Would Be Quiet but for This Election.

All that Remain Under Arms Are but Guerillas and Bandits and Only a Fraction of the Whole.

Rear Admiral Watson, late commander of the American naval squadron in oriental waters, has returned to this country, probably from his last cruise. He thinks the time has come for him to speak more as a citizen than as a naval PORTO RICO IS SATISFIED. officer, and his opinion of the conditions in the Philippines is well worth rending. He says:

Property Value.

\$5,737,946,791

182.553.238

817.316.688

3,261,724,507

\$10,199,541,204

*200,000,000

"I am looking forward to the result of the presidential contest with anxiety and deep interest, for I know what it means, not only to the future of our country as a power among the nations of the world. but to hundreds of thousands of people in the far-away Philippines, who wonder of government and the conditions of loif we are going to step aside and watch cal self-government, he said: their throats being cut by the Tagalog

tribes now in arms against us. "The great majority of the people of those islands look upon Aguinaldo and his party as enemies. The cry only serves to give them the thought of what will happen if American protection of their the island. What Ports Rico needs is homes and lives is withdrawn.

tion that exists in the minds of some pro- think that an intelligent man could feel ple concerning the officers and men of that the Porto Rico tariff was anything our army and navy. Can anybody be- but a necessary fiscal device. We need lieve that citizens who serve under our \$2,000,000 for the island if we are to flag, and who are generally known here | accomplish anything. The alternatives at home as penceable and big-hearted of the tariff law were either a subsidy men, are going to change their whole na- from the United States, or else the pauture as soon as they get out of sight of perization of the island. At the present the United States?

taken to heart the attitude of our men of the tariff. The discontent that once toward them, and have been swift to existed was caused by the delay that ocshow their gratitude.

"Look at our own country. Has the American Indian ever had any truer friend than the soldier of Uncle Sam? Times innumerable the army officer has stepped in to save the red man from the rapacity of the civilian, and if in the hearts of our Indians there has ever grown 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 relentless foe.

"The vast majority of the people are beginning to realize what American rule means. Once they were suspicious of us, naturally enough, for the Spanlards had lied to them for centuries. But they new know that the word of an American officer and of the American President, from whose authority that word first comes, is as good as his bond.

"I have followed my flag in many countries and on many seas. I have never yet seen it stand for oppression or had faith with any people, weak or strong. And I know that it does not stand for

Dr. J. H. Hollender, treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico, and formerly associnte 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

"The condition of mains 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 administration is doing its best to benefit an intelligent appreciation of the real "I would like to correct a misconcep- conditions of Americans. I do not now time if the alternatives were presented "Wherever in those islands an army of deriving the necessary money from dipost has been established for any length | rect taxation or from the tariff, the deof time the neighboring populations have cision would be overwhelmingly in favor curred in taking any action at all."

bud faith now."

