REBUKE FOR THE CALAMITY HOWLERS

Railway Traffic Is Heavy, New Factories Are Being Erected, and Iron and Steel Mills Are Crowded with Orders.

service from New York to the Bronx. The

Altoons, Pa.—Twenty-five locomotives are being built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Juniata shops.

Derby, Conn.—The New York, New Ha-

ven and Hartford Railroad Company has

is said to be assured; estimated cost of con-

Jefferson City. -Railroad officials at Jef-

ferson City say they are much encouraged

because of the heavy increase in business within the past two weeks.

Fitchburg. - A \$7,000,000 deal involving

the purchase of twenty different trolley roads in Massachusetts and Northern Con-

Superior, Wis. - The docks are so full of

coal many boats are still compelled to wait several days to unload. This condi-

tion is owing to a searcity of cars which are being used in the wheat fields.

roads centering in Detroit all state that business is picking up.

Iron and Steel Industry.

Pittsburg.-One hundred and fifty more

en to be given employment in new mills

being erected by the Inter-State Steel Com-

pany of Tarentum and the Allegheny Steel

Pittsburg.—By producing 1.651 cotten bundle ties in eight hours' work the em-ployes of the Pittsburg Steel Company

reak the world's record; previous record.

St. Paul.-One hundred thousand tons of

taken out of six working iron mines on the

Iron Range, adding in royalties to the school fund \$50,000.

tion has resumed operations, giving employ-

Clairton Furnace No. 2 of the United States Steel Corporation and Mills Nos. 8 and 9 of

the American Sheet Steel and Tin Plate

Pittsburg. Six hundred and fifty given

employment by resumption of mills in the

Homestead plant of the Carnegie Steel

Pittsburg .- New open hearth furnaces of

the United States Steel Company plant at

Canton started up together with the plate, sheet, ber and billet mills.

material awarded the American Bridge Company by the South Side Elevated Rail-read, to be used in extending the system;

estimated cost. \$5,000,000.

week of resumption of business.

being built at Monessen, Pa.

resent year.

\$200,000.

nicipal improvements

Chicago, Contract for 64,000,000 pounds of

Newport, Ky .- Five hundred men given

employment by a resumption of work in the sheet, puddle and bar mills.

Braddock, Pa.-One hundred and forty

thousand dollars was paid out by the Edgar Thompson Steel Works after the first

Pittsburg.—The pay roll of the Home-stead Steel Works has been increased \$30.

000 by the employment of additional men.
Pittsburg.—The large portion of the big
rail order of the Pennsylvania Railroad
Company was secured by the Carnegie

Steel Company. This, with other orders, will keep the rail mills at Braddock operating for the next six months.

plant of the Seamless Tube Company is

Southern Industries.

buildings have been erected at Asheville

at a cost of \$300,000, and work under way

represents an additional expenditure of

Chattanooga.-The Government will spend

millions of dollars the coming year in near-

by improvements to the benefit of Chat-

Charleston, W. Va. A \$2,000,000 ax fac bry is to be established at Charleston.

spent in building enterprises during the

has been expended in new buildings and \$50,000 of bends are to be issued for mu-

Memphis .- More than \$4,000,000 has been

Tampa, Fla.-During the year \$659.319

Rock Hill, S. C .- A hydro-electric plant

recently completed at a cost of \$1,100,000 is furnishing power for machinery and lighting purposes covering an area of twen-

Paris, Tex .- More than \$1,000,000 is the

San Antonio. - Building operations now

under way represent an expenditure of

Berkley, Va .- A steel door and blind fac-

ory is a new addition to industries of

Dallas, Tex.-There is a demand for

Memphis, Tenn.-The Mena Coke and

Coal Mining Company of Mena. Ark., has been chartered with a capitalization of

Columbia, S. C .- A cotton mill is to be

Richmond. Va .- The new Ashby Cotton

started up at Emporia, Sept. 15.
Charlotte, N. C.—The remodeled Loray
Mills of Gastoria will have over 50,000

spindles and 700 looms in operation by Oc-

Columbia, S. C .- The Drayton Mills of

Spartanburg, operating 12,400 spindles and

Mills Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Charlotte, N. C .- The contract has been

buildings for the Etowah Mills of Greens-boro. The company is incorporated for

Nashville .- A \$500,000 plant for the man-

of the City Mills Company has been

Sandersville, Ga.—More than \$245,000 has been spent in Sandersville in the last year in industrial enterprises and improve-

Baltimore.—Three million dollars is to be

invested in commercial enterprises upon the resumption of navigation of the Oc-

Louisville.-The Kentucky Packing and

Provision Company is a new industry for Louisville. The plant has a daily capacity

of 1,000 hogs, 100 cattle and 500 sheep.

Memphis.—At a cost of \$25,000 the

Weish & Lesh Manufacturing Company is

doubling the capacity of its spoke factory at Grenada, Miss. A \$20,000 sand brick plant is being erected by the Grenada Cot-

ton Oil Company.

Birmingham, Ala.—Universal Equipment
Company organized, capital \$60,000.

Sylacagua. Ala.—Capital stock of the
Alabama White Marble Company increased

to a quarter million dellars; property to

Miscellancons.

twelve miles south of Mukden.

360 looms, will double its plant.

Mill. containing 8,000 spindles, will

established at Columbia by the Marion Cotton Mills Company, with a capital stock

2,000,000 laborers in the cotton fields and in the factories of the South.

estimate of investments at Paris during the

expended in new buildings and

tanooga wage earners and producers.

Asheville, N. C .- In the last year 117

New York .- At a cost of \$1,000,000 a new

Ensley, O .- Ensley steel plant running

in excess of last year's product will be

Detroit.-Freight traffic officials of the

road will issue \$15,000,000 of bonds.

struction, \$15,000 per mile.

necticut is under way.

1.614 bundles.

ment to 1,000 workmen.

There is an effort on the part of some expended by the New York, New Haven bemocratic newspapers and a few blat- and Hartford Railroad in improving the Democratic newspapers and a few blatant orators to create lack of confidence in the public mind by saying the country is going to the bad; that great industries are shutting down; that the railways are retrenching, instead of improving roadbed and equipment; that no new factories are being constructed; that thousands of working people are idle and that Republican prosperity is a myth. These statements are so palpably false or so greatly exaggerated that intelligent persons are not misled by them, but there is danger that when the canards are reiterated by the calamity howlers a few people who do not keep closely in touch with industrial and commercial conditions may be led to believe

Any man or newspaper that deliberately attempts to create distrust in the financial or commercial world is little less than criminal. Some States have punitory laws framed for the purpose of sending to prison persons who circulate untruthful rumors about banks and trust companies. If the man who causes a run on a bank by spreading a false report is a criminal, is not the man or newspaper that attempts to make political capital by destroying public confidence also a criminal? And, by the same reasoning, is not the party that permits or indorses the utterances of the calamity howler and spreader of false rumors an enemy of the law?

What Is Possible.

Suppose the Democratic party victory at the polls through destroying Railroad Company.

Railroad Company.

Braddock. Pa.—The Edgar Thompson the United States Steel Corpora-Suppose the Democratic party won a party have the confidence of the people? Would not capital, which is always timid | Pittsburg.-Twelve hundred in the face of uncertainty, begin to hide? And when capital is distrustful what happens? Industries lag or close, trade of the retail merchant falls off, the jobber and wholesaler suffer, railway traffic diminishes, hundreds of thousands of wage earners are thrown out of work. distress becomes general, soup houses are opened and cities are compelled to begin charitable works for the idle.

No political party that countenances the creation of distrust is worthy of the people's confidence. It will be a sorry day for the country when the calamity howlers succeed in reversing those benealcent policies which the Republican party has put into effect and which have resulted in an era of the greatest prosperity any nation has ever known.

That industries and business of all kinds continue to prosper there can be no doubt. The few strikes in the building and other trades are not indicative of depressed conditions. Wage earners do not strike in times of panic or waning prosperity. Strikes are generally for higher wages, and no toiler expects an increase in wages when work is scarce and thousands of his fellows are idle.

There is ample evidence that prosperous times are still with us. A glance at the newspapers, Democratic as well as Republican, shows that millions of dollars are being expended in building new factories and enlarging old ones, in constructing new trolley lines and improving the roadbed and equipment of steam

More persons are employed now than ever before. As proof of this statement. take, for instance, the railways, whose traffic always is a reflex of business conditions generally. The number of employes on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States on June 30, 1903, was 1.312,537, or 639 per 100 miles of line. These figures, compared with those of 1902, show an increase of 123,222, or 45 per 100 miles of line.

A summary of dispatches taken from the Boston Evening Transcript, the Pittsburg Dispatch and other reputable newspapers in the last five days is here

Steam and Electric Railways. New York.—Two million is the estimate of the cost of the steel rails wanted by the Grand Trunk Pacific sponsors for 1903

Kansas City.-One million dollars is to be spent by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in the development of holdings in Clay County, Mo., op-

ment of holdings in Clay County, and posite Karsas City.

Jackson, Miss.—Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent by the Coast Electric Railway in constructing a line from Henderson Point to Point Cadet.

Pittsburg.—The Baltimore & Ohio will spend \$300,000 in improving its passenger station at Baltimore; the Wabash-Pitts-station at Baltimore; the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal is erecting a \$75,000 freight house at Pittsburg. Alamogordo, N. M.-The El Paso

Northwestern Railroad is building fifty rest-

dences at Alamogordo for employes.

Buffalo.—Ten large locomotives have been added to the rolling stock of the Bos ton & Maine Railroad equipment. Sinton, Tex.-Work commenced on the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Railroad.

which is to extend through San Patricio County.
Pittsburg Pittsburg railroads are

creasing their coal and cattle car supply. The Baltimore & Ohio is in the market for 1,000 gondolas and 250 refrigerator cars; the Wheeling & Lake Erie has ordered 1,000 wooden and 500 steel cars; the Pittsburg & Lake Erie has put into service 1,000 new Burlington, Vt .- At a cost of \$200,000 the

branch line from Bethel to the newly developed granite quarries three miles from Bethel. Buffalo .- The Lake Shore intends to re sume four-tracking the road from Buffalo

to Chicago. Wichita, Kan.-The Frisco Line is reconstructing its track and readbed between Wichita and Ellsworth, giving employment to several hundred laborers. Pittsburg.—The Union Switch and Signal Company reports that the new orders booked for August exceed any other month

Chicago.—Western railroads brought to Chicago last week 5,205,000 bushels of grain, showing an increase of more than 1,000,000 bushels over the grain traffic in the corresponding week last year.

New York.—The manufacturers of machine tools report that there is a decided improvement in the demand from the railroads which are repairing their rolling

Tork.-Sight million deliars will be

increase in the number of manufactories in New Jersey in the last ten years is almost double that of any other State, the percent-

Kansas City, Mo. - Among the noteworthy improvements at Kansas City are \$1,000. 000 soap factory; \$1,000,000 oil refinery and pipe line; \$1,000,000 packing plant; railroad elevators, additions to terminal facilities

Trenton, N. J .- Statistics show that the

costing \$1,000,000. Harrisburg.-Four hundred men and women are to be given employment in new industries at Lochiet, near Harrisburg. The large farm of former United States Senator

J. D. Cameron is to be transferred into an industrial village. Canonsburg, Pa. - Employing 3.000 men, the Standard Tin Plate Company has re-

sumed operations.

Minneapolis. Eastern capitalists are contemplating the establishment of a large soap factory at Minneapolis. Salem, Ore.—One hundred thousand dol-lars is to be invested in a linea mill at

Salem, giving employment to 100 persons Pittsburg.-The capital stock of the Yellow Creek Coa! Company of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been increased to \$1,000,000, the

company having purchased 1,600 acres of coal land in Brush and Saline Townships, Zanesville, O .- It is positively stated that the mines of the Crooksville district will all be in operation within a few days. Pittsburg. More than 1,000 of the 1,500 men laid off in the last three months by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburg have

chine and Air Brake Companies are rushed decided upon important improvements on the Berkshire division at Derby. Memphis.—The projected railroad from Clarksdale to Friar's Point, in Mississippi, Detroit.—A new \$550,000 passenger steamer ordered by the Anchor Line to be built by the American Shipbuilding Com-

been taken back. The Westinghouse Ma-

Toledo. - Marine men are speculating on an increase of sallors' wages with the open-ing of fall trade. The wages are now \$2 per day, or 25 cents higher than in pre-Fort Collins, Colo,-Fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed for the establishment of a canning factory at Fort Collins.

The enterprise is being promoted by the Fort Collins Beet Growers' Association. Milwankee.- Capital stock of the Wiscon sin Bridge and Iron Company increased \$200,000 to meet expansion of business. New Bedford, Mass.—Company organized with capital stock of \$600,000; will erect a 50,000 spindle mill. Wilkesbarre, Pa.—The 800 striking miners

at the Barnum Colliery of the Pennsylvania Pittsburg .- An unusually heavy move ment of coal and coke is reported. At Youngwood alone 1,400 loaded cars are

awaiting movement. Detroit.-Six-story addition to plant of the American Lady Corset Company, giving employment to 700 more persons. Ovid, Mich.—Board of Directors elected

Mcl'herson, Kan.-The assessor's report shows an increase of 2,167 acres of broom orn planted this year over last year Norwalk, Conn. Industrial differences between manufacturers and their employes in the Norwalk district have been adjusted satisfactorily to both sides.

New York.—The new \$9,000,000 Hote!

Astor will be opened for business Sept. 10.

DAVIS WILL NOT DO.

Too Old for the High Position to Which He Aspires. Dr. J. B. McFatrich, editor of the

for proposed factory.

"It may be that former Senator Henry Gassaway Davis is planning to have his cratic party for only four years of finanmoney talk for him during the campaign. | cial miscule. It is only on this hypothesis that his reply to the notification address of John Sharp Williams can be satisfactorily explained. The octogenarian vice presideatial candidate of the Democracy at the White Sulphur Springs function indicated that he is sadly deficient, in so far as present issues are concerned. He had which interest the voters of both parties. to disclose where he stands on any vital

"The man who is popularly supposed to carry the State of West Virginia around in a shawl strap had not a word to say regarding the trusts. He omitted an allusion to labor and capital. So far war expense, as the true gain to the as the speech indicates there is no such thing as the Philippine question. He had perity immediately following four years nothing to say about the tariff. He is certainly old enough to have beard of the Monroe doctrine, but not a line of this important bit of Americanism can be found in his speech. For all he says there is no such thing as the Panama anal and the closest observer cannot learn whether he believes in the open door or reciprocity or any of the things which men discuss. And has not Uncle Gassaway heard of the United States navv?

"For a speech which was looked forward to as a sort of keynote essay, the utterance of the old gentleman with the barrel is a great disappointment to the Democrats. To the Republicans it is merely an evidence of the fact that Mr. Davis does not possess, at his advanced age, the necessary mental equipment to properly appreciate the great public questions which must confront the next presiding officer of the Senate.

"Of course, Uncle Gassaway is a thoroughly respectable old gentleman. He s also possessed of much wealth and for man who has slipped over the 80 mark is well preserved and active. But there is a vast difference between minding his own personal business and attempting at the sunset of life to take a hand in the strenuous work of conducting the great affairs of a big nation. As Vice President Henry Gassaway Davis will

The Lone Fisherman.

It is only one of the curiosities of an American national campaign the result of which is foreordained, but it arouses more than a slight degree of interest. Where is the Lone Fisherman, the man who has been twice President of the United States? Where is he, and what is he going to do between the present Austin, Tex.-The Brazos Valley Cotton time and the 8th of November?

What is he thinking about-this Lone Fisherman, and what are his inclinaawarded for \$100,000 for the crecting of tions? We are all interested in him as we should be interested in any ex-President of the United States, and, being interested, we have also a curiosity. ufacture of earlien paint is to be erected at What about Cleveland? Is that portly Nashville. Work on the \$75,000 stone dam and forceful old gentleman going to have and forceful old gentleman going to have his friends in case of the success of his anything to do with politics this year, or is he simply intent upon the considera- has been exemplified by the Mephistotion of the subject of lines, bait, and all pheles of the Democratic party, David that sort of thing?

one apparently justified, that the Sage mulgee River between Macon and Hawkins. of Princeton is not much interested in and the two men do not fit.

Still, we all want to know what the Lone Fisherman is going to do.

espousing those issues and those crats say plainly, "Pshaw! I don't bequestions which make for the stability, the honor and the welfare of the apolis, December 31, 1900.

Judge Parker is said to have written his financial views so as to not offend ew York.—The lockont and strike of Bryan. I Brooklyn has been de of times. Bryan. He voted that way, too, a couple

nelegation to ours and rotto mico.

SOME CUMPARISONS nature, while the gullible many, he im-

CONDITION OF TREASURY UNDER PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS.

How the Public Debt Was Managed When Democracy Was in Power and Bow the National Finances Were Conserved Later by Republicans.

When Grover Cleveland began the first term, our public debt was \$1,345,000,000; when the fourth fiscal year closed, June 30, 1897, it was \$1.817,000,000, an into show for it.

first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, our public debt was \$1,619,000,000; when his fourth fiscal year ended. June 30, 1893, it was vember. \$1,545,000,000, a decrease of \$74,000,-

When we add Cleveland's increase of \$272,000,000 in the public debt to Harrison's decrease of \$74,000,000, we have a bill of indictment amounting to \$316,-600,000 against the Democratic party as

a result of "four years more of Grover." When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, he found \$643,00,000 cash in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1893, the cash balance was \$707,000,000, an increase of \$64,000,000, without selling any bonds to increase the

public debt. When Grover Cleveland began his first second-term fiscal year, July 1, 1893, he found \$707,000,000 cash in the public treasury; when he closed his fourth tiscal year of that second term, June 30, 1897, he left only \$\$31,000,000 of a cash balance, though in the meantime he had sold enough bonds for cash to increase the public debt by \$272,000,000; consequently he really decreased the treasury cash by Coal Company, at Pittston, have returned \$130,000,000, being the \$272,000,000 bonds sold less the \$134,000,000 difference between the \$831,000,000 and the \$707,000,000 cash balance.

When Benjamin Harrison began his first fiscal year, July 1, 1889, the net public debt-that is, the entire debt less the cash in the treasury—was \$975,000,-000; when he closed his fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1893, it was only \$838,-000,000, a decrease of \$137,000,000 as the result of four Republican years.

When Grover Cleveland began the first fiscal year of his disastrous second term. July 1, 1893, the net public debt was \$838,000,000; when he closed the fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1897, it was \$986,-000,000, an increase of \$148,000,000, as the result of four Democratic years.

When we add Harrison's decrease of \$137,000,000 in the net public debt to Third Ward Republican, a Chicago publi- Cleveland's increase of \$148,000,000 in the same, we have another \$285,000,000 bill of indictment against the Demo-

When William McKinley began the first fiscal year of his first term. July 1. 1897, he found only \$831,000,000 in the public treasury; when he closed fourth fiscal year, June 30, 1902, the treasury cash balance was \$1,008,000,-000, an increase of \$267,000,000 as the result of four Republican years of pronothing to say upon any of the questions | tection to American industries and financial ability. And this was in spite of the A careful reading of his address fails fact that \$340,000,000 had been paid out for the cost of the Spanish war for the freedom of Cuba.

When we add McKinley's increase of \$267,000,000 treasury cash to Cleveland's real decrease of \$138,000,000 in the same, we have \$405,000,000 plus the Spanish country of four years of Republican prosof Democratic adversity.

When Roosevelt's first fiscal year be gan, July 1, 1901, the treasury cash balance was \$1,098,000,000; when he closed his third fiscal year, June 30, 1904, it had increased to \$1,382,000,000, an increase of \$284,000,000, notwithstanding that all the Spanish war taxes had not been abolished, but \$50,000,000 had been paid out for the Panama canal property and rights; and that \$5,000,000 had been given, and nearly \$5,000,000 more loaned to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

When we summarize the treasury cash transactions from the beginning of Cleveland's second-term first fiscal year, July 1, 1893, to the close of Roosevelt's third fiscal year, June 30, 1904, we have the following:

284.000,000

20,000,000

50,000,000

10,000,000

Cleveland's loss in treasury eash \$138,000,000 McKinley's gain in treasury eash 267,000,000

Roosevelt's gain in treasury cash Paid cost Spanish war ... Paid Spain for Philip-

pines Paid account Panama

canal dift and loan Louisiana Purchase Exposition ...

Total\$1,109,000,000 Eleven hundred and nine millions of lollars betterment less forty-eight millions increase in our interest-bearing debt between July 1, 1897, and June 30, 1904. leaving one thousand and sixty-one millions (\$1,061,000,000) to the credit of seven years of Republican control of our

national finances. WALTER J. BALLARD. Schenectady, Aug. 25.

SLY OLD DAVID.

Unique Position Now Occupied b Judge Parker's Manager.

It is not often that a political leader finds it necessary to promise his party associates that he will keep out of office and be unrepresented in the councils of own nominee. This unique performance Bennett Hill.

much as if the king of the nursery rhyme were to declare that he would not, in

of Mephistopheles to "be good after ate will keep us from doing any damthe 1st of next January," is rather com- age." "The Republican party will be found | ical. The more outspoken of the Demolieve it!" while the more secretive ones simply "wink the other eye" with a country."-Senator Fairbanka at Indan- grimace that would make the fortune of purpose. Tomorrow will be greater the man that "broke the bank at Monte Carlo."

It is a sly old David, so it is! Well he

I ny Coloner Toursnutvanu.

agines, will joyfully count upon his meekly retiring into private life as soon as he has seen his party triumphant in the fall

It is a grotesque position, that of the Wolfert's Roost politician. To gain his ends he promises to keep out of all participation in the results he is working for. It must have been at some cost in selfrespect that this sop was given to the more respectable wing of the New York Democracy, men who will not train with Hill, and who do not scruple to say so.

But with those at whom the shot was aimed Hill's promise will avail nothing. fiscal year, July 1, 1800, of his second They know the man. He has no friends. nor has be any enemies who believe in him, except as to his limitless power for evil politics in whatever he undertakes. crease of \$272,000,000, without anything It is quite probable that he will retire from politics before the first of January, When Benjamin Harrison began his 1905, but it will be, not by his own volition, but because of the defeat of his party at the polls in the preceding No-

MR. HILL'S RETIREMENT.

It Is Fortunate for Him, but Its Manner Is Not the Best.

David Bennett Hill announces that he will at the end of his sixty-first year retire from politics, but that he will take a part in the present campaign. The mistake that Mr. Hill makes is that he does not retire now. This is one of the things he said in his recent opening campaign speech at Binghamton, New York:

That vast corruption exists in many departments of the Federal Government is virtually conceded. It has been declared often that more corruption has been dis closed during the last four years than dur-ing the whole previous period of our his-tory. Therefore it must exist, or it could not be disclosed. Convictions for frauds, however, can be counted on one's fingers. The Republican party tends toward socialism when it advocates the right to build up one man's business at the expense of the community. What the American people demand is a free field and a fair contest in

It is perhaps fortunate for Mr. Hill that he has decided to disappear from polities. It is most unfortunate, for his sake, that in his speech, practically opening the campaign on the Democratic side, he should have been guilty of political falsehood. That is not the manner in which a good American should sing his swan song.

All men should be fair. Mr. Hill declares that enormous corruption exists under the present Republican administration, and intimates vaguely that the Republican party is responsible for any evil which may have occurred. He refers especially to frauds of the Postoffice Department, and there were some frauds. We at least admit this. Into every great party will necessarily be ingrafted the United States following the discovery that some officials of the Postoffice Department were indirectly stealing? What has happened is this:

The Republican party punishes its own thieves and throws them out of its ranks. What happened to the men who stole under the present administration? They are already wearing striped clothes and doing the lockstep in various localities. Could there be a better proof of the soundness and honesty of the present idministration in that it punishes its own sinners, and, very properly, punishes hem to the utmost.

David Bennett Hill, in intimating that he vassals of the party which is conducting the affairs of this government just now, is guilty of political trickery and political falsehood of the baldest kind.

It is very earnestly to be regretted hat an exceedingly clever American should mar the circumstances of his exit from political life by expressions of what are not facts, and of a sort never countenanced by the greatest leaders of great parties. What Mr. Hill said at Binghamton cannot mar the outlook of the people held, aside from all party lines, for one of the shrewdest of politicians.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS

Those Who Voted for Mckinley Probably Will Support Roosevelt. (Kansas City Star, Independent.)

Some allowances must be made, of course, for the optimistic representations of politicians at the approach of every great election. It is a part of the game te manifest confidence, even if the policy of "claiming everything" has been discredited by the best political managers. But the declaration that, according to more or less careful canvasses, those young Democrats who bolted Bryan and voted for McKinley will remain in the Republican party, is quite plausible. Those old Democrats in whom the party spirit is still strong in spite of the trying alignment of the Democracy four and eight years ago, may be expected to return to the fold pretty generally this year; but there is nothing except partisan feeling to draw them, and this does not exist to any great extent among the ounger generation, especially among those who have already broken over the lines to vote for a Republican Presi-

Indeed, President Roosevelt appeals with especial force to the young men of the nation. Considering his achievements, he is still a young man himself. He is in intimate sympathy with the spirit of early manhood. He is vigorous in mind and body, and is active in both. He is strongly progressive. His leadership has been inspiring to all classes. but more especially to those in whom ambition is assertive. His policies appool forcefully to those who would make a stronger and a better nation. He stands for those reforms that are regarded as essential to the perpetuity of personal liberty and civic righteousness.

The belief that President Roosevelt, in his splendid fulfillment of an obligation hearts of the younger generation of vot-

plucked and baked in a big dish of pastry. afraid of us, for if we elect a Presi- geance by the Democrats of Kansas. The reception given to the promise dent and the House, the Republican Sen-

"Growth is the law of our national, social and industrial being. We have to foresee the developments of the last not yet reached the limit of the Divine and more splendid than today."-Senator Fairbanks, at St. Paul, August 31, 1903.

Whenever the Democratic party has

Petr and nenct democratic tentors.

WHEN HILL WILL GUIT.

[David Bennett Hill says he will abandon politics when Parker is elected.]

When Parker is elected," Mr. David Bennett Hill Announces that his speaking voice will suddenly grow still:

says that for rude politics he really shall not care, When Parker has been planted in the Presidential chair-

gentle reader, with alarm do not grow cold and stiff; There's much of virtue in that "When," as Shakespeake said of "if."

"when Parker is elected"-it's a striking trait of Dave's always in his statements there's

a little phrase that saves. You see, it would have sounded like an unexpected joke

Had he said he'd retire the day that Davis said: "I'm broke." "WHEN Parker is elected, I shall put campaigning by,"

Was how he emphasized it, and he winked the other eye.

When Parker is elected, then the stars will shine at noon, we will shovel snow along about the month of June.

birds will put on trousers and the crocodiles will sing, frogs will be electing Mr. Stork to

be their king. when these things have happened, if you think to notice it-WHEN Parker is elected." David Bennett Hill will quit.

When Parker is elected"-why, he might as well have said That he'd be chasing ballots when the

rest of us are dead. that we'd hear him talking when the Last Day's trumpet called. that he'd drop his scheming when he

ceased from being balled. When Parker is elected-he will quit, and also then

We'll learn that David Bennett - Hill is growing hair again.

ROOSEVELT AS PRESIDENT.

Some of the Prominent Achievements of the Administration.

(Chicago Tribune.) What, positively, has he (Roosevelt) accomplished?

He has handed over to Cuba the govrument of the Cuban republic. He settled the anthracite coal strike which for half a year had demoralized

the industries of the country. When Great Britain, Germany and some thieves. What has happened in Italy were attacking Venezuela he induced them to desist, thus preserving the inviolability of the Monroe doctrine.

The three commissioners appointed by him to discuss the Alaskan boundary question gained a complete victory for the American contention.

The Cuban reciprocity treaty, which had been defeated by one Congress, was passed in a subsequent special session, because Roosevelt insisted.

By the creation of a bureau of commerce and labor, for which his influence is solely responsible, the President has taken the first definite steps toward the solution of the trust problem. Light will be let in on the management of the here has been unpunished crime among trusts. Then, when their evils are definitely, not vaguely, ascertained a proper corrective can be applied.

The door to China's trade has been kept wide open to our trade.

But the most enduring benefit the President has brought to the country has been the assurance that the Panama canal would be finished. In the isthmian imbroglio the President acted always within the treaty rights of this nation; his official conduct was eminently correct. But were it not for his exceptional Republican party one jot or tittle, but it adroitness and vigor during the crisis the can mar the respect which the American prospect of the interoceanic canal would still be years in the future. For nearly 400 years man has dreamed of piercing the American isthmus. But it remained for President Roosevelt to bring these dreams within sight of realization. History will record his connection with the Panama canal as the most momentous

feature of his first term. Thus Theodore Roosevelt has been an upright and painstaking, vigorous and useful, honest and patriotic President. It seems both wiser and fairer for the American people to re-elect him rather than to elevate in his place an untried jurist, who, however exemplary his personal character, has had practically no experience whatsoever to fit him for the most difficult position in the world.

Why Change?

Why should there be a change in the national administration? What's the matter with Roosevelt? Has anything gone wrong? Has it been necessary to issue bonds to pay the running expenses of the government? Is there any money in the treasury? Has the soup house asserted its supremacy since the palmy days of Grover? Has Theodore Roosevelt betrayed any trust reposed in him, or has he manifested any symptoms of spinal affection? Has the so-called Democratic party advanced any assurance to the American people that they are any more proficient in the twentieth century than they were in the nineteenth? Can they satisfy the honest, industrious, producing citizens of America that they seek for anything but to again grasp the surplus and again empty the treasury, as they have on every previous opportunity?

Farmers Ignored by Democrate. The Democrats of Kansas, in making

up their State ticket, have entirely ignored the farmer. The Republicans nominated two of the leading farmers of the State as Railroad Commissioners. Seven out of thirteen nominations, including Governor, on the Democratic assumed as a result of accident, has earn- ticket are lawyers, while the Republicans ed an election at the hands of the people only recognized the lawyers in the nomhe has served, is especially strong in the ination of Attorney General, judges of upreme Court, and one member of the Railroad Commission. The policy of ig-The Democratic argument this year noring the farmer, which the Democratic the Sage of Esopus. The Sage of any case, taste of the pie, after the four should be printed in the humorous col- National Committee is reported to have Princeton has at least a certain caliber, and twenty blackbirds had been caught, umns. It is, in brief: "You need not be announced, is carried out with a ven-

> Balfour, the prime minister of England, in a speech delivered at Sheffield. declared that Cobden, the apostle of free trade, was "a great man, but he failed half century which had made free trade an empty name and a vain farce."

The element which leads and dominates the Democratic party to-day stands not for tariff for revenue, but for ultiknows how to draw the ass's skin over his own; confident is he that no braying stroyed the policy of protection for will hide from the faithful few his real American industries.

will be any permanent bad results. Junion in the county.

of the year.
Chicago.—Western railroads brought
Chicago.—Western railroads brought