

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Demoralizing Effects of Democratic Policies vs. Beneficial Effect of Republican Policies.

KING TO PAUPER AND PAUPER TO KING

Phenomenal Rise of the Industry Since 1894—Accurate Barometer of General Trade Conditions—Wages Increased.

The iron and steel industry is often referred to as the "barometer of general business." It reflects conditions of depression or prosperity throughout the country in a remarkably sensitive way—for there is no business nor industry in the country which does not share closely in the various conditions which make steel either "king" or "pauper," and, as Andrew Carnegie once said, "steel is always either king or pauper."

When these were hard, as during the period of the last Democratic administration, 1894-1896, there was indeed an open door into the palace of King Steel for the wolf of poverty to enter and make Steel a Pauper.

It was shown then that when pain and depression visit the country, steel feels the effects the most sharply and the most quickly of almost any commodity.

THE RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC POLICIES WAS NOT ONLY TO HEAVILY CURTAIL THE AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL, BUT TO GIVE AN OPEN DOOR TO THE FOREIGNER TO SUPPLY WHAT DEMAND THERE WAS LEFT. In two years, from 1892 to 1894, represented by the change from Republican to Democratic rule, the production of pig iron in the United States dropped from 9,157,000 tons to 6,557,288 tons.

The financial depression that existed through the Cleveland administration made it difficult for railroads to float the issues of bonds that were needed to raise money for new rails, bridges, cars and other equipment involving large consumption of iron and steel. The same was true of the building trades, and other industries which can use iron and steel only as their business can expand, and whose business instead of expanding during the last Democratic administration, was forced to contract.

Remarkable Change Occurs. After the election of President McKinley the enormous gains both in our consumption and our production of iron and steel, attracted the attention of business interests throughout the world. Steel, which was pauper under the Democratic administration, once again was king, and like King Cotton and King Corn, the growth of his worldwide

TURN OUT THE BEST TYPES ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE, AND AT THE LEAST COST, TO PEACEABLY INVADE WITH IRON AND STEEL THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD. DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE, 1901, THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND THE MANUFACTURES THEREFROM AMOUNTED TO \$11,948,586, AN INCREASE OF 25 PER CENT OVER THE CORRESPONDING YEAR 1899.

During the last eight years the British newspapers have been forced to dolefully notice a continued succession of American industrial triumphs over Great Britain. Now it is an American firm that gets the contract to build the great Alabama bridge across the Nile in upper Egypt. Now it is an American locomotive that supersedes the British locomotive on a leading English railroad. Now it is an American electrical company that gets all the orders for the electrical equipment for the great new London underground railway system. And thus episodes of American commercial conquest during the last eight years could be multiplied until they would grow wearisome to read. The continued triumphs of the United States in the steel and iron trade, at the same time that this industry in Great Britain has been in process of decline, led to the creation recently of a British Commission of business experts to investigate the situation. This commission in its first report on the iron and steel trade presents information of the highest value from labor employing over 87 per cent of the labor in this combined trade—231,000 out of an aggregate of 265,000 workers; and it has ascertained that while this industry has been advancing rapidly in other countries it has remained almost stationary in Great Britain. The imports have increased 200 per cent and the exports have declined 72 per cent, and their own home markets, protected in the basis for the conquest of the British market. The masters of the trade have been consulted, and only 5 per cent of them are content with free trade and a policy of inaction. The employers of 87 per cent of the labor are convinced that neither masters nor men can expect equality of conditions unless the home

Date of Census	Per cent Increase		
	1890 to 1899	1900 to 1901	
Number of establishments	719	629	12.6
Capital	\$41,018,844	\$50,520,884	23.6
Salaries	1,327	1,312	112.1
Wages	\$6,462,236	\$11,744,788	81.7
Total wages	\$7,789,563	\$13,056,576	67.4
Men, 16 years and over	108,913	129,065	30.0
Wages	\$88,800,442	\$120,157,067	35.3
Women, 16 years and over	1,071	1,740	140.2
Wages	\$17,106	\$26,828	57.2
Children, under 16 years	2,180	3,128	44.4
Wages	\$416,208	\$412,443	30.9
Miscellaneous expenses	\$1,219,198	\$1,400,225	14.8
Cost of materials used	\$27,272,845	\$32,433,701	50.2
Value of products (2,224 pounds each)	\$18,087,519	\$30,454,918	68.0
Tons of products (2,224 pounds each)	10,261,478	13,697,879	31.4

power and prestige under the sponsorship of the Republican party was nothing short of marvellous.

The great victory for the gold standard cured the uneasy, panicky conditions that had prevailed in the money market. It was possible in 1897 for great improvements to be financed by railroads and other corporations. The investor came out of the woods, where he had been during Democratic times, and bought bonds that represented cash to be expended in more bridges, more cars, more machinery, more skyscrapers and more other things that required enormous consumption of iron and steel. But the increasing ability of the country to buy more iron and steel was met by increasing necessity for larger consumption. The railroads suffered from car shortages because they could not buy new cars fast enough to keep pace with the increasing business that came to them. In almost every line of industry the calls for iron and steel for material increased so rapidly that it was a difficult matter for the iron and steel manufacturers to line up new men fast enough for the additional work to be done, and to otherwise keep up with enormously increasing consumption. But the Republican policy of protection not only operated by its general business effects, to stimulate the increasing consumption, but also to force the increasing consumption to be met, not by larger foreign imports of iron and steel, giving more work for the foreigners to do, but by increasing domestic production, giving more work for American laboringmen to do at continuously increasing wages.

Consumption and Production. Here are the figures as to how both consumption and production of pig iron almost doubled between the Democratic year 1894, through the McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, up to the year 1901.

Year	Production, Tons	Consumption, Tons
1894	6,557,388	6,684,478
1898	11,773,934	12,005,974
1899	13,620,703	13,770,442
1900	13,780,242	13,179,409
1901	15,878,354	16,232,446
1902	17,821,307	18,442,809
1903	18,000,252	18,039,907

Conquest of Foreign Markets. With the vast increase in the domestic production of iron and steel under Republican rule it became possible to conduct the industry at a relatively far greater perfection and lesser cost than when the work was done on only one-third the scale. THIS CAUSED THE UNITED STATES, BY ITS SUPERIOR METHODS, ABILITY TO

the exception of Russia, show production by countries as follows:

Country	Tons
United States	28,887,479
Germany	16,570,258
Great Britain	12,775,108
Spain	4,791,080
Austria-Hungary	3,529,000
Sweden	2,783,000
Belgium	2,277,000
All others	3,000,000
Total	70,881,925

THE PHILIPPINES.

Republican Policy is in Line with Territorial Precedents. Four years ago the Democratic party denounced the acquisition of the Philippine Islands by the United States as a dangerous form of national expansion and their retention as an application of militarism. The only logical conclusion of this position was our immediate retirement from the Islands, leaving them to shift for themselves. In his letter accepting the nomination for Vice President in 1900 Mr. Roosevelt commented on this position as follows:

"The simple truth is that there is nothing even remotely resembling 'imperialism' or militarism involved in the present development of that policy of expansion, which has been part of the history of a nation. The words mean absolutely nothing applied to our present policy in the Philippines, for this policy is only imperialistic in the sense that Jefferson's policy in Louisiana was imperialistic; only military in the sense that Jackson's policy towards the Seminoles or Custer's towards the Sioux embodied militarism; and there is no more danger of its producing evil results at home now than there was of its interfering with freedom under Jefferson or Jackson, or in the days of the Indian wars on the plains."

"The only certain way of rendering it necessary for our Republic to enter on a career of 'imperialism' would be to abandon the Philippines to their own fate, and at the same time either to guarantee a stable government among these tribes or to guarantee them against outside interference. A far larger army would be required to carry out any such policy than will be required to secure order under the American flag; while the presence of this flag on the Islands is really the only possible security against outside aggression."

That was the issue four years ago. Now the Democratic platform says: "We believe with Jefferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those at home and another and different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those in the colonies." We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans.

There has never been a time since the formation of the government that Congress has not made one set of laws for the States and another set for the territories. The laws enacted by Congress for the government of the Philippines are no more absolute than those which have been enacted during the last hundred years for our various territories. The demand that the United States shall do for the Filipinos what it has done for the Cubans is unreasonable. We never claimed to own Cuba, but we possess the Philippines by an undisputed title. A Republican administration did entire justice to Cuba as demanded by the circumstances of the case, and the Republican party can be depended upon to do entire justice to the Philippines.

AS TO IMMIGRATION.

A Campaign Issue that is Worthy of the Voter's Attention. They are coming, the less fortunate, coming to this American continent to secure a better life for themselves than they have in their own land. They are coming from the less prosperous parts of Italy, and from Bohemia and from Hungary and from Poland, and throughout all that wide northern Slavie region wherein is oppression of the Jews. In other words, they are coming from everywhere! From Europe the most oppressed and, in some cases, most unintelligent classes are coming here to find better conditions for themselves, and meanwhile to necessarily infuse a new element of blood here as well as a new element of thought and religion and general drift of being. We accept them and their blood and the infusion of their generations in the broadest sense, with the idea that, by and by, there will become a homogeneity of the races which will take care of itself. The Norse in all his varieties is, of course, a part of us, but the assimilation of the Latin in all his varieties is another thing. We are trying to be big, broad Christians and make no distinctions.

Certain laws have been enacted under the regime of the Republican party, and the manner in which they are being enforced illustrates, as well as could be, the earnestness of the present administration, in allowing the filtering into this country, in all generosity, of those who seek a better harbor for what there is in life. It is but fair to the Republican party in this campaign that every voter should think of all that the party has done in the enactment of laws and the enforcement of them, in all liberality, as to perfecting the immediate business welfare of the country and as to controlling the amalgamation of its future blood.

This is one of the side issues of the campaign to which the attention of every voter may well be directed.

"We want no laws inspired by passion, nor do we want them administered by selfishness or incapacity, the best laws, wisely administered, are what we demand, and they can be secured if we but do our duty, a duty commanded by the sacrifice of those who sleep on this field, and by our own interests and the interests of those who shall follow us."—Senator Fairbanks at Freehold, N. J., June 27, 1903.

The country is indebted to the Republican party for the national bank system, the resumption of specie payments and the establishment of the gold standard. It can well afford to point with pride to these and other achievements opposed and denounced by the Democracy.

The average weekly rate of wages in the United States is 179 per cent and in Great Britain 100 per cent. It marks the difference between protection and free trade.

ROOSEVELT'S WORDS

PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCES MALICIOUSLY MISCONSTRUED.

Ludicrous Attempt by a Self-enthroned Democratic Leader to Make a Safe Man Appear as Dangerous to the Country—Pulitzer's Letter.

(Chicago Tribune.)
The New York World is probably the most enthusiastic Parker paper in the country. To an extent it is striking the keynote of the Parker chorus in the east. Two of its editorials are to be reprinted and circulated by the Democratic committee as campaign documents. These two editorials are in the form of open letters addressed by Joseph Pulitzer, editor of the World, to Theodore Roosevelt. The first one occupied a page—the second nearly two pages. The third may take up three pages.

In the words of Mr. Pulitzer, "The paramount issue of this campaign is not, as you would have it, free trade or free silver, but YOU YOURSELF—Theodore Roosevelt. This issue is forced upon the country by your unusual temperament and talent—your own strength, able, ambitious, resolute, militant, passionate personality, your versatile and surprising genius."

This issue was framed by the World in its first letter, July 30, 1901. But as that document did not seem to frighten anybody to Parker, the hot blood of strong desire demanded more. In the brain of Mr. Pulitzer, and his emotions ravished his judgment, his second letter—the one two pages long, printed on August 25—was addressed to "Theodore Roosevelt, Candidate for President of the United States and the Western Hemisphere." The headlines ask if the President is a "military megalomaniac." He is accused of a "monomania" to be the "grand old protector" of the two Americas.

A Gibbet of Folly. This letter is interesting—first, because the World is generally recognized as the chief Parker spokesman; second, as an exhibition of that gibbet of folly to which partisan zeal, untempered by common sense, can on occasions, elevate a man ordinarily so level headed as Joseph Pulitzer.

Roosevelt's record, contends the World, clearly indicates that his return to power would be vested with the ruin of our free institutions. It proceeds to examine his despotic measures, and constitutional usurpations, seriatim. But it unquestionably omits much that would make its case stronger. For instance, it does not show how the President has increased the standing army so that it has become a menace to the liberties of the citizens. (For, in fact, during President Roosevelt's administration the army has been diminished, not increased.)

It does not prove how the ambitious, costly, and bloody wars conducted during the present administration were begun, not as the constitution provides, by an act of Congress, but at the imperial dictation of the ruler. (For, in fact, there has been no war of any sort during President Roosevelt's administration.)

Always for Peace. It does not even show how the President has brought the country to the verge of a desperate war, which was prevented only by the retreat of the country which he threatened, as it might have proved against its favored President Cleveland. (For, in fact, the President has at no time brought the country near a war. His efforts and those of his Secretary of State have been consistently directed toward the peace of the world, and the circumscribing of the area of hostilities once wars have begun.)

It does not show how President Roosevelt had used either corruption or force to influence elections in any State, so abusing the principle of local self-government, nor how he has deposed a hostile State assembly—after the fashion of certain reconstruction Presidents. (For he has done none of these things.)

It does not show how he influenced judicial decisions, reversed a decree of court, or suspended a judge who had striven to limit the presidential usurpation. This is always the first symptom of the dissolution of constitutional government. (But President Roosevelt has not been guilty of it.)

It does not show how the legislature, maintaining its independence, refused to divest itself of its authority and humbly accept the "advice" of the man on horseback, he filled the halls of the lawmakers with bayonets, overruled the tribunals of the people, dissolved the sitting, imprisoned the ringleaders. As is well known, the terrorizing of the legislature is the twin forerunner with the control of the judiciary in the downfall of free institutions.

Has Done None of This. It does not show how the President annulled the right of free speech and imposed a vexatious censorship upon the press. (The World's own articles are living proof that he has done none of this.)

It does not show how, like the greatest of our presidents, he has, under the plea of national distress, suspended the writ of habeas corpus—the very spirit of civil liberty. (For President Roosevelt has not suspended the writ of habeas corpus.)

Thus the record shows President Roosevelt has, in no single way, even embryonically exceeded his constitutional functions. He has not turned his face in the direction of a single one of that set of actions whereby the usurpers of history have established themselves in power on the ruins of freedom. Nevertheless, the World reiterates that, by its record, it can prove Theodore Roosevelt to be a man dangerous to the liberties of his country. How can this proof be wrought?

In a simple way. By passing over in silent contempt his record as a thoroughly constitutional and patriotic President; by picking out of their contexts some of the things he has said—taking one paragraph from one speech, another paragraph from a different speech; by taking one sentence from a paragraph here, another sentence from a paragraph there; even by taking a phrase from a sentence here, another phrase from a sentence there; by then weaving these different contextless paragraphs, sentences, and phrases into a single fabric, which fabric, charges the World, is truly indicative of the whole character of the man Roosevelt!

In pursuance of this plan the World

WATTERSONIAN

THIS TIME IT'S ROOSEVELT HE'S AFRAID OF

The Cassandra of America Utters Dramatic Howls a Prediction About Her Republicans.

On the evening of Sept. 1st, land was at peace, and he was not afraid of it. Verne's say, in no meaning it all was calm in city and in New York was gathering a few faithful editors of antecedents, to talk over the nation, and incidentally a square meal which, when accompanied by speech banquet.

Among the chivalry who there was Henry Watterston. The moment he was festive board those editors were who are accustomed to usual progress of events, everything was going to happen what Henry had said things. It is a way he has he says things.

Time rolled on. The rich vands, prepared for the in palates of the visiting editor cocktails, the generous wares strong waters, all these were fate prepared for them. Mr. Watterston, as chief speaker.

Watterston is at times a man. This was one of them. This was not only excited, he was morbidly scared. And of the world, this brave, loyal American gentleman was at other brave, loyal, chivalrous gentleman—the President of States, Theodore Roosevelt.

There was a faint about "black flag," "putting the s...," "putting the s...," "putting the s...," which made Watterston turn pale, though they knew that did the speaker to what lent words referred.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

A Daily Increase of \$352,304 for Eight Years.

During the last eight years of Republican administration the increase in the volume of our currency has amounted to \$352,304 per day, or more than \$10,000,000 per month—the total increase being \$1,014,716,561. This increase has been chiefly and directly due to the policies of sound money and protection.

By the act passed Dec. 18, 1890, by a Republican Congress (142 Democrats voting against it and only 11 voting for it in the House of Representatives and 23 voting for it and 2 against it in the Senate), and signed by President McKinley, the gold standard was sanctioned by law, and according to Alton B. Parker was then "firmly and irrevocably established."

Just as free silver would have driven gold from the country according to the famous Greenback law that "bad money drives out good money," so this positive commitment of the country to the gold standard resulted in a large gain of gold to our currency. The increasingly large output of gold from Alaska, California, Colorado and other Western States remained in the United States instead of being driven out, as would have been the case had free silver triumphed in 1890 or 1900. Not only this, but the United States gold standard drew to this country much of the gold produced in South Africa and other parts of the world.

The policy of protection also contributed to our ability to keep our own gold and get more gold from other nations, for it made the balance of trade favorable, since it tended to increase our exports over our imports. Instead of sending gold out of the country as in Democratic times, to pay for goods that American labor at home might just as well have produced, the Republican policy has been to cause gold to be distributed at home for work done just as well at home.

Of the present amount of money in circulation about 48 per cent is gold—which mostly represents money saved to the people of the United States by the Republican policies of sound money and protection.

SUGAR TRUST POLITICS.

Close Relations of Wall Street and the Democratic Party.

(New York Letter in Los Angeles Times.)
When New York State was being got into line for Judge Parker, Havemeyer put on guard for Parker one of his own men, Cord Meyer by name. Cord Meyer is the sugar trust's representative in Democratic councils. The Republican party is able to get along without having a sugar trust representative in its councils, but if Democrats come into power, it will be Cord Meyer's happy duty to make sugar stock go up and down on New York Stock Exchange. Exchange, let it be known to anxious statesmen when it is going up and when it is going down.

Do the people out West know that in New York, when the Democrats desire to carry an election, they go out and tell the district leaders that a certain stock on the New York Stock Exchange, say Manhattan Elevated, will go up \$15 per share in case of Democratic success? That is what they do, and it does go up, too, and that shows how close the Democratic party is to Wall street in New York, where Parker and his cohorts come from. They buy elections with stock tips, and Cord Meyer, Billy Sheehan and Belmont are extraordinarily good tipsters.

Latest Republican Outrage.

On Aug. 23 a fall of snow, the first of the season, occurred in Minnesota, and it cannot be denied that it occurred under the Roosevelt administration. Crops, flowers and garden produce were damaged, and there was the dickens to pay generally.

The Republican party cannot deny that this thing has happened under a Republican administration, but it can do this: It can promise another snow-fall on Nov. 8, so vast that the memory of all preceding snowstorms will be lost.

It is sometimes well to consider what might have been. Where would our government finances, our revenues, our domestic industries and our foreign trade be now if the Democracy had succeeded in 1890 or 1900?

THE PRODIGAL PAUPER

Biblical Story that Fits the D... of Today.

(Portland Oregonian.)
The Democratic party is like a prodigal son who wandered off into a try and filled his belly with which the swine eat, but came to himself he said, I will go back to the home of my father which I left and will ask to be taken back as a hired servant on my own terms. I was wrong now seen the light and I hope stored through good behavior to mer place in the confidence of at home and decent people.

That is to say, the Democrats could be conscientiously elected prodigal son if it had acted on just laid down. But the attitude usually assumes is something different. Without explaining or riling his actions of 1890 and 1900 he voted for Bryan, Judge Fairbank and confidence of standard men because he somehow rationally recognizes the gold as "irrevocably established."

Not animating upon his own case leaving home or even upon the of the nutriment which the far of populism afforded the De. paunch.

As near as we can make it Democratic idea is that the Elder should be thrown out on the and the Prodigal Son installed as the ruler of the estate.

Price Placed on Repentance
Gold Democrats who bolted the party will be permitted to join the Belmont-Parker organization, if they pay a big entrance fee. The cratic State Committee of Indiana preparing to levy a heavy assessment gold Democrats who wish to re Parker. In other words, the me have been reviled so bitterly 1 Bryan for supporting Palmer or 1 ley at the last two elections was their pocketbooks if they wish humbly in the Parker bandwagon

President Roosevelt said in his of acceptance: "A party is of only in so far as it promotes the interests." Measured by this ga...