

# EAT AND GROWING WEST

## Will Change Deserts to Gardens and Provide Land for Millions of Homes.

### EVELT'S STRONG, FRIENDLY HAND

#### Policy that Increases the Sum of Human Happiness and Enlarges and Strengthens the Republic.

President Roosevelt said, "I WEST OF THE MISSOURI he spoke from his heart. It that the level the past less, not more."

That, in a certain way, the large did not properly appreciate, big brother, whose development and accomplishment destined to bring the greatest riches to the family—the big acquainted with this big found out that he was worth and saying. He started out at his patriotic and philanthropic

Hevelly firmly believes there is a good for the west. He has section next to its immensity, by the National Irrigation Act, it is universally admitted, have become a law without personal influence in the more than without his signature. Then, there is his policy in Utah, and the Canal, assured by a permanent to the world's engineers. These are vitally associated with the

we and loves the West. A President has ever spoken at it or so explicitly of the sub-land. It is equally true that a President ever had as wide an audience with the subject as Mr. Roosevelt. He is, as it were, a child of the west and knows and sympathizes with them, and reservoirs in connection reclamation service will have the great empire beyond the the waters necessary to add reaches there to habitations activity. This will insure the qualities of his fame. His at the west shines through

He holds that irrigation is the natural resource can be un- a degree increased of and industry more than

Under the rains of countries much of the soluble plant foods in eastern soils have been washed into the sea. Where no rainfall exists the plant food remains. The government analyses of soils show that the arid lands average three times as much potash, six times as much magnesia and fourteen times as much lime as the humid lands. Any farmer will tell you that a limestone country is a rich country. To replace the food taken by growing plants the eastern farmer resorts to fertilizers and manure. Starting with a rich soil, the irrigator also finds fertilizing strength in the water he uses. The mineral value held in solution in 36 inches of water—the amount applied to one acre in a season at the University of Arizona—amounted to \$10.07. Ten acres under irrigation average better returns than 40-acre crops in the usual way.

In those communities of the west which have been created by irrigation, the average yield of wheat, potatoes and small fruits far exceeds that of the best farming district in Iowa or Missouri or the best part of the Mississippi Valley. Although comparatively remote from the world's markets for profits, the new life of land under water rights in the very heart of the arid region, will command a higher price than an acre in the humid Mississippi Valley. The farmers have learned that 40 acres, well tilled, will yield more profit than 400 acres farmed in the old, haphazard way. Intensive farming and larger profits from smaller farms are making closely settled communities, establishing nearby neighbors, schools, churches and libraries, and the isolation of old farm life no longer exists. The farmer makes more money, and the deadly monotony of life does not drive his children from home, or his wife to the insane asylum.

Roosevelt immortalized. The passage of the National Irrigation Act is tantamount to saying that the west is already redeemed—and it is now only a question of time. Perhaps no law has been passed since the foundation of this government which has been so profitable to the United States. No law has ever been enacted which will add so much stability, wealth, happiness and general prosperity to the people and the government as the National Irrigation Law.

There is a new field for the most hopeful speculation. It cannot be that any human mind has yet been able to estimate the far-reaching, the fruitful results which will follow in the wake of this National Act. Lincoln is immortalized for his Emancipation Proclamation, Roosevelt will be immortalized because he has done that which will set free from the thrall of the congested centers of population, millions of families who can and will feel grateful to him and his memory as they sit under their own vine and figtree and enjoy all the comforts and contentment of their new and enlarged life of health, happiness and usefulness.

Make it easy for the average citizen to become a land owner and you strengthen tenfold his allegiance and devotion to his country and family. Millions can now get homes in the irrigated West, under the National Irrigation Act.

By actual test in southern California it has been found—counting the urban and rural populations together—that one and one-half acres of irrigated land will support one person, and it is estimated that this can ultimately be reduced to a single acre for each individual.

Roosevelt and Fairbanks are both young men, as are a majority of the leaders of the Republican party. If you believe in progress, if you want to see our country the richest and its people the most contented and prosperous of

the Democratic party and has decided to retire for President.

It is almost as if the earth and the kind refused to bring forth their natural increase under a Democratic administration.

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(Reproduced from Philadelphia Inquirer) A sad blow—burying the first-born in Vermont.

### BILLION DOLLAR COUNTRY

#### Facts Which It is Desirable to Hear in Mind.

Evidently Judge Parker has lost track of the fact that the United States has become a billion-dollar country, while he has been dreaming away his manhood on the bench at Albany. Otherwise it is impossible to account for his acceptance of "the Republican challenge to a comparison of Democratic and Republican administrations."

If there is any issue before the American people upon which the Republicans are more ready to appeal to the voters than another, it is that relating to the administration of national finances. But they will not let Judge Parker, or the hungry aggregation of Democratic editors to whom he addressed his Rip Van Winkle remarks, ignore the fact that the United States of 1904 deals with billions, where in Cleveland's first administration its finances could be discussed in terms of nine figures. Neither will they permit him to compare net expenditures under Cleveland with extraordinary appropriations under McKinley and Roosevelt.

When he makes his comparisons between the expenditures of 1885-1888 with those of 1901-1903 he will not be permitted to ignore such facts as the increase in postal expenditures from \$50,942,415 in 1885 to \$138,784,487 in 1903, and that the excess of expenditures on account of the postal service over receipts last year was only \$4,560,044, as compared with \$8,381,572.

As an index of the growth of the United States in every direction that marks advance in national welfare there can be no better standard than the increased use of an ever improving and extending mail service.

Neither will Judge Parker nor the editors to whom he unbounded a choice medley of ideas from the wit and wisdom of Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland, be permitted to "point with Democratic pride" to the enforced economies of Cleveland's second term 1893-1896, without being confronted with the following deficits that waited on Democratic policy and Democratic administration:

DEFICITS DURING CLEVELAND'S SECOND TERM

1894	.....	\$28,802,221
1895	.....	42,806,223
1896	.....	25,282,240
With no exceptional expenditures, over \$200,000,000 was added to the public debt during Cleveland's term.		

And when they are discussing the expense of running the government of a people that has increased nearly 50 per cent. in population and more than 100 per cent. in wealth since Grover Cleveland was first inaugurated, Republicans will not forget to remind American voters of such billion-dollar facts as these:

MONEY IN CIRCULATION, 1903.

1888	.....	\$2,307,092,100
1893	.....	\$3,200,003,509
1898	.....	\$2,955,294,845
1903	.....	\$1,814,579,103
Total Imports, \$1,025,719,227		
Total Exports, \$1,420,141,679		

VALUE OF FARMS, (Estimated on Census returns for 1880, 1890 and 1900.)

1885	.....	\$2,000,000,000
1890	.....	\$3,102,515,540
1900	.....	\$1,200,040,285

Production of Minerals, Freight ton carried one mile by Railways:

1880	.....	172,221,278,963
1890	.....	347,000,000
1900	.....	1,000,000,000

Wages in Manufacturing Industry, 1880-1900.

1880	.....	\$2,328,001,254
1890	.....	.....
1900	.....	.....

Remembering and incomprehensible as are these billions in many respects, they yet present a demonstration of the growth of our country so clear and simple as to be within the comprehension of a child. Only one word need be added to rectify what might be an erroneous impression from the figures as to the value of farm animals (a). During the second administration of Cleveland this value shrank from \$2,483,506,081 in 1893 to \$1,727,926,084 in 1896, from which it has since risen to over \$3,100,000,000.

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### OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

#### It Expands Under Republican and Collapses Under Democratic Policies.

One of the great arguments of the free traders has been that with free trade we would have access to the "markets of the world." Well, the only time the free traders have had control of the government in recent years was in the second Cleveland administration. They did not get actual free trade into operation, but they came close enough to it to put most of the factories of this country out of operation. We did not get the markets of the world. They may have been open to us, but our manufacturers were going out of business so fast, under the ruinous tariff schedules the Democrats had put into effect, that they could not seek the markets of the world. Their own home market, the best one to them, was invaded by cheap foreign goods, however.

Then the protective tariff system was reinstated by the people of this country, and immediately the factories began to turn their wheels again. Within ten years we have demonstrated that the way to get the markets of the world is to protect our own market against invasion, build up our industries, and then branch out for foreign trade.

We have not had anything like free trade within those ten years, and yet we are selling millions of dollars' worth of goods every year in the "markets of the world."

In Congress, last winter, Congressman Hill, of Connecticut, told of a recent visit he had made abroad. He said: "I stood on the deck of a Japanese liner in the harbor of Vladivostok, Russian Siberia. In the hold of that ship was over 700 tons of American agricultural implements that had come across the Pacific ocean from America for the use of the peasants of Siberia, and shipped there under the Dingley tariff bill. That night at the Hotel I met the representative of a locomotive works in Philadelphia who told me he had just put in 150 locomotives, for use in the Siberian railway, shipped there under the Dingley tariff law."

"Next day I rode 500 miles up the banks of the Amur river over American steel rails shipped there under the Dingley tariff law. Then I got aboard a steamer to go up the Amur 1,500 miles. It was American built, towed two steel barges made in Pittsburg, shipped there under the Dingley tariff law.

"In the village of Gorbiza, Siberia, ten thousand miles from here, the village consisting of a dozen log houses, in a little store not over 8 by 10, we bought a package of candy, wrapped in paper on which was printed the picture of William McKinley, to popularize that candy among the peasants of Siberia, all shipped under the Dingley tariff law."

That looks as if we had a slice of the markets of the world, but we never got anywhere near them under Democratic tariff ideas.

Former Senator Vilas attended the Wisconsin Democratic State convention held at Oshkosh, where harmony was lacking, and made this statement in closing the debate on the adoption of the platform:

"I came to the Democratic State Convention hoping for harmony and was joyful in that hope. But I find here that the Democratic party is nothing, knows nothing about the great principles on which it was founded and which has made it a power, and must throw itself away on a mere question of political machinery injected by crafty politicians."

Mr. Vilas has been a long time in finding out what a majority of the voters of the nation learned years ago.

We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous, and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future.—President Roosevelt.

One private reclamation project near Phoenix, Ariz., created a taxable property of over ten million dollars in less than twenty years, and that from land practically worthless until irrigated.

It was under President Harrison's Republican administration in 1891 that the first Federal forest reserve was established. This was the beginning of actual growth in national forestry.

At the average rate of increase in the past we will have over 100,000,000 people in the United States within the next 20 years. The west must supply most of these with homes.

The Donkey—Say, but this is fine; That's the first time I've been able to make these two wings work together in ten years.—Minneapolis Journal.

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### GASSAWAY'S FAVORITE POEM

(Henry Cassaway Davis' favorite poem is "Excelsior"—Current note.)

The shades of night were falling fast,  
When up through West Virginia passed  
A youth who held within his hand  
A banner with this strange command:  
"Fork over."

"What seek ye?" cried the ones he met;  
"I seek the bar; I'll find it yet—  
I'll get that check we want, you bet."  
He sang, as Davisward he set:  
"Fork over."

"Try not that task," the maiden cried;  
But only fruitlessly she sighed,  
For he replied: "We need the stuff,"  
And chortled then in accents gruff:  
"Fork over."

"O, stay, vain youth," an old man called,  
At such self-confidence appalled,  
"Dost think his name is Gissaway?"  
The youth sang, through the dying day,  
"Fork over."

On, on he went, by hill and dale,  
Until the night at dawn grew pale,  
And then at last, with heart elate,  
He murmured to the candidate:  
"Fork over."

He saw the barrel round and fair—  
Alas! he saw no bungle there!  
The candidate without his specs  
To read the banner did not vex—  
"Fork over."

"I cannot hear a word," he sighed,  
"You heard when you were notified!"  
The earnest youth at once replied  
And then more vigorously cried:  
"Fork over."

They found him, frozen stiff and cold,  
His banner still within his hold—  
And now they send no strange device,  
They simply say: "We want the price—  
Fork over."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
The People Trust Him Both as Man and President.

More and more, as the presidential campaign develops, it becomes apparent that upon one man the American people have fixed their affections and their admiration, and that in him they repose a serene and perfect trust. That man is Theodore Roosevelt.

Four years ago the Republicans of the rank and file demanded the nomination and secured the election of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice President. Against his own wishes, against the advice of his nearest friends, Roosevelt accepted the duties forced upon him by his enthusiastic admirers.

In the dark days which followed the assassination of McKinley the beloved, the old aphorism that "the voice of the people is the voice of God" was called to mind as the American nation noted the gravity, sincerity and thorough competency with which the man they had chosen for Vice President took upon himself the duties of the Presidency.

As the years have passed admiration and respect for Roosevelt have grown, until now he is without doubt the most popular man in the round world. That his popularity is well founded no one who knows the shrewd judgment of Americans will question. No man can occupy the Presidential chair for one year without being justly measured and estimated by the people whose chief executive he is.

From a popular idol, one in whose personal gifts, manly qualities and practical work all men delighted, Roosevelt has grown, in these three years, to be the ideal President of the most powerful Republic the world has ever known, the head of one of the greatest nations of the earth at the present day.

Theodore Roosevelt the man—Theodore Roosevelt the President—is a figure to be proud of. In every word, in every act of his life, there speaks a clean-minded, courageous-hearted, vigorous and incorruptible individuality. He is the champion of civic probity, of national patriotism, of religious freedom, a worker for and believer in the best opportunities for all men, without regard to class, occupation, theological opinions, politics or race or color.

The young men of the country have in the President one to whom they can loyally look as an example of vigorous manhood, rejoicing as a strong man preparing to run a race. The staid citizen, toiling in the heat of the noonday of life, turns to Roosevelt as his choice out of all men to hold the cares and responsibilities of the public business in his clean, competent hands. The old Republican, he who has borne the brunt of the last strenuous generation, the veteran of the great war for human freedom and the preservation of the Union, beholds in Roosevelt a man worthy to wear the mantle of Lincoln.

The man of the day, the man of the hour, is Theodore Roosevelt. He is a great President because he is a great man. It has come home to every Republican within the first weeks of the campaign that the main strength of the Republican cause this year is its candidate for President. Firmly it is settled in the affections and the respect of the American people. All Republicans will vote for him, and thousands upon thousands of men from other parties will vote for him because he is a man of strong fibre, the sort of man that every other man naturally loves and trusts.

There is no weak spot in the character of Theodore Roosevelt the man. There is no "yellow streak." Outspoken, fearless, infinitely powerful, his ideas and opinions are well known to his countrymen, and his works are as clean, as straightforward and clear cut as are his ideas.

He will be our next President, and he will carry with him into the office when he is elected the entire confidence of the American people.

The Wisdom of a Centenarian.  
Benjamin Brown, of Richview, Illinois, has been somewhat neglectful concerning his registration as a voter. Now he has registered, because he wants to vote for Roosevelt. The only remarkable feature about this case is that Mr. Benjamin Brown is just one hundred years of age. But, after all, even this feature is not remarkable, because no American citizen who has acquired the wisdom of a hundred years could do anything else than vote for Roosevelt in this campaign.

To irrigate is to populate. Irrigation depends for its success upon population. Colonization is the populating of hitherto unoccupied tracts of land.