

# 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 800,000,000 people form the population of Asia, Africa, Russia, China, French Cochinchina, Siam, British India, Australia, 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.

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
1895	\$315,707,698
1900	\$51,353,246

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.

Country	Imports	Exports
British East Indies	\$23,562,305	\$95,217,000
British Australasia	277,879,000	278,708,000
China	193,295,000	142,922,000
Spain	119,240,000	107,450,000
Straits Settlements	109,955,000	97,822,000
Dutch East Indies	69,458,000	80,081,000
Russia, Asiatic	21,574,000	29,456,000
Siam	19,384,000	25,280,000
Philippine Islands	20,300,000	10,270,000
Hawaiian Islands	15,200,000	20,000,000
French East Indies	15,010,000	15,852,000
Mauritius	25,476,000	15,054,000
Peru	20,122,000	24,948,000
Ceylon	20,000,000	10,000,000
Hongkong	701,000	3,088,000
French East Indies	701,000	3,088,000
Korea	8,088,000	2,482,000

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

Country	1895	1900
Japan	\$4,634,717	\$29,087,642
Chinese Empire	3,003,840	15,258,748
Hongkong (B.F.)	4,273,040	8,485,988
B. East Indies	2,853,941	4,892,323
Dutch East Ind.	1,147,315	1,534,140
French East Ind.	69,136	207,587
Asiatic Russia	204,937	3,050,102
Russian China	.....	337,310
Corcia	.....	126,965
German China	.....	29,202

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	1895	1900
Total Asia and Oceania	\$1,145,869,000	\$1,230,124,000

With our industries revived by a protective tariff, manufacturing both for home markets and for export has attained a degree of prosperity never before known in the United States.

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

Articles	Fiscal years 1895, 1896 and 1897. (Under Wilson law.)	Fiscal years 1898, 1899 and 1900. (Under Dingley law.)
Total manufactures	\$98,252,312	\$1,062,578,869
Iron and steel manufactures	130,659,738	285,975,200
Mineral oils, refined	154,223,124	170,502,038
Copper and manufactures of	65,809,932	127,025,396
Leather and manufactures of	55,018,609	71,869,433
Cotton and manufactures of	51,664,884	64,511,007
Agricultural implements	15,830,530	36,136,815
Chemicals and drugs	24,061,698	31,895,032
Wood manufactures	22,268,698	30,044,482
Paraffin	12,633,551	21,437,699
Paper and manufactures of	8,292,295	17,188,007

Which is best for American labor? Commercial expansion or commercial stagnation? To protect our home markets and give manufacturers a chance to go into the markets of the world, or to throw everything wide open by a free trade tariff and have the manufacturers of the world flooding our markets with their cheap labor goods?

### THE RECORD IN A NUTSHELL.

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

Increase in importation of manufactures	\$120,886,790
Increase in importation of manufacturers' materials	113,416,200
Increase in exportation of manufactures	878,204,966

## EXPANSION IN TRADE FOR THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

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 follows:

September, 1900.	Value
Exports	\$115,634,210
Imports	59,562,000

Excess of Exports \$ 56,072,210

For the nine months ending September 30, 1900, the showing is equally gratifying. Thus:

REPUBLICAN. Nine months ending September 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:	Value
Imports	\$601,043,139
Exports	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.

### WHERE WE LEAD.

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

## EXPANSION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



### VALUE OF EXPORTS UNDER TWO TARIFFS

Protection Assures Manufacturers Their Home Market and Exports Follow.

The avowed purpose of the free raw material clause of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law was to "stimulate manufacturing."

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

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## AS TO ISLAND ABANDONMENT

What American Would Give Up the Fruits of Our Former Expansion Which Gave Us Such Big Returns from So Small an Investment?

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

Let us ask a fair, straight question: As an American would you give up one foot of that territory? The question scarcely needs the asking, and yet every stage of natural growth was opposed as strenuously as the Bryanites have opposed the retention of the Philippines.

The cost of these additions to the country and the value of property now in the land so acquired are below:

	Cost	Property Value
Louisiana purchase	\$15,000,000	\$5,737,949,701
Florida cession	5,000,000	182,553,238
Oregon country as recognized by various treaties	41,000,000	817,316,688
Texas, Mexican cession, Gadsden purchase	7,200,000	3,201,724,507
Alaska	.....	*200,000,000
	\$68,200,000	\$10,199,541,204

\* Property produced by. There is ten billion dollars and more from an investment of sixty-eight million dollars.

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

### "NOT IMPERIALISM," SAYS A DEMOCRAT.

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

## 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 \$615,432,070 of products more than we bought abroad; in 1899 \$529,874,813, and in 1900 \$644,471,701, 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 \$317,729,250 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.	Value 1894.
Exports	\$1,304,186,371	\$654,994,022
Imports	849,714,670	892,140,572
Total trade	\$2,243,901,041	\$1,547,135,194
Excess of Exports in 1900	\$544,471,701	\$237,145,950
Excess of Imports in 1894	.....	.....

Right in these two tables is the story of the commercial expansion of the United States and of the benefit of protecting our own industries. As compared with 1894, our imports have decreased and our exports have doubled.

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	\$628,363,038	\$835,912,952
Manufactures	183,728,808	432,284,366
Mining	20,449,598	38,997,550
Forest	28,000,629	52,309,484
Fisheries	4,251,920	6,289,664
Miscellaneous	4,400,944	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:

Exports	1894	1900
Europe	\$700,870,822	\$1,040,167,312
North America	119,693,212	187,299,319
South America	33,212,310	38,945,721
Asia	20,872,761	64,913,984
Oceania	11,914,182	43,309,927
Africa	4,923,859	19,469,109

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

Imports	1894.	1900
Europe	\$295,077,385	\$440,509,480
North America	166,962,559	129,939,875
South America	100,147,107	93,635,134
Asia	66,186,397	139,817,023
Oceania	21,437,923	34,596,042
Africa	3,497,338	11,217,116

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

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 Guerrillas 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 officer, and his opinion of the conditions in the Philippines is well worth reading.

He says: "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 if we are going to step aside and watch 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 homes and lives is withdrawn."

"I would like to correct a misconception that exists in the minds of some people concerning the officers and men of our army and navy. Can anybody believe that citizens who serve under our flag, and who are generally known here at home as peaceable and big-hearted men, are going to change their whole nature as soon as they get out of sight of the United States?"

"Wherever in those islands an army post has been established for any length of time the neighboring populations have taken to heart the attitude of our men toward them, and have been swift to show their gratitude."

## PORTO RICO IS SATISFIED.

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

"The condition of affairs is hopeful, and everywhere the best element of the island is rallying to the support of Mr. McKinley's administration. The feeling is growing among the people that the administration is doing its best to benefit the island. What Porto Rico needs is an intelligent appreciation of the real conditions of Americans. I do not now think that an intelligent man could feel that the Porto Rico tariff was anything but a necessary fiscal device. We need \$2,000,000 for the island if we are to accomplish anything. The alternatives of the tariff law were either a subsidy from the United States, or else the pauperization of the island. At the present time if the alternatives were presented of deriving the necessary money from direct taxation or from the tariff, the decision would be overwhelmingly in favor of the tariff. The discontent that once existed was caused by the delay that occurred in taking any action at all."