

### REVIEW OF THE CAMPAIGN

Great Issues at Stake, but  
There Has Been No Feverish  
Excitement.

### MINDS OF VOTERS MADE UP

Present Conditions Are Satisfactory,  
and the People Will Elect Fairbanks  
and Roosevelt and a  
Republican Congress.

The Presidential campaign which is just closing has some unique features. There has been, from first to last, an absence of spectacular features. The unusual feverish excitement, the election year collapse of business, the general uncertainty and anxiety which used to characterize a national campaign are lacking this year. Yet the issues at stake, with choice to be made between the two great parties, are tremendous. The cause of the general calm, the even carrying on of business, the absence of public excitement, is not the far-famed "apathy" of which so much is said just now. The people are not apathetic. They are only satisfied. They have what they want, they have made up their minds to keep it, and they know they are amply able to keep it by casting their votes on election day. Republican rule, Republican work, Republican prosperity, peace and justice, that is what the people of the United States have, and that is what they are determined to keep, by the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks, and a Republican Congress.

The two great national parties stand for the two kinds of people into which, broadly speaking, the whole complicated mass of human beings may be divided. The people who work, the people who live each day for the best that day affords, the people who accomplish things, these are naturally and inevitably Republicans. The other kind of people, the lookers-on, the critics, the fault-finders, the promoters of great things and doers of nothing, these make up the Democratic party.

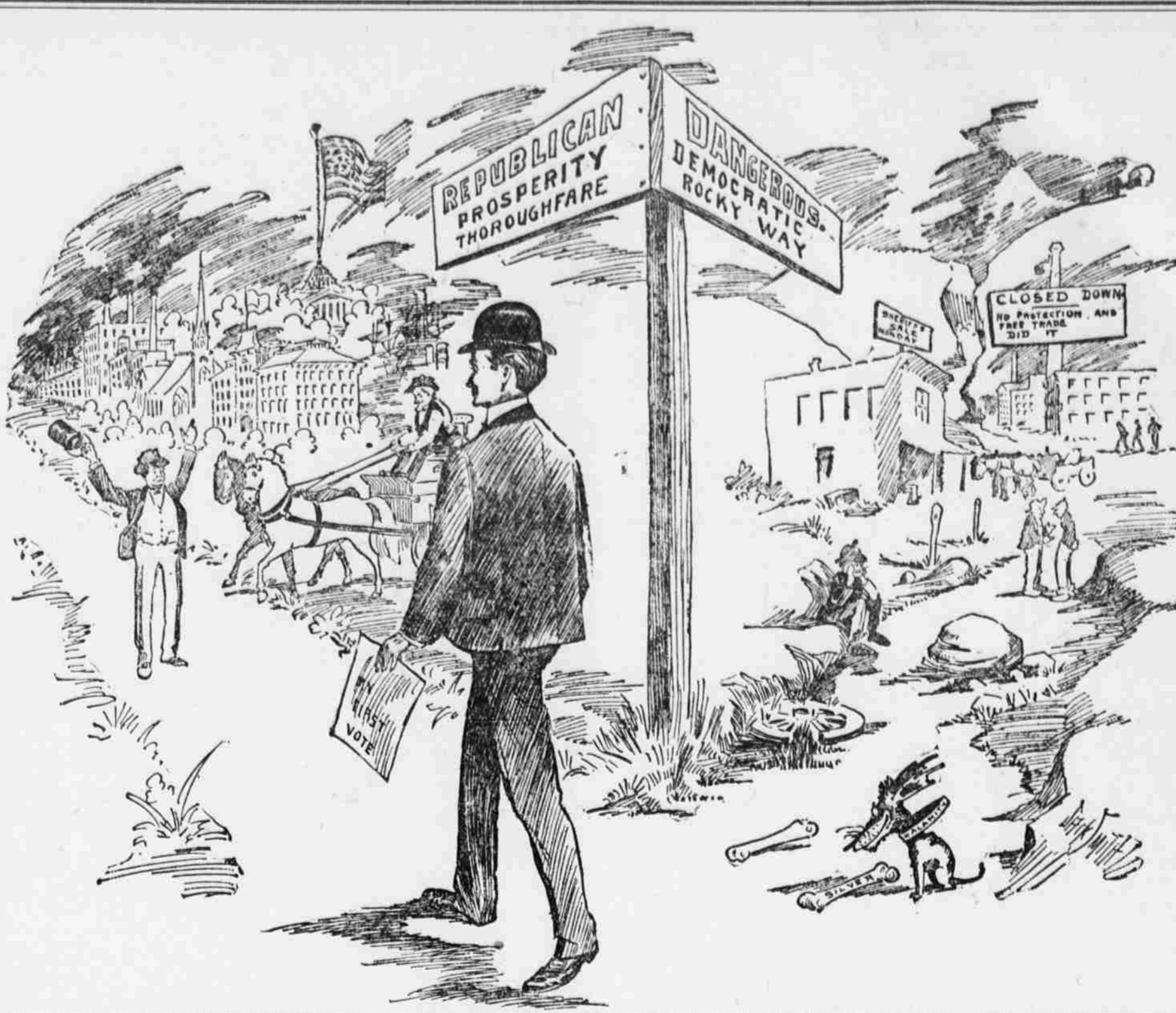
The Republican party acts. The Democratic party protests. Policies of the Party. This programme of the two parties, carried out for many years, has never been so clearly shown as during the discussion of national affairs which has been going on this year. The Republican party came before the country, through President Roosevelt, to give an account of its stewardship from the day when President McKinley took the chair of Chief Executive in 1897. The first four years of the administration of President McKinley must be considered in connection with the last four years of McKinley and Roosevelt, for the carrying out of Republican policy under Republican principles during those years is the basis upon which Republicans ask for another term of power.

The Republican platform and President Roosevelt's speech and letter of acceptance show how closely the Republican party sticks to the practical work of the present, how well it knows what the people want, and how surely it is planning and moving to carry out the desires of the people. Upon the money question the party occupies the same ground where it stood, under attack, in 1896 and 1900.

In its internal policy it stands for protection, the irrigation of arid lands, the construction of the Panama canal, the regulation of trusts that run counter to the Interstate commerce laws, the payment of just pensions to disabled, honorably discharged veterans of the War for the Union, and other measures and ideas familiar to the people. The hopes and labors of the government have been to bring the Philippines into close relations with the American people, to fit them for self government, and to give them a form of self government so clearly defined as to its future and so well set forth that all may see what has been done since the fortunes and fate of war threw upon the United States the direct responsibility for millions of fellow-beings in the Asiatic seas. The foreign policy is but a record of peace and good will with all the nations of the earth. Prosperity, industry and hopefulness at home, confidence and respect abroad, such is the brief story of Republican rule during the past eight years.

What has the opposition to offer? Upon the gold standard its platform is silent. Its candidate, who voted for Bryan in 1896 and 1900, now firmly declares his conversion to honest money doctrines. Bryan is on the stump for Mr. Parker, and the mass of Democrats to-day are for free silver, or any kind of money that will serve to call the ignorant to their standard. Upon all the questions of government policy and practice the Democrats are as much at sea as they are upon finance. Their whole plan of campaign, so far as any plan has been developed, is the world-wide and every institution which accomplishes things.

Democracy's Weak Protests. There are feeble and more or less intelligent protests against protection. Not daring to oppose the Panama canal, the protestors content with protesting against everything that has been done, so far, to make the Panama canal a real thing. Upon the gigantic trust evil, which menaces individual prosperity, not a word of sincerity has been spoken by a Democrat. The efforts of President Roosevelt to apply the United States laws to infractions of the Interstate commerce laws by the trusts, have been roundly condemned by the Democratic candidate and his followers. The payment of disability pensions to aged veterans of the civil war has been bitterly resented by the same candidate, and by his political associates. The foreign policy, inaugurated and



### DO WE WANT THAT AGAIN?

Republican President Harrison had \$386,000,000 government receipts in his last fiscal year, 1893; the next year, Democratic President Cleveland was only able to show \$298,000,000, a decrease of \$88,000,000. Do we want that again?  
Republican President Harrison had an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$2,341,000 in his last fiscal year, 1893; the next year, Democratic President Cleveland had an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$69,893,000. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland also had an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$42,000,000 in 1894, and of \$25,000,000 in 1895. Do we want that again?  
Republican President Harrison had \$75,896,000 postal receipts in his last fiscal year, 1893; the next year Democratic President Cleveland had nearly a million less. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland, in his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, had \$1,132,000,000 of railway securities wiped out by receiverships. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland can only show \$821,000,000 of manufactures exported in his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, against \$1,672,000,000 so exported in Roosevelt's four fiscal years, 1901-1904, a shortage of \$851,000,000. Do we want that again?  
Republican President Roosevelt shows \$3,300,000,000 on deposit in our savings banks, while Democratic President Cleveland could only show \$1,939,000,000 so deposited in his best savings-bank year, 1897. In other words, \$1,361,000,000 less of such deposits. Do we want that again?  
Republican President Roosevelt can show \$5,748,000,000 total exports in his four fiscal years, 1901-1904; Democratic President Cleveland in his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, only reached a total export of \$3,631,000,000, or \$2,117,000,000 less. Do we want that again?  
Republican President Roosevelt can show a total foreign commerce of \$9,400,000,000 in his four fiscal years, 1901-1904; Democratic President Cleveland for his four fiscal years, 1894-1897, can only show \$6,559,000,000, or \$2,841,000,000 less. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland witnessed, in 1896, 13,730 miles of steam railways sold under foreclosure, an excess over the 1904 foreclosure sales of 13,275 miles. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had \$1,015,000,000 less money in circulation than Republican President Roosevelt has now. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland in 1896, was paying \$10,000,000 more annual interest on our public debt than is now being paid. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had \$614,000,000 less gold in the treasury than Republican President Roosevelt now has. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had \$4,757,000,000 less total bank deposits than Republican President Roosevelt can now show. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, had \$5,000,000,000 less in insurance in force, than is now protecting those dependent upon us. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland, in 1896, exported \$78,000,000 more gold than he imported, while Republican President Roosevelt, in 1904, imported \$17,000,000 more than he exported, thus making a showing against Cleveland of \$95,000,000 in a single year. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland hauled down his country's flag in Honolulu. Judge Parker and his party say they will do the same in the Philippines. Do we want that again?  
Republican President Harrison's last calendar year, 1892, was one of the most prosperous years the country had enjoyed; Democratic President Cleveland

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and his tariff-for-revenue free-trade policy destroyed that prosperity, undoing in a few months the good Republican work of the years since Lincoln's first election. Do we want that again?  
Democratic President Cleveland's entire second term engagement was played to the accompaniment of weeping women and wailing children, hungry for food. Do we want that again?  
WALTER J. BALLARD,  
Schenectady, N. Y.

### WHAT DO YOU WANT?

If You Desire the Country's Welfare Vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and elect a Republican Congress.  
If you want the honor and dignity of the country upheld.  
If you want present prosperous conditions continued.  
If you want the affairs of government administered intelligently and economically.  
If you want the books kept open and dishonesty punished wherever found.  
If you want grasping monopolies repressed and forced to obey the law.  
If you want justice administered to all, rich and poor alike.  
If you want a hungry horde of Democratic voters kept out of office.  
If you want such tricksters as D. B. Hill given no place in the cabinet.  
If you want illegal trusts rebuked for contributing to the Democratic campaign fund.  
If you want corrupt Tammany not to be given a chance to raid the national treasury.  
If you want the Tammany grafting system not to fasten its clutch on every branch of the federal government.  
If you want a manly man retained in the White House.  
If you want Democratic nonentity, a weak tool of tricky politicians, kept out of the Presidential chair.  
If you want the nation to retain its lead among the world powers as a peace promoter.  
If you want firmness displayed when firmness will protect American lives and property interests.  
In short, if you want everything that a good, patriotic citizen should want, vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and elect a Republican Congress.

### Republican Policies Promote Foreign Trade.

The official figures of foreign commerce during September show that the gain was \$1,670,000 a day, a record which has been equaled only once in the September exports in a number of years, and which is \$370,000 a day more than the average gain of the preceding six years. This is shown by the following table:

Month	Excess of exports, per day.	Gain
September—		
1898	\$2,189,000	\$1,400,000
1899	39,174,000	1,300,000
1900	56,333,000	1,800,000
1901	40,183,000	1,333,000
1902	27,702,000	923,000
1903	28,385,000	946,000
Aver. of 6 years	38,991,000	1,300,000
1904	50,135,000	1,670,000

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## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Another Glaring Instance of  
Democratic Juggling with  
Government Statistics.

### LABOR BULLETIN IGNORED

In Order to Make Political Capital and  
Also to Misrepresent Conditions  
and Deceive Voters—Cam-  
paign Text-Book Trickery.

An examination of the files of the Democratic newspapers for the past few weeks and of the recently issued Democratic Campaign Text Book discloses a disposition on the part of the managers of the Democratic campaign to discredit the report on wages and cost of living made by the Bureau of Labor in its July Bulletin (No. 53). In view of the reputation of Commissioner Wright for absolute fairness in the collection and presentation of statistics it is of some interest at this time to review his report in the light of the indignant criticisms which it has brought forth, and it may be said at the outset that a careful examination of the report reveals the somewhat remarkable fact that practically every criticism made has been answered in the Bulletin itself. Indeed, it would almost appear that the compilers of the Text Book either did not make use of the Bulletin or had no desire to be convinced of the truth of the figures published therein, and that their insinuations and clumsy misstatements of fact were made for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Let us proceed to the most specific of the somewhat vague charges that are made.

It is first charged that the report published in the Bulletin was (quoting the Text Book) "prepared ostensibly as an official document, but in reality, it seems, for the special use of the Republican Campaign Committee." The "well-nigh conclusive" evidence submitted in support of this charge consists of a statement by Secretary Shaw in June last that such a report would be published. As a matter of fact, it had been known to the public for several years that the Bureau of Labor was engaged in collecting data for such a report and the portion of the report relating to cost of living was actually published in Bulletin 49 as early as November, 1903—nearly eight months previous to Secretary Shaw's statement.

Not What Democrats Wanted. It is clearly stated in the Bulletin itself that the investigation was begun in the winter of 1900-1901, and without doubt the records of the bureau and the testimony of hundreds of manufacturers, whose pay rolls were examined would have proved the truth of the statement, had the truth been desired in Democratic quarters. But no—for political reasons, the facts disclosed were not pleasing, and it seemed necessary to adopt some method, apparently any method that would detract from an exhibit of a remarkable condition of industrial depression was desired. Conclusive evidence is at hand that the gathering of these statistics was begun in the winter of 1900-1901, and that they were not "cooked up" for the occasion as charged, but it is not to be expected that this absurd charge will be withdrawn, although as a matter of fact the figures as to wages and cost of living referred to have been corroborated by independent investigations which have been concluded by the State bureaus of several important States.

It is charged also that by giving equal weight to unimportant articles of consumption and articles of prime necessity an unduly small increase in cost of living is secured. It is gravely asserted that nutmegs, pepper, alum, etc., are given equal weight with such important articles as lard, beef, eggs, flour, etc. This charge might, indeed, be convincing if it contained even a slight element of truth. Unfortunately for the critics, however, the Bulletin itself states that all articles of food are weighed exactly according to the amount consumed in the average workingman's family. In this Bulletin the exact quantities are given and the method clearly explained, so that the charge can only be construed as a deliberate attempt to mislead the voters of the country and not as an error on the part of the compiler of the text book. As a matter of fact the most careful search of Bulletin 53 shows that the unimportant articles referred to, such as putty, nutmegs, alum, pepper, etc., are not even mentioned therein. These articles are found, however, among the 260 articles entering into an index of wholesale prices which has been published annually by the bureau for the past three years, but this index has no connection whatever with the report on cost of living. One pauses to wonder at the fact that the Democratic managers are so lacking in resource as to adopt the clumsy trick of injecting figures from another report into a discussion of the report on cost of living, and pretend that they were a part of the latter report. It must be assumed that in this section there was the studied intention to misrepresent and convey an impression to the public utterly contrary to the truth and entirely unwarranted by the facts. The entire portion of the Text Book under the caption "Absurdity of Republican Averages" (pages 124 and 125), and much that follows on pages 126 and 127, is of the character just mentioned.

A Ludicrous Complaint. The further complaint that the figures for cost of living are based on retail prices instead of wholesale can only be understood by assuming that the use of the latter would have given the Democratic campaign managers a little less discomfort. Bulletin 53 clearly explains the reasons for the use of retail prices as a basis for cost of living in preference to the wholesale. It is true that wholesale prices have been used at times to indicate the trend of cost of living, but they are considered by economists as unreliable for the purpose of indicating the extent of the increase or decrease. Until the present day investigation by the Bureau of Labor no records of retail prices covering any considerable period had ever been collected, owing to the very great expense of making

Get out and vote on election day. That's the only way you can help elect the Republican ticket, now.