# CASH INCOME FROM FARMS Potatoes. Production. 1902...284,632,787

Effect of Republican Policies in the Corn Belt and Wheat Growing States.

# VALUE OF LANDS GREATLY INCREASED

Prices of Cereals in "Lean" and "Fat" Years-Market Demand Affected by Action of National Administration—Rise in Values.

It has been quite customary for Democratic writers and speakers to attribute 1904 .. ......517,143,143 the extraordinary prosperity of the last eight years to Providence, and to deny that the Republican party could be especially allied with Providence.

In answer to this contention President Roosevelt, in one of his campaign speeches in 1909, made the witty remark first election of William McKinley and that the Democratic party had "fused the inauguration of Republican policies, with about everything except Provi- up to the present time there has been dence.

in the agricultural prosperity of the TION OF WHEAT. United States during the years of Republican rule subsequent to the last Democratic administration (1893-1897), It is the Democratic policy to sneeringly ask if the Republican party produced the bountiful crops, or had anything to do with the droughts, the rust, or other influences bullishly affecting the prices of commodities the farmer had to sell. Such sneering remarks, however, cannot suppress the fact that while there have been many vicissitudes during the last eight years in crop conditions, yet there has all this time been a more or less steady and big increase in the cash income from American farms.

In 1901, for instance, owing to hot winds and drought, there was a lean come, but instead encroachments on real year in corn, and yet the farmers of the capital. United States got \$921,555,768 for their corn of that Republican year as against \$491,006,967 for their corn of the Democratic year 1896, which was a "fat year," as regards naturally splendid crop conditions, but a lean year indeed, as regards prices. The Republican year 1901 was thus a year in which prosperity for the Corn Belt farmers was preserved, despite a great natural disaster to the corn crop, while the Democratic year 1896 was a year in which there was ne prosperity in the Cora Belt despite the especially bountiful size of the corn

Dollar Wheat vs. Fifty Cent Wheat, AT THE PRESENT WRITING THE CASH PRICE OF WHEAT AT but the national prosperity is based from CHICAGO IS ABOUT \$1.10. In August, 1903, it was 771/4 to 901/4 cents; in August, 1902, it was 681/4 to 78 cents; in August, 1901, it was 66% to 77 cents; in August, 1900, it was 71% to 76% cents; in August, 1899, it was 69 to 741/2 cents; in August, 1898, it was 651/2 to 75 cents; in August, 1897, it was 751/4 to \$1.07; in August, 1896, it was 53 to 631/2 cents; in August, 1895, it was 583/4 to 72 cents; IN AUGUST, 1894, IT

WAS 51½ TO 58½ CENTS.

AT PRESENT WRITING THE
CASH PRICE OF CORN AT CHI-CAGO IS 56 CENTS, In August, 1903, It was 501/2 to 53 cents; in August, 1902. it was 50 to 60 cents; in August, 1901, it was 53% to 57% cents; in August, 1900, it was 371/4 to 411/4 cents; in Augast, 1899, it was 301/2 to 33 cents; in August, 1898, it was 29% to 33% cents: in August, 1897, it was 261/4 to 325/4 cents; IN AUGUST, 1896, IT WAS 201/2 TO 25 CENTS.

Yard Stick of Republican Prosperity. The general drift of these price figures, covering a period of about eight years, has been of course significant not merely of the size of the crops of these particular years, but of the general will probably be greater than for last steady increase in market demand. year. In the aggregate as regards size, Wheat is not only a "staff of life," but the crops will this year very likely be it is also, as regards its consumption, a the most abundant in our history, unless yard-stick of national progress. The the present bumper prospects in corn more people advance in civilization and should, at the eleventh hour, be reduced in prosperity the more wheat flour will by unlucky visitation of frost. And in they consume. The present great awak- the aggregate, as regards values, it looks eming amongst the Oriental races is syn- as if our crops would this year bring chronous with the development of an greater wealth to the United States than enormous trade in Pacific Coast wheat ever before. flour through the "open door" to these nations of the Orient.

In the case of corn it is certainly a fact worthy of much attentive interest, staple crops, despite fluctuations from that despite the high prices for corn dur- year to year in size of crops: ing the last three years, the demand even at these high prices has not abated. And notwithstanding we seem likely to have Tot this year a crop of 2,500,000,000 bushels, cora is new about 56 cents per bushel at Chicago. In 1896 the total crop was 2,282,875,165 bushels, but the price in August of that year was 201/2 to 25 cents at Chicago-not half what

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat Increases. The Republican policy of building up

the manufactures of the United Statesof placing the factory beside the farmaccounts for the broader and better market the farmer during the last eight I years has been steadily getting for his products. This is noticeable in the case of practically everything he has to sell -increasing consumption making prices relatively better no matter what the size of his crops.

Figures of the Bureau of Statistics show that the wheat consumption of the United States in the fiscal year 1904 was the largest in the history of the country. The table which follows shows the quantity of wheat retained for consumption in total and per capita in each fiscal year from 1890 to and including

Wheat and wheat flour retained for

Fisce	1		Total	Per Capita	
Year.			Bushels.	Bushels.	
1890			381,129.533	6.09	1
1891			293,080,684	4.59	
1892			386,767,724	5.94	1
1893			324,431,470	4.89	
1894			232,815.041	3.44	
1895			316,344,305	4.59	7
1896			340,658,979	4.85	
1897	**		282,601,700	3.95	
1898			313,021,235	4.29	
1899		****	452,470,332	6.09	П
1990			361,229.920	4.74	П
1961			306,173,421	3.95	ı
1902			513,762,741	6.50	

1903		466,975,913	5.81
2000	20074	*** * ** * ***	0.00

In this table it is significant to note that the lowest per capita of wheat consumption during the last fourteen years occurred during the Democratic period from 1893 to 1897, and that since the AN INCREASE OF OVER ONE-In relation to the remarkable increase THIRD IN PER CAPITA CONSUMP-

Increased Value of Farm Lands. The farm lands of the United States represent the great portion of its real capital. When crop after crop is produced from the soil, the capital still remains practically intact, unless bad judgment is used in planting crops without rotation, or unless the cream of the soil is washed away by floods, or unless the productive value is otherwise destroyed through various kinds of improvidence like the interference with forest life at the headwaters of streams. The farm lands of the country are thus unlimited sources of wealth as compared with mines and forests the annual income from which represent not real in-

How the Increment Is Earned The value of the crops produced during a particular season tend to regulate the value of the capital (the soil) from which they are produced, just like the dividends which different securities which pay them. Henry George has spoken of the "unearned increment" that has arisen from the appreciation in land values. But while the agricultural history of the United States for the last eight years has shown an enormous amount of this "increment," yet to say that it has been "unearned" is a rank injustice to the farmers who have cooperated with Providence to produce the crops on which not only land values, year to year.

There are some people who seem to think that it is only by speculation that wealth is acquired. There are other people who hold that hard industry is all that is needed for the accumulation of the riches of this earth. There are others who lay stress on smartness, on economy and on other traits of long headedness. But while there are many different ways by which individuals of our country have grown wealthy, yet to trace out how the United States as a nation has grown to be a multi-billionaire, we must primarily consider the record of yield and prices on our crops.

It is a popular delusion that the size of the crops is the whole thing as regards agricultural prosperity. Providence and the farmer's individual diligence are responsible for the size of his crops. But the financial appraisement of this great work of Providence and himself, which makes up the "supply," is determined by the market "demand," and this in turn, is affected largely by national economic policies.

Except for wheat the supply from this year's crops of the United States

Stendy Gains in Value. The following tables show how steady have been the gains in cash values of

	Production.	Total Value.
tals-1903.	2,244,176,925	952,868,801
1902	2,523,648,312	1,017,017,349
1901.	1,522,519,891	921,555,768
1900	2,105,102,516	751,220,034
1899	2,078,143,933	629,210,110
1898	1,924,184,660	552,023,428
1897	1,902,967,933	501,072,952
1896	2,283,875,165	491,006,967
1895	2,151,138,580	544,985,534
1894	1,212,770,052	554,719,162
1893	1,619,496,131	591,625,627
200.000.000.00	1,628,464,000	642,146,630
	OATS.	
	Production.	Total Value.

	OATS.	
	Production.	Total Value.
Fotals-1903	784,094,199	267.661.665
1902.	987,842,712	303,584,852
1901.	736,808,724	293,658,777
1903.	736,808,724	293,658,777
1900.	809,125,989	208,669,233
1899.	796, 177, 713	198,167,975
1898.	730,903,643	186,405,364
1897.	693,767,809	147.974,719
1896.	707,346,404	132,485,033
1895.	824,443,537	163,655,068
1894.	662,036,928	214.816.920
1893.	638,854,850	187,576.092
1892.	661,035,000	209,253,611
	RYE.	

	1 may 2017 1, 170 17	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF	A-20 4 970 4 70 4 10 4 10 4 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	1892.	661,035,000	209,253,611
		RYE.	
		Production.	Total Value.
otals-	-1903	29,363,416	15.993,871
	1902	33,630,592	17.080,793
	1901.	30,384,830	16,909,742
	1900.	23,995,927	12,295,417
	1899.	23.961,741	12,214,118
	1898.	25,637,522	11,875,350
	1897.	27,363,324	12,239,647
	1896	24.369,047	9,960,769
	1895.	27,210,070	11,964,826
		HAY.	1.5.3.6.3.1.2.4.3.1.2.1
		Production.	Total Value.
TANC 12-	TO LONG TO VI		The second secon

190950,110,906	445,538,870	
189956,665,756		
189866.376,920	398,060,647	Liberal compensation for labor n
189760,664.876	401,390,728	liberal customers for our products.
189659,282,158	388,145,614	Republican policy of protection n
189547,078,541	393,185,615	both.

72,182,350 78,984,901 Syndicate Riddled.

ing these steady gains in the cash value of our crops. It says: "Our production of wheat in 1903 aggregated 637,822,000 bushels; of corn, 2,244,177,000 bushels; of oats, 784,094,-000 bushels; of rye, 29,363,000 bushels; of barley, 131,861,000 bushels, showing a total yield of the principal cereals of, in round numbers, 3,387,317,000 bushels, valued on the farm at \$1,739,715,-476, grown on 172,095,117 acres. Our crop of hay aggregated 61,306,000 tons. The yield of potatoes aggregated 247,-128,000 bushels, valued at \$151,638,000, produced on 2,916,855 acres; the yield was 37,505,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but the value was \$17,527,000 greater, showing the largest valuation recorded in any year, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF

"The farm value of the chief cereals of hay and of potatoes, raised in 1903, amounted to \$2,447,730,450. The crop of wheat was 32,241,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but its farm value was \$20,841,000 greater; its valuation was in excess of the value of the crop of any year excepting that of

POTATOES.

1900...210,926,897

1899...228.783,232

1898...192,306,338 1897...164,015,964

1896...252,234,540

1895...297,237,370

A Lesson in Petatoes.

Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade,

makes some significant remarks regard-

The last annual report of Secretary

Production. Total Value.

134,111,436

90,811,167

89,323,832

79,574,772

89,643,059

What Makes Prices Higher.

The purpose of this article has thus been to show that while crops may vary in size from year to year, the cash income from them seems in a general way to increase from fear to year whatever the size of the crops. Last year (1903) the total farm value of the chief cereals and of hay and potatoes was nearly two billion and a half dollars, and this year it promises to be much greater than last.

So far as the mere size of the crops is alone concerned, it would seem unreasenable, for instance, that a crop of wheat of 460,267,000 bushels (the crop of 1894 should, in January, 1895, have sold so low as 48% cents per bushel, while the 1904 crop of wheat, which at the lowest present estimates is 530,000,-000 bushels, should now be selling at \$1.10 per bushel.

But it is evident that there are causes at work to make our farm products sell better from year to year. While supplies fluctuate the market demand steadily increases. This fact should be considered a very strong "bull" argument not only on land values. but on the general future business condition of the country, for every increase over this two billion and a half dollars of farm land income of last year means just so much more increase in the purchasing power of the American people, and just anxious to better their condition of life.

The causes that are at work to make farm products sell better from year to year are undoubtedly connected with the general policies of Republican adminis-

When William McKinley, in 1896, said it was better to open American mills to American labor than to open the mints of the United States to the silver of the world, he expressed the policy that transformed bad times for the entire people under Democratic rule to good times for the entire people under Republican rule. With the people in the cities more prosperous, because of the policies of protection and of sound money, the people in the country were bound to be more prosperous, too, because there was an improved market for what they had to sell. This, in a nutshell, is the secret of the constantly increasing agricultural prosperity of the

### NOT FIT TO BE PRESIDENT.

United States under Republican rule.

An "Evening Post" Opinion of Judge Parker.

(New York Evening Post, July 1, 1903.) We presume that Judge Parker's greetings in Georgia as "our next President" will not ruffle his judicial calm. Like the rest of us, he has seen too many next Presidents a year before election.

They usually swarm like grasshoppers in July before the nominating convention. But the Judge will be subjected in his Georgia address to a pretty sharp test of his fitness for President, next time or ever. Will he have the courage to speak a direct and wholesome word to the people of the South on the question which is rapidly becoming the leading na-

tional issue? We mean, of course, the whole matter of abridged suffrage, denied citizenship, refusal of equal treatment before the law, and the recrudescence of slavery, as affecting our negro population. Southern papers are full of it, and demanding that the South be "let alone" in its challenge of human rights and disregard of the constitution. Edward M. Shepard told the people of New Orleans that the South ought to be left to go its own way. But can a man named as "our next President" agree to such a local nullification of national laws? If he can, he is not fit to be President next year or any year.

### Of Course Not.

David B. Hill stated, in one of his the oath of office after the death of President McKinley, said that he would not be a candidate for President in 1904. President Roosevelt has never made a promise as to his own personal action which he did not redeem. The President is outspoken, fair and square. These are characteristics of the man. makes no promises he does not intend to

keep, and he keeps such as he makes, The silly story started by Hill had no foundation in fact, and it is really not worth the ink and paper that has been used in denying it, except that it once more marks the character of Hill.

"I have me words of abuse for Theodore Rossevelt. I believe him to be a brave, honest, conscientious man. I give him full credit for having a Totals-1903... 61.305.940 556,376.880 splendid courage of conviction."-1902....59.857.576 542,036,364 Thomas E. Watson's speech accepting Populist

### UNLIKE DEMOCRATS

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF REPUBLICANS NEVER SHADY.

Sale of Philippine Bonds to a Western Bank, the Righest Bidder - Demecratic Deal with the Belmont

The fourth installment of the \$3,000 .-000 of Philippine bonds was taken at 101.41 by the Western National Bank of Oklahoma City, whose bid for the bonds was the highest. The fact that a western bank should outbid leading institutions of Wall street for these bonds suggests how the West is rapidly gaining in financial power and importance. No western bank would have dared to bid for such a large issue of bonds without being perfectly satisfied that it could find a broad market for them amongst local investors. The old financial problem of the West was to get money from the East. The present problem of the West is to find good channels for the investment of its own money.

By a transaction such as this we find investors in the Southwest become creditors of the Philippine Islands. In other words, they are loaning some of the fruits of their own prosperity under Republican rule to help along the prosperity of our nation's wards in the Philippines. The security which United States government over the Philippines gives to lives and property, trade and industry, makes the credit of the islands good, so that investors are quite willing to pay a premium for Philippine bonds. If the United States government were not sovereign over the Philippines, it is a question whether the islands would be able to float bonds even at a discount, hence many needed improvements for the islands could not be carried out. Were the Democratic party to be successful in the election this fall, the owners of Philippine bonds would doubtless see a quick slump in their market value.

Notorious Democratic Deal. It is the Republican policy in the case of necessary issues of bonds, like the war loan of 1898 and this Philippine bond issue, to sell the bonds by popular subscription or by public competitive bidding for them. This gives the whole people an equal chance, and all sections of the country an equal chance, to secure hem for investment and to realize whatever profit their ultimate appreciation may bring. Under the Democratic plan. as followed out during the last Cleveland administration, the government ignored the small investors, and had no use for any financial institution west of Wall

For instance, on Feb. 18, 1895, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury signed a contract with a New York syndicate for the selling of \$62,315,400 four per cent bonds. These bonds the syndicate sold to the public for \$65,116,244, so much more business for all our in- clearing a profit for itself, out of the dustries, and just so much more work, transaction, of nearly \$3,000,000. The wages and profits for all our people price at which the bonds were sold to \$150 a year, while the average for womthe Syndicate was equivalent to 1041/2, when the existing United States four per cent bonds, with less than half as long market. The syndicate dictated to the government the terms of the deal. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THAT SYN-DICATE, AUGUST BELMONT, IS THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL AD-VISER AND BACKER OF ALTON B. they furnish the following: PARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

## WHY ALL'S WELL IN KANSAS.

It Is Because of Sound Money and the Protective Policy.

Few people realize how or why the condition of Kansas is watched with such solicitude throughout the countryespecially in the Western States.

The fact is indisputable that there is something about its climate, the mercurial disposition of its people and the conditions of life in Kansas that make it a sort of barometer for the rest of the republic. When there is anything serious the matter with Kansas it is certain that all is not exactly right with her neighbors. When there is a drouth in Kansas there is apt to be a mighty thirst in all the region west of the Mississippi. When the rains and sunshine bless Kansas with bountiful harvests and the cyclone and grasshopper give her a wide berth, the fatness is apt to extend beyond her borders and fill the land with

reason for rejoicings and content. When Providence frowns on Kansas the heart of the nation is usually sorrowful for her-and for itself.

When Providence smiles on Kansas the rest of us generally bid au revoir to melancholy.

Therefore Senator Fairbanks did well, in opening the Republican campaign at Marion, Kan., Sept. 1, to remind his auditors of the change that had come over their prospects since the days when the whole land rang with the cry, "What's the matter with Kansas?" Happily he was able to proclaim, if not from the house tops, at least to the telegraph operators for dissemination throughout the

nation, that "All's well in Kansas." Swiftly he drew the picture of the conditions as they existed eight years ago: "Kansas was suffering from the effects of Democratic administration. The interests of her agriculture languished. Her crops rotted in the field or were marketed at unremunerated prices." And much more to the same effect. Then he pointed to the prosperity of the present, withspeeches, that Mr. Roosevelt, on taking out need to recapitulate the blessings that good crops, good prices, good government and sound money showered upon Kansas as from an exhaustless urn. "During the last seven years," he said," "no one has shared the prosperity which has come to the country in a fuller degree than the farmers of Kansas." And he illustrated the prosperity of the State by the increase in her bank deposits from \$33,000,000 in 1895 to over \$80,-000,000 in 1903." As a matter of exact record it might be well to say that the bank deposits in Kansas increased from \$30,529,487 in 1896 to \$84,055,110, or 180 per cent, while those of the whole country increased from \$231,828,339 to \$540,649,702, or slightly under 134 per

> Would the reader know how all this wonderful prosperity came to Kansas? It was through her own industry stimulated and protected by the sound economic and monetary policies of the Republican party.

according to the report of the Depart- | ued in power.

ment of Agriculture, it brought 36 cents or exactly double as much.

In 1895 the price of wheat on the Kansas farm was 51 cents per buskel; last year, according to the same authority. it was 71 cents.

In 1895 the price of eats on the Kansas farm was 17 cents; last year it was 30-a case where 30 cents was a joke which the Kansan appreciated clear down to his boots.

During this period freight rates on wheat per 100 pounds from Atchison. Kan., to Chicago were reduced from 24 to 19 cents, and on rye, barley, corn and oats from 20 to 16 cents.

In 1895 the revenue of the railways per passenger per mile in the territory of which Kansas is the center was 2.275 cents; in 1902 it had fallen to 2.236 cents. In the same period the ranroad revenue from freight in the same territory had fallen from 1.161 cents per ton per mile to 0.978 cents.

There are good times in Kansas because of good government, good crops, good prices, increasing manufactures and declining rates for transporting the fruits of all kinds of industry to the markets of the world; and when there are good times in Kansas there is little occasion for discontent throughout the rest of the

### FARM WAGES.

Figures as to Rates Paid in England

and the United States. The August Labor Gazette, a government publication issued monthly by the British Board of Trade, gives an interesting account of the half-yearly agricultural hirings at Whitsuntide, 1904, for he counties of Cumberland, Westmoreand and North Lancashire, which affords an instructive view of the rates paid farm hands in England. The official report prepared for the department states that "the supply of male farm servants was fairly plentiful, owing partly to slackness of employment in other industries," but that "wages showed a downward tendency in the case of men, but women were scarce and their wages were well maintained."

The following were the rates generally greed upon for the half year:

girls ..... 20.00 to 60.00

These rates have been slightly increasal in the transcription from English noney into dollars and cents at the ratio of \$5 per pound, but they afford a clear and authoritative exhibit of what British farm hands are receiving by which every intelligent American farm hand can compart the wages he receives.

Without knowing the number of men employed in each class and at varying rates therein it is, of course, impossible to arrive at an average rate of compensation. But with \$100 per half year for he highest and \$50 for the lowest of the second-class men it is evident that the yearly average for male farm hands exen would be somewhere around \$100.

We have no similar figures for the United States, but in a recent bulletin a time to run, were bringing 111 on the entitled "Wages of Farm Labor in the United States," issued by the Department of Agriculture, the figures of the average monthly wages of farm laborers in this country are given. Multiplied by six, to arrive at the half yearly rate.

		11011	me r	OHOWA	ng.	
Aver	age			farm d Stat	laborers es.	in the
					Per si	x months
						th board.
1800						\$74.70
1892						75.24
1893						79.74
1894						
1598						80.58
1899						84.42
1902						98.40
It	will	be r	ercei	ved t	hat the	average
rate	paid	in t	he I	Inited	States	in 1902

for six months is within \$1.60 of the maximum rate paid to the best farm hands in Great Britain in May, 1904, and almost double the minimum paid second class men. The figures of our Department of Ag-

ciculture, moreover, apply only to those laborers hired by the year or season, the rates where the engagement is by the day are very much higher, being 89 cents per day, with board, and \$1.13 without, in 1902, against 63 cents with, and 81 cents without board, in 1894. This would make the pay, with board,

in 1894, average \$94.50 for a half year of 150 days, while the average compensation of the American farm laborer paid by the day in 1902 would be \$133.50 for the six months, with board. But statistical averages, valuable as

they are in reflecting the general conditions, are elusive and tantalizing things when they attempt to cover the rate of wages in an occupation like agriculture. which, including employers and employed, numbers at least 11,000,000 persons over 10 years of age and upwards of every age, color and sex. The American farm laborer knows what wages he receives, and he can compare it with what is paid in England, and greatly to his own satisfaction.

He also knows that the above averiges in the United States for 1894 and 1902 fairly though faintly reflect the difference between his industrial condition during the last Democratic national administration and now. And in Novemper he will not vote for any party whose success would foreshadow a return to the conditions of 1894 and 1895.

Expansion a Blessing. United States Consul General Guen-

ther, at Frankfort, Germany, quotes a noted German professor as saying that expansion does not lessen a nation's inherent compactness and strength. On he contrary, a nation can only become great, he says, by having space in which o expand. Great Britain is cited as an example of what expansion has done for a nation that originally had little terri-

Rural free delivery has enabled farmers to obtain better prices for their products. Being brought into daily touch with the state of the markets, they are at full capacity in a month or two, and enabled to take advantage of information heretofore inaccessible to them. For this practical help they are indebted to during the past year." the party that "does things"-viz., the Republican party.

With the immense crops which are now assured it is essential that prices be makes was bringing 18 cents a bushel; last year, sured if the Republican party is contin-

### NOT AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY

The People Know Roosevelt, and Admire and Respect Him.

President Roosevelt is not an unknown quantity to the American people. He is personally well known to a vast number of voters in every part of the country. In New York he is familiar to the sight of a great majority of the people of that great city. Throughout his own State the same is true. In Boston he is as much at home as in New York, for Harvard is his alma mater. Throughout New England he is recognized as the representative and exponent of the ideals which have ruled the cradle of American liberty from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers.

And this native of the Empire State. this graduate from the famous New England university is even more fervently admired and ocloved in the West -the far West-and the middle West, than he is in the East. And this intensity of feeling for Roosevelt in the West unswayed by sectional bias, as it is, is but the national feeling of a young. virile people. A people who recognize a man when they see him!

During the McKinley campaign of 1900 Rooseveit, as candidate for Vice President, visited almost every Western State and territory. He spoke to immense crowds, and won friends by thousands by his straightforward, self-controlled, dignified utterances, and his manly, generous personality.

Toward the end of the campaign the national committee was overwhelmed by requests for speeches by Roosevelt in all parts of the country. It was a physical impossibility for him to accept onefourth of the engagements to speak that were urged upon him.

In Chicago, where, on his return from the West, he addressed a great crowd at the Coliseum, he was received with the utmost exhibition of enthusiasm. His speech was calm, forceful, logical and convincing, a contrast to the frantic efforts of ordinary speakers.

Contrary to the expectations of people who had derived their ideas from the comic supplements, and other pictorial atrocities of the yellow press, Mr. Roosevelt's utterances were characterized by a steadfast adherence to the main questions at issue in the campaign, and whatever he said bore the stamp of original thought, broad experience and study, and the most conscientious sense of responsibility. There was no ranting, no personal abuse, no wild statements or strange imaginings, in any of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, and there was no posing. He stood before his great audiences dignified, collected and amply able to take care of himself-an American gentleman. In language, in bearing, in all that he said and did, there was what made friends for him of all who came within the sound of his voice.

President Roosevelt has visited the Pacific coast since his assumption of the presidency, and there, as well as throughout his journey from and back to the capital, the people rose to him with unmatched enthusiasm. He met and talkclusive of youths and boys in Great ed with hundreds of his fellow citizens, Britain cannot be much, if any, above in every occupation, in every stage and state of society, from the cowboy to college president. He saw and spoke to and was cheered by thousands upon thousands of men, women and children. President Roosevelt is no stranger to the people of the United States. He knows them. They know him. And they understand each other.

### PLAIN ENGLISH

It Comes from Oyster Bay and Applies to the New York World.

Sept. 1, according to a newspaper dispatch of that date, Secretary Loeb gave out a typewritten statement denying a story printed in the New York World to the effect to J. Pierpont Morgan has recently held conferences with Mr. Roosevelt concerning the campaign. It is as follows:

The story in the World about the visit of Mr. Morgan to the President at Oyster Bay is a lie from beginning to end. Neither Mr. Morgan nor the New York representative of Mr. Morgan has seen the President or communicated with him directly or indirectly at Oyster Bay or anywhere else. As far as the President or anyone around him knows, Mr. Morgan has been nowhere near Oyster Bay in a yacht or otherwise. Oyster Bay in a yacht or otherwise.

One paper comments upon the unusual use of the word "lie" in statements given out by the President. There are times when only one word in the English language will serve, and President Rooseveit is an authority on English. There is only one word to fitly and accurately characterize certain statements-such statements as that of The World which the President was contradicting.

A lie, according to Webster, is "a eriminal falsehood; A FALSEHOOD UTTERED FOR PURPOSES OF DE-CEPTION; AN INTENTIONAL VIO-LATION OF TRUTH."

The Century Dictionary thus defines "Lie-1, A FALSE SATEMENT

MADE WITH THE PURPOSE OF DECEIVING! an intentional untruth; a falsehood; the utterance by speech or act of that which is false WITH IN-TENT TO MISLEAD OR DELUDE. 2. THAT WHICH IS INTENDED OR SERVES TO DECEIVE OR MIS-LEAD; ANYTHING DESIGNED OR ADAPTED TO PRODUCE FALSE CONCLUSIONS OR EXPECTA-

There can be no doubt that the President used exactly the right word.

It would be like carrying coals to Newcastle to explain to our friends the Democrat: the meaning and inner cussedness of the word "lie." Past grand masters in the art, they need no definitions or fine drawn distinctions. But Republicans and independents are not so well up in this branch of human activity, and so it is well, perhaps, to call their attention to the latest proper and desirable use of the small English monosyllable which is just now under discussion.

Steel Industry Does Not Lag. A director of the United States Steel Corporation refutes one of the statements made by calamity-howling Democrats by saying that business is so good there will be no cut in prices of steel. adding: "All our plants will be running by that time the demand for steel of all kinds will be greater than at any time

The general prosperity the country has enjoyed under Republican administration during the last seven years has profited the farmer as much if not more than any maintained so that farmers may reap the other one class. The farmers know it, The In 1895 corn on the farms of Kansas full reward of their labors. This is ascontinue conditions as they are and have