Friday, November 4, 1904.

#### 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 fust 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 Rooseyelt 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. carried on by John Hay, greatest of DO WE WANT THAT AGAIN? The people who work, the people who modern diplomats, receives nothing but 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 promisers of great things and doers of nothing, these make up the Democratic party.

The Republican party acts. The Democratic party protests.

Policies of the Par This programme of the two sparties, 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 Republithrough 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.

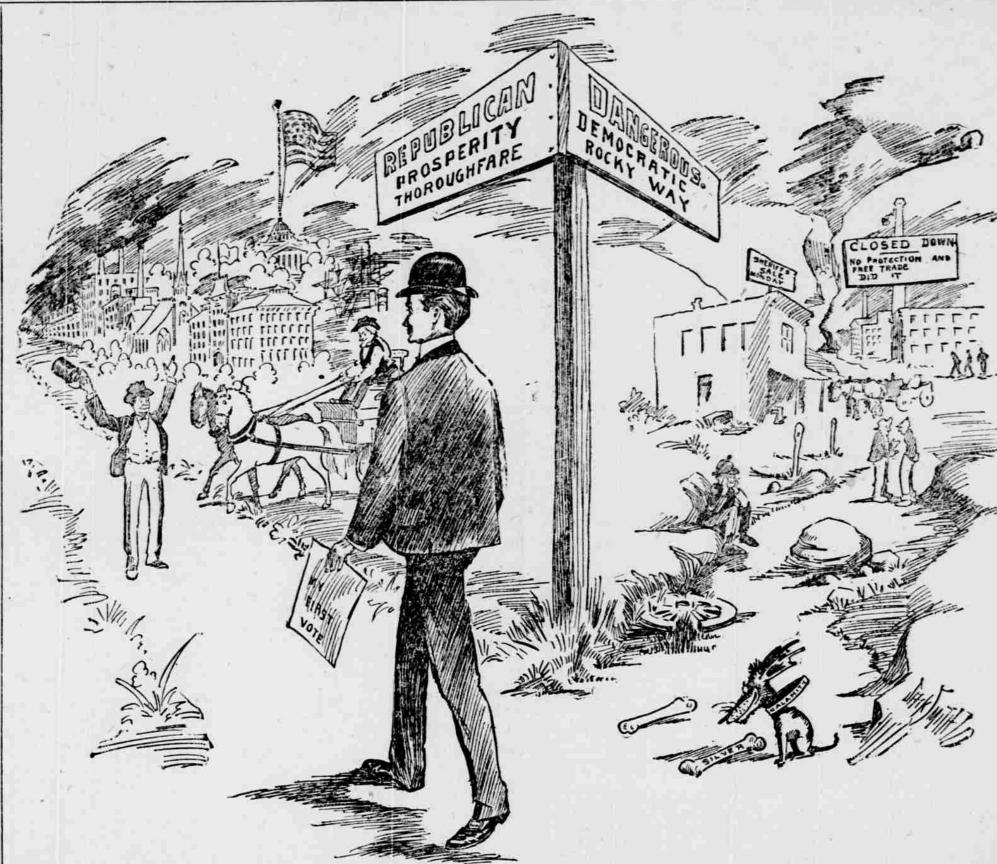
In its internal policy it stands for protection, the irrigation of arid lands, the construction of the Panama canal, the regulation of illegal trusts that run counter to the Interstate commerce laws, the payment of just pensions to disabled, honorably discharged veterans of the War for the Union, and 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-withoutend scheme of finding fault wish everybody and every institution which accom-

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.



condemnation from the would-be administrators of the affairs of the nation.

The serious, toilsome task of making a new, free people out of the mixed peoples of the Philippine Islands, a labor which must be characterized by deliberation, care and the highest conscience, and which is only at its beginning, has been ignorantly and wantonly assailed and misrepresented. And in connection with this gigantic task, which must try the strength of American statesmen yet unborn, the "bogey man" of "Imperialism" has been constructed.

It is all, literally, "great cry and tle wool."

The Democratic candidate, in one of his few public speeches, has given out a childish expression of fear of this amusing bogey man of American 1m- again? perialism. "History teaches," he said, "that from Republicanism to imperialism the movement is gradual and unpreceived of the people. Its ominous progress, when discovered, leaves open but two courses-submission or resort to violence."

A Humiliating Cry.

It is humiliating that an American man who has had the benefit of a common school education should so mistake the philosophy of history as to raise in his own mind, or that of anyone else. the ancient fear of kings and emperors in a country which has been governed by the people for a hundred years.

All the trend of human thought and human destiny is toward the government of the people for the people. Even in the old world the principle works, and is ever advancing. The planet upon which we live may fall into the sun, or it may be snuffed out like a candle by some of the mysterious powers of the universe. But in the epoch of the world's history in which we live no selfgoverned nation of free people will take the road back to subjection. And of all people the Americans are the last to look fearfully forward to such an anti-climax.

No one regards these "Imperialistic" warnings seriously, but they show what kind of people make up the Democratic party. "Anything," they say, "for a cry! anything, from a whine to a shriek. anything, to get us a hearing! And, perhaps, such fools these mortals be, we'll howl ourselves into power! Once again, all shrick!"

But 1893 is not far enough back. The black shadow of Democratic rule is still remembered, ruefully, by American vot-

The people have made up their minds. and "the shouting of the captains" cannot turn them one point from their source. They will elect Roosevelt, President; Fairbanks, Vice President, and return a Republican Congress.

#### Domestic Manufactures.

The exports of domestic manufactures from the United States have grown from \$40.345,892 in 1860 to \$403,641,401 in 1902. Nearly all of this growth was under Republican administrations. Since 1899 the exportation of manufactures has averaged over \$400,000,000 per annum, being more than twice as much as in any year prior to 1896, four times as much as in any year prior to 1877. and ten times as much as in any year prior to 1867. Could there be a stronger argument in favor of Republican policies than that afforded by these figures?

"Within the limits defined by the National Constitution the National Administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best, so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that, in endeavoring to make good this guarantee, it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color, or their birth-place, as standing alike before the law."-Roosevelt's letter of ac- Judge Parker and his party say they Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

foreign policy, inaugurated and mud, snow or dust, cast your vote! enjoyed; Democratic President Cleveland Davis.

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

Republican President Harrison had an excess of receipts over expenditures of Schenectady, N. Y. \$2,341,000 in his last fiscal year, 1893; the next year. Democratic President Cleveland had an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$69,803,000. Do we want that again?

Democratic President Cleveland also had an excess of expenditures over re-

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 to 1897, had \$1,-132,000,000 of railway securities wiped out by receiverships. Do we want that

Democratic President Cleveland can only show \$821,000,000 of manufactures exported in his four fiscal years, 1894-1904, a shortage of \$851,000,000. Do we want that again?

Republican President Roosevelt shows banks, while Democratic President Cleveland could only show \$1,939,000,-000 so deposited in his best savings-bank year, 1897. In other words, \$1,261,000,-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,-490,000,000 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 \$2,931,000,000 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 life 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 want that again?

will do the same in the Philippines. Do we want that again?

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 en tire 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.

### Possibly some Democrats may want

tote for Parker, because they would feel very sorry for him in the event of his defeat. But it is a matter of common gossip in New York that Parker, ceints of \$42,000,000 in 1894, and of if not elected President, is to have a fat \$25,000,000 in 1895. Do we want that job anyway; that in fact he has already been offered by August Belmont the posi-tion of counsel of the Interborough Transit Railway at a salary of \$50,000 a year, the same salary he would get as President of the United States, and that in this position he may also do outside legal work as member of a law firm to consist of Hill, Sheehan and Parker. In any event Mr. Parker has secured a fine advertisement for himself by his candidacy for President, so that there will be no danger whatever of his not being able to earn a good living in private life by the practice of law. It would seem to 1897, against \$1,672,000,000 so exported be better for Mr. Parker to get \$50,000 in Roosevelt's four fiscal years, 1901- per year from Mr. Belmont as direct counsel for that gentleman, than to get \$50,000 per year from the United States government for official services that may \$3,300,000,000 on deposit in our savings be largely influenced by the suggestions of Mr. Belmont, who is in the trusts neck high, and who once organized a syndicate which got a rake-off of nearly \$3,000,000 on bonds issued during the second Cleveland administration to make good the deficits resulting from the Wil-

son "tariff for revenue only" bill. In the minds of voters the personal prosperity of thousands of Americans who would be adversely affected by Democratic victory should count for more than sympathy for the Democratic candidate; who will doubtless continue to grow personally more prosperous, notwithstanding a disappointment in his Presidential aspirations.

Growth of Manu.ucturing. Manufacturing never attained much growth under the old Democratic regime. Democratic legislation and Democratic administration were not favorable to it. They favored the importation of manufactured products from foreign countries. The real development of our manufacturing industries dates practically from the birth of the Republican party and the establishment of protection. In 1860 there were only 140,433 manufacturing establishments in the United States; in 1900 there were 512,734. In 1860 the value of our manufactures was \$1,885,-861,000; in 1900 it was \$13,039,279,000. The figures show that our present great manufacturing system dates from the organization of the Republican party.

How Is This, Mr. Cleveland? Ex-President Grover Cleveland says in solemn letter advising young men, that his first vote was cast for "the experienced, undramatic Buchanan," rather than for Fremont, the "Pathfinder." According to the record, Grover Cleveland tic seaboard that one item in the increase age of twenty-one years in 1856, when of the East. In Mr. Cleveland's day

But, as the Washington Star remarks, "they used to vote early and often" in those days!

Overconfidence has lost many politi-\$17,000,000 more than he exported, thus cal battles. It is well to feel sanguine, by the State Department they coup'e making a showing against Cleveland of but don't be cocksure until the enemy a demand for a reduction in our small \$95,000,000 in a single year. Do we capitulates; and the only way to force military establishment. Yet they must capitulation is to overwhelm your op- know that the heed paid to our pro-Democratic President Cleveland haul- ponents with an avalanche of votes. Cast | tests against ill-treatment of our citied down his country's flag in Honolula. Your ballot early on November 8 for zers will be exactly proportionate to

Never mind the certainties you hear Republican President Harrison's last times that followed the election of about as to Roosevelt's election. Do calendar year, 1892, was one of the Grover Cleveland in 1892, stay away your part. Cast your vote, rain or shine, most prosperous years the country had from the polls or vote for Parker and That's the only way you can help elect able period had ever been collected, ow-

# WHAT DO YOU WANT?

If You Desire the Country's Welfare Vote for Roosevelt.

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 economi-

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 looters 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 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 hite House;

If you want a Democratic nonetity, 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 ers of the country and not as an error years. This is shown by the following

able:		
	Excess	Gain
September-	of exports.	per day.
898	\$42,189,000	\$1,400,000
899	39,174,000	1,300,000
900	56,333,000	1,860,000
901	40,163,000	1,333,000
902		923,000
903	28,385,000	946,000
Aver. of 6 years		1.300,000
904	50,135,000	1.679.000

It is evident from these figures that Republican policies cannot be unwholesome for this country in any particular. Thus notwithstanding we preserve our home markets under the protective tariff, yet we are able to increase our business in foreign markets as well. The "trade follows the flag" doctrine and the "open door" help accomplish this result.

#### An Extravagant Outlay.

Talking about the alleged extravagance of the war department under Republican rule, Judge Taft reminds the Atlanwas born on the 18th day of March, of recent expenditures has been the guns 1837. He could not have reached the to effectually protect the great harbors Buchanan was elected. Not until 1858 there was just one gun mounted along was Grover Cleveland of legal voting the whole line of the Atlantic coast from Maine to the Florida keys.

"It is a striking evidence of our opponents' insincerity in this matter [protection of Americans abroad] that with their demand for radical action the belief in our ab lity to make these protests effective should the need ing the extent of the increase or de-If you wish to return to the disastrous arise."-Rooseveit's letter of acceptance.

> ing to the very great expense of making the Republican ticket, now.

## WAGES AND COST OF LIVING

Another Glaring Instance of Democratic Juggling with Government Statistics.

LABOR BULLETIN IGNORED

la Order to Make Political Capital and Also to Misrepresent Conditions and Deceive Voters-Campaign 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 & 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 mislead-ing the public mind. Let us proceed to the most specific of the somewhat rague 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 oubt the records of the bureau a the testimony of hunreds of manufac-turers whose pay reals 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 setmed necessary to adopt some method opparently any method that would a let from an ex-hibit of a remarkable condition of industrial depression was desired. Conclusive evidence is at hand that the gathering ot 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 criticism, 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 voton 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 Demoeratic 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 indicatcrease. Until the present day investigation by the Bureau of Labor no records