

ROOSEVELT'S ARRAIGNMENT

Severest Indictment of His Party by President Himself.

THE TOLL OF GENERAL CORRUPTION

Frauds, Forgeries and Perjuries Offenses His Official Message Finds Among Notorious Violations of Law.

There is not in existence, nor is there likely to be, a severer indictment of the party in power that that by President Roosevelt himself in his annual message to the second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, transmitted on Monday, Dec. 7, 1902.

Has the country forgotten how he referred to the general corruption in the departments—not merely the Post-office Department, but he included all the departments? From the manner in which he referred to the "deplorable state of affairs" it was thought that there would be a wholesale purging, and the consequence was that when the message was promulgated the departments were in a panic.

But here is that part of the message in reference to the prevalent corruption at Washington: "In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of corporations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public, I recommended a special appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands, to be extended under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Accordingly (by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation act of February 25, 1903; 32 Stat., 854, 904), the Congress appropriated for the purpose of enforcing the various Federal trust and interstate-commerce laws the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General in the employment of special counsel and agents in the Department of Justice to conduct proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States, I now recommend as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency the extension of the purposes of the appropriation, so that it may be available under the direction of the Attorney-General until used for the enforcement of the laws of the United States in general, and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization.

Recent investigations have shown a DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THESE THREE MATTERS OF VITAL CONCERN BY VARIOUS FRAUDS AND BY FORGERIES AND PERJURIES, THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country, have been dishonestly acquired. It is hardly necessary to urge the importance of recovering these dishonest acquisitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the offenders. I speak in another part of this message of the wide-spread crimes and offenses by which the sacred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that "inestimable heritage" perverted to base ends. By similar means—THROUGH FRAUDS, FORGERIES AND PERJURIES—THE LAWS RELATING TO THE PROPER CONDUCT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN GENERAL, AND TO THE DUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT HAVE BEEN NOTORIOUSLY VIOLATED, AND MANY INDICTMENTS HAVE BEEN FOUND, AND THE CONSEQUENT PROSECUTIONS ARE IN COURSE OF HEARING OR ON THE EVE THEREOF. FOR THE REASONS THIS INDICATED AND SO THAT THE GOVERNMENT MAY BE PREPARED TO ENFORCE PROMPTLY AND WITH THE GREATEST EFFECT THE PENALTIES FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW, AND TO THIS END MAY BE FURNISHED WITH SUFFICIENT INSTRUMENTALITIES AND COMPETENT LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE INVESTIGATIONS AND TRIALS WHICH WILL BE NECESSARY AT MANY DIFFERENT POINTS OF THE COUNTRY, I URGE UPON THE CONGRESS THE NECESSITY OF MAKING THE SAID APPROPRIATION AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE FOR ALL SUCH PURPOSES, TO BE EXPENDED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

By nothing is a public man's character better to be judged than by what he has to say to the public. How shall the people who will vote for President in November better arrive at a fair judgment of the character of Theodore Roosevelt, as he is, than by his latest utterances? His supporters and advisers say that he consulted them and discussed with them his most important acts and declarations. But what is left to be said of a President, however influenced, who in one breath finds fault with all of his departments, saying that by frauds, forgeries and perjuries they are in a deplorable condition, and, in the next breath, as in his letter of acceptance, speaking of his administration's record, declares: "A truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment?"

Was the man who wrote the message to Congress only last December sincere? Was his recital "truthful?" Was the same man who wrote a letter accepting the Republican nomination



"THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL POLICEMAN."

After his terrific indictment of corruptionists in his own administration this is what he has just said in his letter of acceptance:

"We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years in which we have had complete control of the government. WE INTEND IN THE FUTURE TO CARRY ON THE GOVERNMENT IN THE SAME WAY THAT WE HAVE CARRIED IT ON IN THE PAST."

How did the administration proceed to cut all the awful, disgraceful, degrading corruption to which the President pointed the finger of righteous scorn in the departments? Just two or three offenders were indicted. Not a single criminal in the departments has gone to any jail. Not one of them has ever been punished. Yet in these departments, according to President Roosevelt himself, were men guilty of "frauds, forgeries, perjuries and shameful bribes."

He went after these rascals as he did after the trusts. He quit as soon as he began, as soon as the pursuit of rascality had the appearance of success. Was it any quality of mercy which caused Mr. Roosevelt to suspend the cause of justice, or was it because he was a candidate for President?

If you believe in a tariff that will protect every legitimate industry, without allowing the Trusts to rob and oppress the public, VOTE FOR PARKER!

BRYAN PROPHECIES FULFILLED.

Tariff and Trusts Wrecked Small Industries of Indiana Town.

A special dispatch to the New York World from Indianapolis says: Fifty-two speeches will be delivered by Mr. Bryan in Indiana in eight days, from October 12 to October 20. Altogether the Democratic State Committee will get about sixty-five speeches out of Bryan in Indiana in ten days, if his voice and strength hold out.

Bryan will be hurried over Indiana on a special train, which will be made up at Terre Haute the morning of October 12. Tipton and Alexandria will be among the places visited. Mr. Bryan passed Elwood on the journey from one place to the other when he made a prophetic speech last campaign—that tariff and trusts would wreck its factories. He then said:

"Ere another campaign your factories send forth no smoke, and although Republican legislation might be claiming all accomplishment of improved manufacturing conditions, you will know, and know to your own sorrow, the fallacy of such claims."

Since his visit the radiator works have closed, the American Window Glass is a wreck, the Pittsburg Plate Brick Company is closed, the Roderfer Brick Company is in the hands of a receiver, the Elwood Furniture Company has been sold at receiver's sale, the lawn mower company is moving away and other factory wrecks abound.

Parker Pleased Him.

John R. Wilson, a leading Democrat of Indianapolis, was in New York recently and met Judge Parker. To a reporter, after his return home, Mr. Wilson said: "He is undoubtedly a very impressive man. He is a large, well-built, strong man physically, and is intellectually on the same large scale. He impresses you as a man with perfect harmony of faculties, each highly developed. In manner he reminded me of Joseph E. MacDonald. He is genial and kindly. You cannot think of his being rash in action. There is that self-possession that shows that he thinks before he speaks. All in all, he possesses an exceedingly attractive personality."

EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

Not in a Republican Congress to Oppose a Republican President.

Secretary of War William H. Taft, speaking for the Administration at the Union League Club meeting on Thursday night, quoted from Judge Parker's letter of acceptance this, and proceeded to criticize it:

"Already the National Government has become centralized beyond any point contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. How tremendously all this has added to the power of the President! It has developed from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs."

Then Secretary Taft has this comment to make: "In what respect does the Executive to-day exercise any more power than he did in the time of Washington and Jefferson? It may be that the President of the United States exercises more power under the Constitution than many monarchs. If this is true to-day, it is because the Constitution builders put the instrument into force. But if it were otherwise, if there has been an encroachment by the Executive on the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, why does not the Judge point out where these usurpations are, so that he may promise to the people that under his administration such usurpations will not be continued?"

Again continues Secretary Taft: "The possibility of improper limitation of executive power by Congress is real, but the danger that the Executive will usurp the functions of the Legislature is a mere hobgoblin, because the Legislature has always at its command that which in England won from the most arbitrary kings liberty for the people—the power over the public purse. Mere inaction by Congress would render the President powerless."

Judge Parker's assertion as to the centralization of power in the Government is most abundantly warranted by abuses too notoriously patent to need specification. Not a few administrations have seen this question under discussion in Congress, and before the people on the hustings. It is by no means a new question. It was last most seriously debated during the administration of President Grant. Never before has the question of centralization of power assumed so grave an aspect as under the administration of Mr. Roosevelt. Since the day he took the oath of office, after the death of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt has bent every energy of an exceptionally energetic nature to promoting his own succession, and in the pursuit of that object he has time and again transgressed the legitimate sphere of his executive functions.

Mr. Taft was in the Philippines when Mr. Roosevelt was bossing his Republican Congress, and there were things about Congress he didn't see. There were Republicans in that Congress who several times evinced symptoms of revolt, but the power of the Executive was quickly brought into play and the would-be party rebels were incontinently whipped into line.

It is the veriest idle twaddle to speak in this connection of "the Legislature" having the power to make the Executive powerless. What is the power of the Legislature worth so long as it is unexercised when it most needs to be exercised? Did a Republican Congress ever dare to oppose a Republican Executive? If it has ever been criticized by Republican members, it has been by indirection, with the final result that the vote of the Republican Legislature has been with the Executive. The Republican Congress has done President Roosevelt's bidding abjectly and servilely, while its individuals in private criticised and even cursed his fatuous blundering.

Congress may, indeed, under the

law, bind the hands of a usurping President, as the English Parliament has done with English kings, but the Congress will have to be anything else but a Republican Congress.

COST OF TRANSPORTATION.

Monopolies and Trusts Receive Benefits While Other Shippers Suffer.

As a strong argument against the trusts, which are fostered under the iniquitous Dingley Tariff bill, a paper read by Mr. A. B. Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank of New York, before the American Bankers' Association, at the Waldorf, in New York recently, may well be considered, and among them was this:

"Recurring to the initial thought of this paper—the desirability of stable business conditions and uniform cost of transportation, and reasonable uniform rates for money, we, as bankers, entirely apart from legislative or coercive measures, can exercise great influence in bringing about such conditions."

Uniform cost of transportation means that one shipper must have the same rate as another. Twenty years ago the men who control the Standard Oil Company and nearly everything else in the country, saw the advantage of a rebate. They gave the other fellow an even chance in production, but they cut his throat in getting a cheaper freight rate than he could, and the competitor went out of business.

There is a coal trust that controls every pound of coal consumed in New York and New England. Mr. Baer is at the head of this. Several years ago the coal market of New York was open. The coal trust was formed. The members got an advantage in freight rates from the railroads. It was small, but it was enough. It put the competitors out of business. This rebate killed competition, made a coal monopoly and coal bills appreciated about fifty per cent.

This is but an example which could be stretched out ad infinitum. Every criminal trust that lives gets its life from a special privilege, and the majority of those special privileges are given by virtue of the Dingley Tariff Act.

It's the Trusts against the People. Roosevelt stands for the Trusts; Parker stands for the People. VOTE FOR PARKER!

PROTECTION AND THE FARMER.

Agriculture Receives Absolutely No Benefit Out of the Tariff.

Mr. Roosevelt, in one of his many books, said that "there was no doubt about the fact that the high tariff against which South Carolina so vigorously protested was a discrimination against the purely agricultural communities."

So certain is it that a protective tariff cannot help the producer of staple agricultural products, that not long ago Mr. Lubin, a Republican, came to Congress demanding that Congress should protect the farmer as well as the manufacturer. When he was told that there existed duties upon Indian corn, wheat, etc., his reply substantially was that every man knew it worked no protection, so-called, to the American farmer. He said that the Government could help the manufacturers of certain products by levying import duties, making, of course, the rest of the community pay the price of the help; but the only way in which they could help the farmers was by giving an export bounty, and he demanded that bounty very seriously in hearing after hearing before the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives.

If you want your boy to have a chance in life and not be a trust slave, VOTE FOR PARKER!

CORRUPTION CAMPAIGN FUND

Republican National Committee Holding Up Corporations Right and Left.

The Wall Street Summary, than which there is not a fairer non-partisan financial journal in the country, says, touching the Republican efforts to raise a corruption campaign fund:

"Already a number of the largest corporations in this country, popularly, in many cases misleadingly, spoken of as 'trusts,' and hence likely to lie under the ban of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Northern Securities case, have been approached, yes, actually importuned, by the managers of the Republican campaign or their authorized emissaries to contribute to the treasury of the National Committee. In some cases assurances have been given in the White House, that now that the issue raised by the Government in the Northern Securities case has been sustained by the Supreme Court, certain aggregations of industrial enterprises would not be held as coming within the purview of the decision mentioned."

"We can state further that the executives of some of the corporations that have been approached, as described above, are not members of the political party in behalf of which the appeals have been made, yet they have deemed it good business judgment to give the matter their favorable consideration."

"The most flagrant case of this character that has come to our knowledge is that of the executive of one of our larger railroad systems, who has virtually decided that it is for the best interests of his corporation that in some way a substantial contribution should be made to the cause represented by Chairman Cortelyou, because the Chairman is slated for the position of Postmaster General after March 4. Should his efforts to retain his party in power be successful. This corporation, in common with all other transportation companies, has constant and sometimes conflicting relations with the Postoffice Department, a fact that carries great weight with the executive referred to, as it doubtless will with others similarly situated when they are appealed to for campaign contributions."

"This paper is not a political organ in any sense of the word, but, as its readers know, stands for what is honest and upright in the management of our Governmental affairs, as well as in the conduct of commercial and financial transactions. It seems proper, therefore, and entirely within the province of an independent, non-partisan newspaper to refer to such facts as they come to its knowledge from time to time, as have been recited above, leaving those who read them to draw their own conclusions."

WHERE IS THE MAYFLOWER?

Pertinent Inquiry as to the Locality of the President's Yacht.

Emperor William likes Mr. Roosevelt sincerely for his imperial ways. He likes him for his taking care of his own pleasures. It tickles his Imperial Majesty that Theodore Roosevelt has a yacht, the Mayflower, most luxuriously appointed, which is somewhere encircled in Mediterranean waters.

The yacht is somewhere about the waters of the earth. The Government is paying a sum for it—that is, the people are paying the cost. So remarkable has been the display of luxury about this American republic's imperial boat that it has attracted the attention of every enterprising newspaper in the country, even including the editorial artists. Yet a photographer of the Navy Department has been ordered to destroy all the plates and pictures representative of the interior of the craft. What is the fear about this boat? Is it not a fact that the Administration knows that this sort of thing is inconsistent with a republican form of government? And is it not a patent proposition that it is best to conceal all that can be hidden about this imperial boat? There is an expensive naval and military entourage about this Government which is constantly growing in extent and expense. It goes along with colonial expansion and all that sort of rotten thing, which is contrary to a republican form of government.

If you want a government by the People instead of a government by Trusts, VOTE FOR PARKER!

TO KEEP STANDING PAT.

Roosevelt to Go on as Before, Notwithstanding a Bad Record.

The President, in his letter of acceptance, says: "We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past." That is to say that the Government will be carried on in the future with that degree of rock-bottomness and extravagance which is a part of the record of his administration during the last three years.

The New York Evening Post believes that too much prominence cannot be given by the Democratic and independent press and speakers to this extremely bad record. "Take the single matter of naval expenditures," says the Post. "In 1884 the appropriations were \$15,980,437, and in 1885 less than \$10,000,000. By 1890 the sum appropriated was \$22,456,113; in 1898 it was \$32,574,082; and in 1901, \$55,623,422. But this amount is modest compared with the expenditure since the present administration has really warmed to its work. In 1902 the naval establishment called for \$67,803,128; in 1903 for \$82,618,034; and the last appropriation was \$98,005,149. The figures speak for themselves. We have plunged into this business up to our necks, and unless there is a sharp change, we shall be over our heads."

The Trusts, under Republican protection, are driving retailers out of business. If you want fair competition for everybody, VOTE FOR PARKER!

AMERICAN CONSUMERS BILKED

Startling Difference of Cost in Favor of Foreign Steel Rail Buyers.

Of the points made by Hon. John Sharp Williams, in his powerful anti-trust speeches, none is so unanswerable as that which he emphasizes with the undisputed fact that steel rails manufactured in this country are sold cheaper to foreign than to American consumers.

Here is the way Mr. Williams treated the subject, in his Brooklyn speech of October 1:

Let me read you a letter from Mr. Rount, President of the National Railroad Company of Mexico, a road which operates both in Mexico and in Texas:

"In 1902 I secured bids on steel rails for Mexico from United States mills at about \$24 delivered at Tampico, while the price I paid at the same time for rails for our road in Texas was \$28 at the mills."

Remember that these rails were laid down at Tampico, Mexico, for \$24, and that the freight to Tampico was \$4, so that the price at the mills for the rails shipped to Tampico was \$29, while, as the writer states, the price at the mills for that part of the order to be used in Texas was \$28. The extension in this case was \$8.

Let me read you part of another letter, addressed to Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and dated February 23, 1901, and written by Mr. J. T. Wright, an Indiana Republican:

"The extension of our road, some forty miles, was decided upon and cash provided for it early in the spring of 1901. Owing to the demand at that time for steel in all forms and the probability of an advance in price, it seemed wise to take up the matter of the purchase of the necessary rails at once. Inquiries, therefore, were addressed and mailed to all the leading steel rail manufacturers in the country, asking for tenders on sixty miles of seventy-pound steel rails delivered at Savannah or Macon, the point of delivery to be optional with us."

"After endeavoring in vain to obtain better prices than those quoted, we finally accepted the bid of the Steel Company, and placed our order with them for the 5018 tons of rails at \$29 per ton, based upon delivery at tidewater. This would enable us to arrange our own freight rate to Savannah and effect some saving in the cost of the rails. The order was declined on those terms, the Steel Company refusing to make any price, o. b. mill, but insisting upon delivered price."

"I made one more effort. Some friends of mine were interested in a railroad project in Central America, and I broached the subject to the representative of the Steel Company who had come here to close the matter with me. I told him that my friends had made some inquiry of me as to the cost of construction in that country, and I should like to know at what price he could sell me steel rails delivered at tidewater for shipment to Honduras. He promptly quoted me \$20 per ton."

"Allowing a liberal amount for cost of delivery at tidewater, which, in this particular case would have been very small, we American citizens paid to this American industry \$33,000 in excess of what foreigners would have been compelled to pay. And \$33,000 would have put up a very handsome library filled with standard books on protection."

"And this was a very small transaction—only fifty miles of railroad! Payments were cash, and we neither resented nor asked any concessions in the matter of time. Because we were Americans interested in the development of a small section of our country, involving faith and sacrifice, we were compelled to pay out, as a bonus, in excess of \$600 per mile."

Every family pays tribute to the Republican Trusts which control the necessities of life. If you want to stop that tribute, VOTE FOR PARKER!

TEBBY IS HIMSELF AGAIN.

Booted, spurred and sombered, with teeth gleaming defiance and battle, after an uneventful period of silence and quietude, Theodore Roosevelt has promulgated a letter of acceptance of the nomination for President, which is a burning challenge to Democrats and other citizens who have questioned the wisdom of his administration. He proclaims himself inflexible when even many of those of his own party have openly admitted his made mistakes. The brave, respectable element of independent voters who have criticised his acts are told to go to the devil, for all he cares. As for the Democrats themselves, they have provocation enough to rally to the battle of hearing this unparagoned crime of famous predecessors in office. They will not forget his defamations of Jefferson, Jackson and Polk, nor will they forget when he was nominated for Vice-President his violent abuse of all Democrats.

WORTH THEN ALL.

Trust Question Transcends All Other Issues in Importance.

John A. Wiston, of Lansing (Mich.), ex-President of the Michigan Knights of the Grip, has this to say: "The trust question is worth all the other issues ten times over. Traveling men are pushing that issue for all it is worth. Particularly is this true in New York and Indiana. Judge Parker's decisions are a splendid record against the trusts. In the minds of the masses it is the paramount issue. The best workers outside of the retail dealers and commercial travelers for Parker and Davis are the women. They all understand the trust question. It is not necessary to tell them how the trusts have put up prices of almost everything and increased the cost of living one-third."

Who would have imagined that Cortelyou would be so reckless a chauffeur of the Administration auto?