We Dorabt as to His Attitude on the Issues Between the Parties and Policy of Administration Mude Clear.

(Continued from the First Page.)

fact that there was any action by the president at a'l—though they must know that it was only this action by the president which prevent d the movement for national cwnership of the coal fields from gaining what might well have been an irresistible impatus. Such mutually destructive criticisms furnish an adequate measure of the chance for coherent action or constructive logiciation if our opponents should be given power.

Gold Standard Support.

strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safe-guarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal is our modern industrial and social life are manifold; but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common sense."

The action of the attorney general in enforcing the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws and the action of the last congress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law, and in creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations, and because of the new relations caused thereby. These laws are now being administered with entire efficiency and as, in their working, need is shown for amendment or addition to them—whether better to secure the proper publicity, or better to guarantee the rights of shippers, or in any other direction—this need will be met. It is now asserted "that the common law, as developed, affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopolies, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman anti-trust act and the interstate commerce act; and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts, and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them, that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. So any that action against trusts and

em. Undoubtedly, the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power has been nd their increase in power has been rgely due to the "fallure of officials narged with the duty of enforcing the w to take the necessary procedure." Such

ROOSEVELT ON THE ISSUES

stricture upon the failure of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undreserved as far as the administration preceding President McKinley's is concerned; but it has no application at all to Republican administration. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is "officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law." This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

No Doubt as to Mt.

Bo far as the rights of the individual wage-worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. 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 wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee, it treats all men, rich and poor, whatever their creed, their color, or their birth-place, as standing alike before the law. Under our form of government the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrawly circumseribed; but within that sphere all that could be done has been done. All thinking men are aware of the restrictions upon the power of action of the national government in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupulously careful on the other hand to be moderate in our promises, and on the other hand to keep these promises in letter and in spirit. Our opponents have been hampered by such considerations. They have promised, and many of them now promise, action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of constutitional power, and which, if attempted, would bring business to a standstill; they have used, and often now use, language of wild invective and appeal to all the baser passions which tend to excite one set of Americans against their fellow-Americans; and yet whenever thepy have had power they have fittingly supplemented this extravagance of promise by absolute nullity in performance.

depth of American convictions in this regard we have gone to the very limit of diplomatic usage.

It is a striking evidence of our opponents insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the State department they couple a demand for a reduction in our small military establishment. Yet they must know that the heed paid to our protests against fill-treatment of our citizens will be exactly prosortionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise.

Our opponents have now declared themselves in favor of the civil service law, the repeal of which they demanded in 1996 and in 1896. If consistent, they should have gone one step further and congratulated the country upon the way in which the civil service law is now administered, and the way in which the classified service has been extended. The exceptions from examinations are fewer by far than ever before, and are confined to individual cases, where the application of the rules would be impracticable, unwise, unjust or unnecessary. The administration of the great body of the classified civil service is free from politics, and appointments and removals have been put upon a business basis. Statistics show that there is little difference between the tenure of the federal classified employes and that of the employees are over 70 years of age, and in the main the service rendered is vigorous and efficient. Where the merit system was, of course, most needed was in the Philippine islands; and a civil service law of very advanced type has there been put into operation and scruppilously observed. Without one exception every appointment in the Philippine islands; and a civil service is wo fvery advanced type has there been put finto operation and scruppilously observed. Without one exception every appointment in the Philippine islands; and a civil service is mostion that a regards the conflict where their platform which head to any other consideration.

Finally, we come to certain matters upon which our opponen

Turiff and the Trusts. When we take up the great question tariff we are at once confronted by

doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that 'protection is robiery," and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as regards tariff; while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power, because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is cartainly a curious pleat to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the government. At the outset it is worth while to say a word as to the attempt to identify the question of tariff revision or tariff reduction with a solution of the trust question. This is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question. In speaking on this point at Minneapolis, on April 4, 1909, I said:

"The question of tariff revision, speaking Equal Show for Every Man.

Our opponents assert that they believe in eciprocity. Their action on the most im-Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity trenty recently negotiated—that with Cuba—does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff; free trade and reciprocity are not compatible. We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations with other countries, these arrangements to be on an equitable basis of bettefit to both the contracting parties. The republican party stands piedged to every wise and consistent method of increasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its piedge is proven by the fact that while the domestic trade or this That it has kept its pledge is proven by the fact that while the domestic trade of this country exceeds in volume the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the United States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this respect. The United States has exported during the last seven years nearly \$10,000,000,000 worth of goods—an an average half as much again annually as during the previous four years, when many of our people were conruming nothing but necessaries, and some of them a scanty supply even of these. a scanty supply even of these Two years ago, in speaking at Logans-ort, Ind. I said:

Two years ago, in speaking at Logansport, Ind., I said:

"The one consideration which must never be omitted in a tariff change is the imperative need of preserving the American standard of living for the American workingman. The tariff rate must never fail below that which will protect the American workingman by allowing for the difference between the general labor cost here and abroad, so as at least to equalize the conditions arising from the difference in the standard of labor here and abroad—e. difference which it should be our aim to foster, in so far as it represents the needs of better educated, better paid, better fed and better clothed workingmen of a higher type than any to be found in a foreign country. At all hazards, and no matter what else is sought for or accomplished by changes in the tariff, the American workingman must be protected in his standard of wages, that is, in his standard of living, and must be secured the fullest opopriurity of employment. Our laws should in no event afford advantage to foreign industries over American industries. They should in no event do less than equalize the difference in conditions at home ard abroad."

Policy Definitely Established.

Polley Definitely Established.

It is a matter of regret that the protective tariff policy, which during the last forty odd years. Dus become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established. Surely we have a right to tay that it has passed beyond the domair, of theory, and a right to expect that not only its original advocates, but those war, at one time distrusted it on theoretic grounds, should now acquiesce in the result, that have been proved over and over agr in by actual experience. These forty odd years have been the most prosperous years than any other nation has ever seen. Beyond question this prosper ty sound not have come if the acceptance of the natural regret of turn their vast material regret to account. But it is no less that it is our economic policy as regards the tariff and finance which has enabled us as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of our citizens, and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is benefited by the protective tariff. During the last few waars the merchant has seen the expert

trade of this country grow faster than ever in our previous history. The manufacturer could not keep his factory running if it were not for the protective tariff. The wage-worker would do well to remember that if protection is "tobbery," and is to be punished accordingly, he will be the first to pay the penalty; for either he will be turned adrift entirely, or his wages will be cut down to the starvation point. As conclusively shown by the bulletins of the bureau of labor, the purchasing power of the average wage received by the wage, worker has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shortening of working hours. The accumulated savings of the workingmen of the country, as shown by the deposits in the savings banks, have increased by leaps and bounds. At no time in the history of this or any other country has there been an era so productive of material benefit alike to workingmen and employer, as during the seven years that have Just passed.

Farmers Have Benefited.

where the state of the state of

for the last forty years, has worked out results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerse and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shalt be are not fit for it now, and that it would modified with the utmost care and conservatism, and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms.

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American industry

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American industry let me add a word of cordial agreement with the policy of in some way including within its benefits, by appropriate legislation the American merchant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation that our great export and import trade should be well nigh exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

It is difficult to know if our opponents are really sincere in their demand for the re-

who treat protection and robbery as synthal content of the system of promoting American industry let ma add a word of cordial agreement of the system of promoting American industry let ma add a word of cordial agreement within its benefit in some way including the system of the sys

has just closed showed a relatively small increase in expenditure (excluding the canal payment already referred to), while the year previous showed a relatively small de-

The expenditures of the nation have been

to carry, themselves accordingly, the will be particulated to the protection of the protection and the search of the protection of the protection and the search of the protection and the protection of t

Work Never Better Done.

The public work of the United States has never been conducted with a higher degree of honesty and efficiency than at the present time; and a special meed of praise belongs to those officials responsible for the Philippines and Porto Rico, where the administrations have been models of their kind. Of course wrong has occasionally occurred, but it has been relentlessly stamped out. We have known no party in dealing with offenders, and have hunted down without mercy every wrong doer in the service of the nation whom it was possible by the utmost vigilance to detect; for the public servant who betrays his trust and the private individual who debauches him stands as the worst criminals, because their crimes are crimes against the entire community, and not only against this generation but against the generations that are yet to be.

Promise to the Filipines.

Promise to the Filipines. Promise to the Filipines.

Our opponents promise independence to the Philippine islands. Here again we are confronted by the fact that their irreconcilable differences of opinion among themselves, their proved inability to create a constructive policy when in power, and their readiness, for the sake of momentary political expediency to abandon the principles upon which they have insisted as essential, conspire to puzzle us as to whether they do or do not intend in good faith to carry out this promise if they are essential, conspire to puzzle us as to whether they do or do not intend in good faith to carry out this promise if they are given control of the government. In their platform they deciare for independence, apparently—for their language is a little obscure—without qualification as to time; and indeed a qualification as to time; and indeed a qualification, as to time is an absurdity, for we have neither right nor power to bind our successors when it is impossible to foretell the conditions which may confront them, while if there is any principle involved in the matter it is just as wrong to deny independence for a few years as to deny it for an indefinite period. But in later and coulily official utterances by our opponents the term self-government was substituted for independence; the words used being so chosen that in their natural construction they described precisely the polley now being carried on. The larguage of the platform indicated a radical change of pellcy; the later utterances indicated a continuance of the present policy. But this caused trouble in their own ranks; and in a still later, although less formal, utterance, the self-government promise was recanted, and independence at some future time was promised in its place. They have occupied three extreiv different positions within fifty days. Which is the promise they really intend to keep?

Belong to the Bander-Log. They do not know their own minds; and no one can tell how long they would keep of the same mind, should they by any chance come to a working agreement a working agrees fidence is with them a plant of slow growth. They have been taught to trust the word of this government because this government has promised nothing which it did not perform. If promised independence they will expect independence; not in the remote future, for their descendants, but immediately, for themselves. If the promise thus made is not immediately fulfilled they will regard it as broken, and will not again trust to American faith; and it would be indeed a wicked thing to deceive them in such fashion. Moreover, even if the promise were made to take effect only in the distant future, the Filipinos would be thrown into confusion thereby. Instead of continuing to endeavor to fit themselves for moral and material advancement in the present, they would abandon all effort at progress and begin factional intrigues for tuture power.

progress and begin interest inture power.

To promise to give them independence when it is "prudent" to do so, or when they are "fit" for it, of course implies that they are not fit for it now, and that it would be imprudent to give it to them now. But as we must ourselves be judges as to when they become "fit" and when it would be they become "fit" and when it would be to be a promise if it stirit of the Fourteenth amendment in the Philippines. Can our opponents deny that here at home the principles of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments have been in effect nullified! In this, as in many other matters, we at home can well profit by the example of those responsible for the actual management of affairs in the Philippines. In our several commonwealths here in the United States we as a people now face the complex problem of securing fair treatment to each man resardless of his

Good to the Filipinos. During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well-being of the Filipinos than ever

face the complex problem of securing fair treatment to each man regardless of his race or color. We can do so only if we anproach the problem in the spirit of courage, common sense, and high-minded devotion to the right, which has enabled Governor Taft. Governor Wright and their associates to do so noble a work in giving to the Philippine people the benefit of the true principles of American liberty. To All Good Citizens. Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and interest of the nation close to their hearts. The great issues which are at stake, and upon which I have touched, are more than mere partisan issues, for they involve much that comes home to the indivisual price and individual well-being of our people. Under conditions as they actually are, good Americans should refuse, for the sake of the welfare of the nation, to change the national policy. We, who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country, during the last seven years, has grown so greatly in well-being at home and in honorable repute among

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before since the islands first came within the ken of civilised man. We have velopment in their own interest, and not a policy of exploitation. Every effort is being made to fit the laianders for self-government, and they have already in large made to fit the laianders for self-government, and they have already in large made to fit the laianders for self-government, and they have already in large measure received it, while for the first time in their history their personal rights and civil liberties have been given libraries; roads are being built for their use, their health is being cared for, they have been given courts in which they receive justice an absolute as it is in our power to guarde an antee. Their individual rights to life, libraries and they have been given libraries; and it the protection of the flag were will, and it the protection of the flag were will, and it the protection of the flag were will, and it the protection of the flag were will, and it is proven that the receive of the islands would be plunges back under some if own of victous tyranny. We have given the more self-government than they have also been of very great advantage of the self-government than they have also been of very great advantage of the self-government with an example of construction that nowhere eise in recent years has there been as fine an example of construction that nowhere eise in recent years has there been as fine an example of construction that nowhere eise in recent years has there been as fine an example of construction as a whole be damaged. Alike as lawmakers and as administrators of the summary in the Philippine Islands. We have administer of the propeles as whole we have administered to break, or which they might interpret one without fear of successful contradiction that nowhere eise in recent years has there been as fine an example of construction of the propeles as whole we have ended with the braid of an order of the self-government is a government of the land they divide the principles of orderly li

Worn-Out Women

most by our presence in the islands; but they have also been of very great advantage to us as a nation.

So far from having "sapped the foundations" of free popular government at home by the course taken in the Philippines, we have been spreading its knowledge, and teaching its practice, among peoples to whom it had never before been more than an empty name. Our action represents a great stride forward in spreading the principles of orderly liberty throughout the world. "Our flag has not lost its gift of benediction in its world-wide journey to their shores." We have treated the power we have gained as a solemn obligation, and have used it in the interest of mankind; and the peoples of the world, are better off because of the position we have assumed. To retrace our steps would be to give proof of an infirm and unstable national purpose. Who Feel Tired and Fail to Get Refreshed by Sleep, Are on the Verge of a Serious Train of Diseases.

At first there will be a great lan-McKinley's Memorable Words.

Four years ago. in his speech of acceptance. President McKinley said:

"We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity, and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The republican party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 400,000 slaves, and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another guor, especially in the morning, faintness, dizziness, weakness or sinking at the pit of the stemach; the appetite will be variable, digestion impaired; palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, cold hands and feet, headache, paleness, dark circles under the eyes, and a dragging pain across the hips and loins. The blood becomes thin and watery, and the nerves lacking in strength, the complexion salof 4000,000 slaves, and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberation of ten millions of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members of all parties in the past, and it confidently invokes their co-operation in the future."

This is true now as four years ago. We did not take the Philippines at will, and cannot put them aside at will. Any abandonment of the policy which we have steadily pursued in the islands would be fraught with dishonor and disaster; and to such dishonor and disaster; and to such dishonor and disaster; and to such dishonor and disaster id not believe that the American people will consent.

Alarm has been professed lest the Filipinos should not receive all the benefits guaranteed to our people at home by the Fourtecasth amendment to the constitution. As a mitter of fact, the Filipinos have already secured the substance of these benefits. This government has been true to the spirit of the Fourteenth amendment in the Philippines. Can our opponents deny that here at home the principles of the Fourteent hamendment in the Philippines at home the principles of the Fourteent amendment in the part at home the principles of the Fourteent amendment in the part at home at home the principles of the Fourteent amendment in the part at home and here at home the principles of the Fourteent amendment in the part at home at here at home at home at home at here at home at home at here at home at here at home at here at he low, the cheeks sunken, the bust fisttened and reduced, the memory poor, the mind weakened, the disposition irritable and nervous, the least noise often producing complete nervous prostration. By feeding the blood and nerves with Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Food, the weak parts are made strong, the weight increased, the sunken cheeks and flattened bust fill out and become firm and plump; the enriched blood makes the complexion clear, the lips red, the eyes bright, and gives new life, strength and animation to the system. Price 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed by Myers-Dil-

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McKinley's Memorable Words

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