

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Register Saturday. Mr. Metcock is mad! That's very evident.

If you do not register you can't vote. No previous registration counts this year.

Those Baldwin cartoons prepared by the World-Herald artist are still in cold storage.

The "straw vote" fiasco is of few days now—but those days are full of trouble—for the other fellows.

Baldwin's airship, which escaped from St. Louis, is still at large, and "seeing an airship" ought to be popular for the next few days.

With a five-foot ticket in use in Nebraska this year, the fellow who desires to enjoy early returns should vote his ticket straight.

Canada is rapidly getting into shape for annexation to the United States, for at the election held yesterday the principal issue was the "railroad" question.

The Republic of Panama is one year old. The recent ebullience of some of its officials was probably but an evidence of those distempers common to yearlings.

A Japanese dispatch announces that Port Arthur is doomed, but the Japanese have evidently run out of dates, as none is set this time for the final capture of the place.

In the light of the gullibility shown by Judge Parker as to alleged facts regarding the Philippines, it is to be hoped no one will sell him a wooden nutmeg on his visit to Connecticut.

Candidate Davis has resumed his interrupted flow of language in West Virginia, and his latest utterances indicate that Mr. Bryan has failed to convert him to the desirability of free trade.

The imaginative powers of Admiral Rojstevskiy, as shown in his report of the presence of Japanese vessels in the North sea, indicates that he would be an ideal author of an historical novel.

Look out for democratic registration frauds. Chairman Cowell's proclamation of a reward offered by the republican committees for the detection of election law violators is timely and to the point.

President Fish of the Illinois Central has issued a statement showing who owns the railroads of the country. He would attract much more attention if he would make a showing as to whom the railroads own.

Think of the devotion to American institutions shown by those residents of the territories who spend days and nights in a campaign for the election of a delegate to congress who doesn't have even a right to vote.

It is believed that "Bad Boy" Peck, the democratic candidate in Wisconsin, does not have much patience with Joe Folk's request for republican votes in Missouri, as it sounds in Wisconsin too much like a boost for LaFollette.

Treasurer Kelly of Kansas says his only mistake was in accepting for interest coupons on school bonds which he never received, but which he now finds charged against him. It is almost a crime for voters to place so careless a man in a position where his carelessness will get him into trouble.

There is not a state in the union outside of Nebraska in which a populist has the ghost of a show to be elected governor this year. Does Nebraska want to be held up as the only populist stamping ground in the country? When will it shake loose from populism if it again puts populist officials in the saddle at the state house?

AN UNFOUNDED ALLEGATION.

The democratic candidate for vice president said in a speech on Wednesday that half the federal officeholders are "going over the country, while under government pay, urging the people to keep them in power." It is hardly necessary to say that this is a misrepresentation. A few weeks ago the Washington correspondent of a leading Parker organ, the Brooklyn Eagle, said that it was apparent that the administration was getting little practical help from federal officeholders in the campaign.

"The thousands of republicans who hold good government jobs are either too deeply steeped in apathy to stir themselves in efforts to elect Roosevelt and Fairbanks, or are afraid of violating the civil service rules regarding offensive partisanship, for the campaign managers find that there is strictly nothing doing among the officeholders." An inquiry by the correspondent at the offices of the Civil Service commission resulted in the information that less is heard of political activity on the part of federal officeholders this year than in any campaign since the establishment of the classified service. Very few complaints had been received by the commission, while undoubtedly it would have been overwhelmed with complaints if what was stated by Mr. Davis were true.

Several of the members of the cabinet have made political speeches and there can be no reasonable objection to their doing so. As the heads of departments of the government it is entirely proper and legitimate that they should talk to the people regarding the conduct of public affairs and reply to the attacks and criticisms of the opponents of the administration. They are the best qualified, by reason of their positions, to do this and the people desire information from the highest authority.

HITCOCK, HOWELL AND HIPPLE.

At the outbreak of the civil war Artemus Ward, the great American humorist, announced that he was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in the war. That is the attitude of G. M. Hitchcock in the present campaign. Hitchcock is not only willing to sacrifice every candidate for the legislature on the fusion ticket to get votes for himself, but he is especially anxious to sacrifice Dr. Hipple on the altar of his country, with the sole idea that he would make a juicy peace offering to Howell, the lumber, and the municipal ownership Pharisees that train in his wake. So he couples Dr. Hipple, the democratic nominee, to the doughy horse-marine and advises Omaha democrats to vote for Hipple and Howell, knowing all the time that by so doing he is lessening Hipple's chances for election.

Dr. Hipple and his friends began to cut their wisdom teeth when Judge Day delivered his decision on the variegated petition filed by Howell as a republican candidate for the water board. Judge Day gave it out clear enough that the two candidates for water board who will receive the highest vote next Tuesday will be elected, whether republicans or democrats, populists, socialists or what-is-its. This is the opinion also of able lawyers at the bar, including Constable J. Smyth, Hitchcock and Metcalfe knew this when they backed up Howell, knowing that that would beat Dr. Hipple in case Howell and Weller receive the largest number of votes. It is an open secret that they did not want Dr. Hipple nominated and, while pretending to support him, have taken this method of strangling him in the house of his political friends. They knew all the time that Howell has no vote to deliver, except his own, and that may be in soak to several other people beside Hitchcock. They knew also that all Fontanelle Adulantes who intended to knife Kennedy would vote for Hitchcock, regardless of Howell, and even should he advise them the other way.

But that does not matter to Hitchcock and Metcalfe. Their aim is to smother Hipple between Howell and Weller and they will probably succeed if the democrats take their advice, and the advice of the for-revenue-only yellow, to vote for Howell under the false pretense that Hipple is sure to be elected if he gets only ten votes.

A PERISITRIE STRIKE.

The Fall River cotton mill strike has entered upon its fifteenth week and it is worthy of note that while the strikers have stubbornly refused to accept the reduction in wages which was the cause of the strike they have remained peaceable, not a single disturbance having been reported during the contest. There is said to be a prospect of a general resumption of work about the middle of this month and it is quite possible that with winter coming on the operatives will be disposed to yield, though it may be that a compromise can be effected. The loss in wages, it is estimated, exceeds \$1,800,000, and shrinkage in savings bank deposits has been at least half as much. The loss of the mill owners has probably not been greater than it would have been if there had been no strike. It is said that they could not have paid the wages demanded without continually running behind and probably they would have had to stop work a large part of the time in any case for lack of material or of a market for their goods.

Meanwhile the situation of the market is regarded as a puzzling one and the New York Journal of Commerce observes that fact and experience have obstinately refused to sustain the theory that consumers could afford to increase their consumption and would pay the price for cotton goods necessary to make manufacturing profitable. It appears that notwithstanding the heavy curtailment of production the price of print cloths has hardly advanced at all and the demand for them has not improved in all this time. Therefore the manufacturers continue to insist that wages must be reduced, asserting that otherwise there would be a further weaken-

ing of the market and a renewed accumulation of unsold goods. It thus apparently depends upon the operatives whether work shall be resumed or not.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The democratic candidate for the presidency has been talking about the promotion of foreign trade and advising the manufacturers of the country how this can be done. He said in a recent speech: "We are approaching the parting of the ways. Either we want, as we certainly need, a foreign trade in articles honestly made by honest and industrious workmen, as the result of steady and lucrative employment, and honestly sold in all markets, or we may look forward to a time not remote when only a fraction of our existing machinery and powers of production can be utilized and when idleness and demoralization must, of necessity, come as the effect of our own short-sighted policy." It is perhaps needless to say that the policy which Judge Parker had in mind is that of protection to the industries of the United States and the labor employed in them.

The above utterance was made before the publication of the monthly summary of commerce by the bureau of statistics, which shows a considerable increase in the exports of domestic manufactures for the nine months ending with September over the corresponding months of last year. The figures show that in this line of exports there is steady growth and that for September last the increase over the same month in 1903 was very marked. In nine months of this year there have been sent out of the country manufactured goods worth \$365,000,000. It might be instructive to go into details in regard to this, but it is hardly necessary. What the facts plainly attest is that protection is not proving a hindrance, as the democrats assert, to our foreign trade and that there is no substantial reason for the pessimistic view of Judge Parker regarding the future of our industries under what he is pleased to call "our short-sighted policy."

Under the operation of that policy our foreign commerce has grown until it has become greater than that of any other nation in the world, while our domestic trade is by far the largest of any country. It is an indisputable fact that since the enactment of the present tariff law our exports of manufactured goods have been larger than ever before and they continue to grow. They are more than double in value now what they were ten years ago. This conclusively refutes the democratic view.

Protection preserves the home market while putting no obstacle in the way of exports and this home market is infinitely more valuable than all the foreign markets. Judge Parker appears to be apprehensive that the time is not remote when the home market will not enable our manufacturers and our labor to be actively employed. His plan for averting the danger he apprehends is to open the market to the manufacturers of Europe. It is a free trade panacea and has been repeatedly repudiated by the people, as it will again be. "When other peoples have taken advantage of great economic opportunities," said the democratic candidate, "how shall we, wearing industrial hand cuffs, meet our responsibilities to our own people?" How utterly absurd this appears in the light of our marvelous industrial progress during the last quarter of a century?

It was in accordance with the eternal fitness of things for Walter Moore and the employes of the Willow Springs brewery to declare that "We, the undersigned electors of the city of Omaha, hereby nominate R. B. Howell as a republican candidate for member of the water board," and for the office force of the electric lighting monopoly to trump the card of Colonel Moore and his barroom force with their names. Judge Day undoubtedly appreciated the humor, but he could not see his way clear by the light of these electric lamps to order Howell's name placed on the ticket as a republican at the request of democrats and political nondescripts.

The special World-Herald correspondent with the multiplex optics is again abroad in the land. He can see more people gathered under the spout of a water tank to hear Bryan than could be crowded into the Omaha Auditorium. He can see more nameless republicans who are intending to vote for democrats than could be enrolled by the census taker in six months. He is, moreover, just getting his speed up. When he comes down the home stretch he will see the prairies burning up with democratic enthusiasm—he may even decide to give Nebraska's electoral vote to Parker if he feels so inclined.

Candidate Hitchcock modestly admits that he is running his paper just now for the sole purpose of re-electing himself. That is quite self-evident to every one who happens to read its pen and picture fakes. The only test of what is to be printed is whether it is conducive to making republicans vote for democrats.

Sure Sign of Civilization. Chicago Record-Herald. The Japanese minister to this country has been operated on for appendicitis. This completes it. The Japanese are now fully entitled to be classed among the great civilized peoples of the world.

Needless Anxiety. Philadelphia Record. The report of the San Francisco discovery that our war vessels are insufficiently protected at the after end by armor plate will hardly create alarm. They are none of them ever expected to turn tail to an enemy.

Greeted with a Smile. Philadelphia Ledger. The official announcement on behalf of Standard Oil that it was not interested in anything but oil and that its officers had never attempted to influence nominations or elections was received with a smile in the financial community. When Wall street speaks of Standard Oil it does not mean the company bearing that name, but rather the methods used in placing that company where it is, methods which are being used

by the same men who made Standard, and who were made by it to make other companies and to make by them. Standard Oil is more than a specific term, it is generic.

Trains Rarely Get Left.

The trusts never get left. Now that the special stamp, which was practically a trade-mark on boxes of Havana cigars, is to be no longer used, in spite of the protests of the Tobacco trust, the tobacco magnates have persuaded President Palma to authorize a new government stamp of guaranty for export cigars, which will answer the same purpose.

Still Harping on Nicaragua.

Boston Transcript. Senator Morgan should be rebuked for having exhausted the country last winter by his anti-Panama speeches, did not exhaust himself, though on occasions he spoke for four or five hours at a time. He now comes forward with an open letter to Secretary Hay, in which he characterizes Panama Canal as "the body of death" that France has so struggled to unload upon the United States, "whence it is to be inferred that Senator Morgan is still harping upon Nicaragua.

No Rallying Note from Parker.

Harper's Weekly. There is a certain nervous energy bottled up in the American people that requires intellectual activity as well as moral courage in a candidate for the highest position they have at their bestowal. Now, everybody knows the judge is a good man, but he certainly is not a man of the most depressing candor. It is a "one-story author." With his gold telegram he shot his bolt. Not that what he has said since has not been unexceptionable; it has. But he has uttered nothing appealing. In all that he has said or written not a phrase lives in the memory as a rallying note.

Reform in the High Way.

Philadelphia Press. The Sticium steamboat disaster is leading to active work in many ways by the government to prevent another such disaster. There will be some legislation introduced, but there is no difficulty in obtaining it from congress. One of the commendable things already done has been the assignment of retired rear admirals to supervise the work of the inspection service. This means able and incorruptible men for that important work. The practice has been revealed of remitting or reducing fines imposed on ship owners for the violation of the law should be abolished. No such power should be lodged with the head of a department.

Boosting the Powder Factories.

Chicago Chronicle. The National Rifle Association, appreciating its own merits, intends to ask congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 a year for five years for the maintenance of free rifle ranges throughout the country. The association is of the opinion that "a nation of marksmen" is the best preparation for war. It does not attempt to glorify in the practice of its inspired and supported by "patriotic" citizens having the best interests of the country at heart." If this is so, the said gentlemen will not wait for government to do for them what they should do for themselves. Let them collect among themselves what money is necessary for their practice and shoot the patriotism by depending on themselves and not by asking money from the government.

DAIRYMEN SCORE AGAIN.

Court of Last Resorts Dooms Colored Cattle. Chicago Tribune. The dairymen of the United States have the profound respect for the supreme court. It has driven the last nail in the coffin of an industry which they looked on as their deadly enemy. It has deprived them of their sole source of revenue, which stimulates the golden hue of butter, and has banished that article from the American breakfast and dinner table. Great is the rejoicing of the butter-makers.

The supreme court holds that palm oil, or natural fat, which the oleo men have been using to adulterate their margarine, is not a natural, coloration and that the tax of 16 cents a pound must be paid on the product. The tax is practically prohibitory, and while there is no tax on the uncolored dairy fat, while they used to consume over 120,000,000 pounds a year when it looked like butter.

The manufacturers will have to give up their long fight for the home market unless they can find some yellow fat and use it exclusively. Then the yellow color of the product would be natural. Failing of that they will have to pay 16 cents a pound for the do not seem able to create a foreign demand for their wares. During the nine months ending September 30 last, they sent abroad only \$48,000 worth of oleomargarine, while the value of the oleo oil exported was \$2,500,000. The foreigners are not so stupid as they are sometimes credited. They are not so infatuated as those of the United States, but they prefer to make their own oleomargarine.

In this country butter is to reign supreme. The dairymen have a monopoly. Nobody will complain if they will give the public good butter at reasonable prices.

JOHN L. KENNEDY.

Why should John L. Kennedy be elected to congress from this district? I would answer by asking another question: Why should he be elected to congress from this district? I have found no one who has any reason to advance against Mr. Kennedy's competency to fill the place. He is an exponent of clean, practical business methods. The republican party always wants such a candidate. I believe they will avail themselves of the opportunity at the coming election and will confirm the primaries' choice by giving John L. Kennedy the largest majority ever given to a congressman from this district.

I am a business man and such look for business methods. If I employ a salesman I try to select one whom I know can sell goods. I certainly would not employ a man who was known as a failure or who, because of his connections or affiliations, could not command the good will of the trade. I think the people, in employing a congressman, should send one to Washington this time whom they know can accomplish results such as were accomplished by our last republican congressman from this district, Hon. David H. Mercer.

The report of the San Francisco discovery that our war vessels are insufficiently protected at the after end by armor plate will hardly create alarm. They are none of them ever expected to turn tail to an enemy.

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ON THE POLITICAL FIRING LINE.

Phases of the Presidential Contest in Contested States.

Walter Wellman, in the Record-Herald, draws an instructive picture of the political surprises for which New Jersey is famous. It is nothing unusual for the state to go overwhelmingly this way one year and just as overwhelmingly the other way the next.

CABINET OFFICERS ON THE STUMP.

A Custom as Old as the Republic, and a Good One, Too. New York Tribune. Judge Parker's unmannerly fling at Secretary Shaw on account of his absence from Washington is significant of the democratic poverty of issues and candour to realize that the most petty democracy. Other democratic speakers and writers have in this campaign been pretending to see an abuse in the public speaking of cabinet officers. We had supposed that substitute for argument was confined to the groundings, and had not the candidate himself to resort to such cheap claptrap.

Cabinet officers from time immemorial have taken parts in campaigns in which their performance of duty was on trial. Members of President Cleveland's and President Harrison's cabinet did it. Other cabinet officers before them did it, and others who are yet to follow them will do it. They will do it because they ought to do it. Complaint that they neglect the official duties for which they receive salaries is not criticism; it is just childish faultfinding. There is not and cannot be any rule of good conduct requiring a cabinet officer to sit at his desk every day like a bookkeeper. The early cabinet officers spent long seasons at their homes and made long tours about the country, speaking and seeing the people. Cabinet officers probably spend more time at actual work now than ever before. They are entitled to go or come at their discretion without any captious fault finder, for political or other purposes, holding a stop watch on them.

The American people expect their cabinet officers to be more than clerks. They are statesmen, who should give the country and lead in the discussion of its affairs. Who is so fit to explain to the people the policy of an administration as those who direct it? In England the premier, who is responsible before the state, himself appears on its stewardship, and his colleagues also discuss the issues of the campaign. Here the president, who, so far as the electors are concerned, corresponds to the premier, generally refrains from a similar activity, but his associates always feel it not only their right, but their duty to face the jury of voters. If now members of President Roosevelt's cabinet, instead of going about making addresses, hid themselves in Washington and refused to talk, the democrats would be as indignant at their silence as they profess to be at their speech. It would be said that they were afraid to meet the issues, that they were contemptuous of the voters, who had a right to hear and judge them, and were trying to win by force of organization without argument.

Mr. Wellman reports that the Parker people are much encouraged by the prediction which the Brooklyn Eagle made last Sunday. The prediction was based on a postal card poll of voters. "The Eagle," says the correspondent, "is an able and generally careful paper, and though supporting the democratic ticket, is not at all addicted to wild and untamed chasing of rainbows. Moreover, the Eagle's editor, Dr. McKelvey, declares his belief that there is going to be a great change for Parker, not only in New York, but throughout the country. I regret that I am unable to give confidence to the Eagle's figures. There have been so many instances of postal card polls turning out wrong that it is impossible to accept any such canvass without the most extreme caution. No doubt the Eagle's work was honestly done, but it is so easy for errors to creep in. A relatively small number of post cards is sent out, the result tabulated, and the percentages thus ascertained applied to the whole vote. Thus the original errors, if any, are multiplied many times. Besides, it is a curious fact which I do not attempt to explain, that the newspaper polls, either made by republicans or democratic journals, almost invariably "shade up" according to the party predilections of the newspapers. This is not due to any unfairness or manipulation on the part of the editors, but to some principle or phase of human nature at work among people who answer the post card inquiries.

"According to the Eagle's poll, Greater New York will give a plurality of 182,000 for Parker and 180,000 for Herriek. A poll that shows Higgins running ahead of Roosevelt or Parker ahead of Herriek, will amount to the same thing, must be open to suspicion because of the well known fact that Higgins is so much weaker than Roosevelt that the president may carry the state by 40,000 and Higgins lose it. That is, unless everybody, democrats as well as republicans—everybody except the Eagle poll takers and percentage calculators—is wrong in their calculations.

"The Eagle proves too much—132,000 is such a whopper we can't swallow it. The Herald's 129,000 is big enough, heaven knows, but 50,000 on top of that is simply incredible. No such plurality was ever known in the city. There are 68,849 registered voters in this tremendous city. Just 40,000 of them will cast the ballots. The minor parties will get about 20,000 of these, leaving in round numbers 60,000 to be divided between Parker and Roosevelt. To gain a plurality of 182,000 Parker would have to poll 40,000 votes to Roosevelt's 219,000. In other words, Parker would have to receive 60 per cent of the vote cast for the two candidates, leaving Roosevelt a little over 35 per cent. Grover Cleveland did not have such a percentage as that when he swept the city, state and country in 1892. In the top-notch local democratic victory of 1902, Coler for governor had only 61.6 per cent against Odell's 38.4 per cent.

The present year will see the republicans quite regularly poll from 40 to 42 per cent of the vote in this city and did so for years previous to the McKinley-Bryan campaign, which, of course, are not to be considered as fair criterion.

"Holland," in the Philadelphia Press, accounts the probability of the Eagle's figures being verified by a poll of 185,000 below the Harlem "is 63,000 more than the phenomenal majority received by Mr. Coler for governor when there was a falling off in the republican vote of something like 40,000. It is 150,000 greater than the plurality received by George B. McClellan for mayor. It involves the assumption that the changes of political opinion have been so far-reaching that the increase of the democratic vote of New York City is to be almost twice as large as the republican vote. In other words, if the democratic vote is only 60 per cent of the total vote cast in it, the republican vote is to be almost twice as large as the republican vote.

"Now it may be that such violent and almost dynamic change has taken place within a year, and especially within four years, as these figures imply, but there are certainly no superficial indications of any of those which are customarily noticed when there is a revolution in public sentiment respecting party policies. Furthermore, if that estimate is correct, it involves such sweeping changes of opinion that the republican vote in New York City and many other states. We should see evidences of it in Connecticut and New Jersey, and it would be even fair to assume that all of New York state beyond the city had changed its political faith and has now become a democratic state."

A Philadelphia Ledger correspondent who is watching political developments in New Jersey, says the result of the contest there depends largely on the floating vote. "The floating is a large enough factor to turn the scale in some counties. The state went nearly 50,000 for McKinley in the campaign of 1896, and more than 50,000 for him in the campaign of 1900. But Voorhees, the republican candidate for governor in 1898, won by only 5,000, and Governor Murphy's majority in 1901 was less than 18,000.

"At a meeting of the republican state committee last week it was calculated, on the basis of reports from the several counties, that Roosevelt's majority may reach 100,000. Outside of the active party workers, whose business it is to make ink-spots, no one expects to see the state go more than 10,000 or 15,000 either way.

"The democrats have put out no figures, but they laugh at the republican esti-

mates. They say that Black's election to the governorship is assured, and that the electoral vote will reveal one of those political surprises for which New Jersey is famous. It is nothing unusual for the state to go overwhelmingly this way one year and just as overwhelmingly the other way the next."

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"Holland," in the Philadelphia Press, accounts the probability of the Eagle's figures being verified by a poll of 185,000 below the Harlem "is 63,000 more than the phenomenal majority received by Mr. Coler for governor when there was a falling off in the republican vote of something like 40,000. It is 150,000 greater than the plurality received by George B. McClellan for mayor. It involves the assumption that the changes of political opinion have been so far-reaching that the increase of the democratic vote of New York City is to be almost twice as large as the republican vote. In other words, if the democratic vote is only 60 per cent of the total vote cast in it, the republican vote is to be almost twice as large as the republican vote.

"Now it may be that such violent and almost dynamic change has taken place within a year, and especially within four years, as these figures imply, but there are certainly no superficial indications of any of those which are customarily noticed when there is a revolution in public sentiment respecting party policies. Furthermore, if that estimate is correct, it involves such sweeping changes of opinion that the republican vote in New York City and many other states. We should see evidences of it in Connecticut and New Jersey, and it would be even fair to assume that all of New York state beyond the city had changed its political faith and has now become a democratic state."

A Philadelphia Ledger correspondent who is watching political developments in New Jersey, says the result of the contest there depends largely on the floating vote. "The floating is a large enough factor to turn the scale in some counties. The state went nearly 50,000 for McKinley in the campaign of 1896, and more than 50,000 for him in the campaign of 1900. But Voorhees, the republican candidate for governor in 1898, won by only 5,000, and Governor Murphy's majority in 1901 was less than 18,000.

"At a meeting of the republican state committee last week it was calculated, on the basis of reports from the several counties, that Roosevelt's majority may reach 100,000. Outside of the active party workers, whose business it is to make ink-spots, no one expects to see the state go more than 10,000 or 15,000 either way.

"The democrats have put out no figures, but they laugh at the republican esti-

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formation of the protective policy in the country has made a continuous advance in general prosperity, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial.

Again the democratic party is asking to be restored to power. Again we hear the old theory that a protective tariff is "robbery," not preached this time quite so boldly, but certainly a cardinal doctrine of the party still. Experience of the recent past should teach all classes that their advent to power would mean domestic misfortune and misery as widespread and far-reaching as that which we saw ten years ago."

The actual working of the tariff has contradicted all the academic theories which hold that protective tariff schedules tax one class for the benefit of another. The protective industry has built the home market, and it is the home market that has benefited everybody. Fostering home manufactures fosters home labor. The manufacturing industries and the workmen are dependent upon the farmers, but the farmer in turn depends upon the market they furnish him for his produce.

FLOATING VOTE. Pa—This thing's got to stop! Here it is after midnight and Ethel and that young man of hers are still down in the parlor. Ma—How do you know? Pa—Because you'll hear a sound down there.—Philadelphia Press.

I suppose your eagerness in a political fight is caused by patriotism. Doctor—I think I'll have to call in some other physicians for consultation. Patient—Go ahead. Get away my accomplices as you wish.—Town Topics.

Angry Patron—Hello, central! What did you call me off for? Boston Telephone Girl—Because you used a plural noun as the subject of a singular verb. "But he's a jerk."—Chicago Tribune.

"Who's that speaker that's yalling so loud in there?" inquired the reporter. "I dunno his name," said the policeman. "But he