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### THEODORE ROOSEVELT

A Man of Action, Who Can Be Relied on in Emergencies.

Theodore Roosevelt occupies a unique position in the estimation of the American people. It is not that other men in public life are not honest, or earnest or incorruptible—these qualities are not rare. It is that Mr. Roosevelt combines them in an unusual way. He is possessed of great physical vitality and mental energy; he has of his own taste and his own motion entered into various occupations that have put him in touch and sympathy with all classes of men, high and low. When he was a ranchman he made the cowboys his friends so that when he became a soldier



ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS.

He clamored to be of his regiment. He became police commissioner in New York, not for "the money there was in it," as was the custom in New York, but to see that certain abuses were remedied. They were remedied in spite of the opposition of other members of the board. He became assistant secretary of the navy in order to carry out certain plans of naval progress. He enlisted in the Spanish war from patriotic motives and made a record. He was elected governor of New York on account of his public services and was nominated for vice-president against his own wishes for the same reason. In all these positions and as president of the United States he has done his duty fearlessly and honestly. The people have learned to regard him as a man of action; as a man who does things and who can be relied on in an emergency. In common phrase he is regarded as a man "who will do to tie to."

Against such a record as this the negative record of a man who has done nothing but write legal opinions and endorse Democratic platforms amounts to nothing. As a man of executive ability and of action Judge Parker is "not in it."

#### Words of Cheer for the Democracy.

It has been given out to the forlorn and drooping Democracy that "Willie Hearst is loosening up"; that he has been induced to put in a few thousands to open headquarters for the National Democratic club. The hungry know well that this means that Hearst agrees to be a candidate again, but they are not worrying about 1906 now.

Four years ago Hearst was president and footer of bills for the National Democratic club. The members met, if memory serves aright, at Indianapolis, expecting to greet their president. But he sent one of his hired men to receive the greetings of his admirers. This dampened the ardor of the crowd, despite the fact that their fare back home was paid. The November election settled the whole concern, but it seems that the N. D. C. is to be resurrected, what little there is left of its ashes.

#### The Saving-Bank Test.

In 1896, when McKinley was first elected, there were 998 savings banks; now there are 1,078, an increase of 10 per cent. In 1896 the number of depositors in savings banks was 5,065,404 and the total deposits \$1,907,000,000; in 1906 the number of depositors had increased to 7,505,268, and the deposits to \$2,805,000,000, an increase in round numbers of \$1,028,000,000. As deposits in savings banks are mainly by wage-earners and persons of moderate means, the great increase in the number of depositors and the aggregate deposits indicates general prosperity—the result of Republican policies and administration.

#### The Post Ought to Know.

The New York Evening Post says of Herrick, the Democratic nominee for governor of New York:

He has been a common ward and county boss in Albany while sitting on the bench as one of New York's highest judges.

The New York Evening Post is an eccentric newspaper, but it is respected, and financially responsible. What it says of the Democratic nominee for governor of New York is criminal libel, or it is not. What is the Democratic nominee for governor of New York going to do about it?

July 1, 1892, the last year of the Harrison administration, the public debt was \$12.55 per capita for the entire population of the United States. July 1, 1897, after four years of Democratic administration during a time of profound peace it had increased to \$13.55, an increase of \$1 per head for every man, woman and child in the United States. That is a fair specimen of Democratic management of public affairs.

Judge Parker, judging from his conduct and the company he has kept, stands for Hilliam in politics, which means that any unscrupulous act is justifiable if the end be gained. He is the very opposite of President Roosevelt, for his evasiveness shows that he lacks courage and decisiveness—two requisites that should not be found wanting in aspirants for the presidency.

The Dingley tariff law, now in force, and the sound-currency act establishing the gold standard are the two great achievements of the Republican party since the beginning of the McKinley administration. As a result of these acts we have boundless industry and a sound currency with which to conduct it. The Democratic party opposed both.

### MR. FAIRBANKS'S LETTER

A Clear and Effective Statement of Republican Principles.

Senator Fairbanks's letter of acceptance is a document which appeals directly to the business men and workers generally. It states clearly some of the most important, but perhaps not sufficiently understood, tenets of the Republican party in its conflict with Democracy.

In calling attention to the service done to the entire country by the establishment of the bureau of commerce and labor with a special department to deal with corporations, the senator points out the first real attempt by the government to deal with the trust problem. He clearly sees that the regulation of the great combinations of capital by law is possible, is necessary, and he shows the consistent course of the Republican party in this regard.

As to our foreign policy Senator Fairbanks rightly considers that we have much to be proud of in the firm, conservative and thoroughly broad and Christian policy which has been adhered to during the years of Republican administration. The tremendous expansion in our trade, our foreign interests and influence has been accomplished by peaceful methods, and no remote sign of war has appeared upon our horizon in the years following the establishment of new national relations or our acquisition of a vast territory in the far east.

In his enunciation of the Republican idea of the desirability of closer trade relations with our great neighbor, Canada, the candidate for the vice-presidency is peculiarly happy. He is plainly for a liberal movement for reciprocity between this country and the people just over the line to the north. He also emphasizes the value of the "open door" secured for us in China, and promises a continuance of the benefits of that result of our recent foreign policy.

As a whole, the letter of the vice-presidential candidate is a strong paper, one which commands respect and confidence. Senator Fairbanks is meeting the American people face to face, from one end of the country to the other, in his very lively campaign. It is well, however, to have in hand his written opinions and aspirations as a public man on the great questions at issue at this moment.

"We do not have to guess at our convictions and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

#### A CRAZY COMMENT

The Democratic text book has this extraordinary comment: "The Republicans have spent \$600,000,000 on the Philippine Islands and are plunging forward with their dream of military empire at extravagant cost. Think what \$600,000,000 would have done for arid America? The work of reclamation, now actually begun in a few localities, might have been inaugurated in every state and territory west of the one hundredth meridian. Other countries find useful ways of expending their surplus capital for the benefit of their own people. For instance, New Zealand advances money to worthy settlers at a very reasonable interest charge, so that they may go forward with the improvement of their land and the building of their homes without embarrassment."

And these crazy Democrats quote New Zealand, as a specimen of what Great Britain is doing, while in another part of their same foolish book they are protesting against our improvement of the Philippines. What is going on in New Zealand we will make in the Philippines. We have taken up the burden of the white man and of Christianity, and it is being taken up by the Republican party. That is all there is to it.

Why are the leaders of the Democratic party so foolish as to whipper and cry so over what is a manifest duty of a part of the Anglo-Saxon race. The American nation has made it's way to Asia, and is going to do what good it can there. This is part of the blunt programme of the Republican party. It will rest upon the issue.

#### Nearly All for Roosevelt.

William F. Crerand, publisher of the Textile Trade Journal at 372 Broadway, New York, has just completed a canvass of the trade publications to learn their attitude toward the national tickets. These publications are non-partisan, and as a rule do not allow political discussions to appear in their columns. Mr. Crerand's canvass shows that out of 803 of these publications 798 are for Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Judge Parker's frantic demand that nothing further be said about Roosevelt's personality is fresh evidence that Democrats have become alarmed over the effect of their assertion that Rooseveltism is the chief issue of the campaign. The more Roosevelt's personality is exploited the more popular he becomes. Democrats have been making Republican votes by the score in quoting the president's utterances.

There is an army of over 1,300,000 railway employes in the United States who are not dependent on any system of campaign statistics to tell them they are better off in these years of Republican fitness than during the lean years that followed President Cleveland's second inauguration.

It is denied that Judge Parker was sent trying to set fire to the Hudson river at Esopus with a sulphur match without taking the preliminary precaution to smear its surface with a pint of kerosene.

### KILKENNY HARMONY

What is the Kind That President McKinley May Represent.

Not since the traditional case of Kilkeny were hung across a line by their tails has there been such an amusing harmony of subdued discord as is heard in New York, now that Judge D. Cady Herrick has been nominated by the Democrats for governor. Judge Parker wanted Edward A. Sheppard, or District Attorney Jerome nominated for governor in order to galvanize his campaign into the semblance of life.

David B. Hill wanted John B. Stanchfield, because Stanchfield best represented the organization outside of New York City, to which Mr. Hill owes his ascendancy in the state Democracy. Mr. Hill had no use for Herrick, who, as Democratic boss of Albany county, has been a thorn in his side for years. But, it is said, he accepted Herrick and put him in nomination on the principle of the salesman who sold a coat marked \$15 for \$10, on doubtful credit, because he would lose less if the bill was never paid. Hill will lose less in Herrick's defeat than if he had succeeded in nominating his friend Stanchfield.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the Brooklyn boss, to whom Judge Parker owes his nomination, wanted Comptroller Groat nominated, and for a time he had Mr. Hill's ostensible support for Groat. Judge Parker and Hill went back on McCarren; the former to please Charles F. Murphy and Tammany, and the latter because he couldn't help himself.

Tammany accepted Herrick because it was willing to accept anybody who stood for the discomfiture of Boss McCarren. As a tomahawk in the hands of Charles F. Murphy with which to dispatch McCarren, D. Cady Herrick would serve Tammany much better than either Sheppard or Jerome.

Besides, did not Judge Herrick's career on the bench present striking claims on the admiration and necessities of Tammany? His abuse of his judicial position to the political exigencies in Albany is along the line of what Tammany considers the higher walks of politics. Moreover, has he not practically pardoned an official blackmailer and protector of disorderly houses by imposing a paltry fine of \$1,000 on the notorious Police Captain Diamond?—a stroke of judicial leniency toward corruption in New York City peculiarly attractive to Tammany. If he would so act as judge, what prodigies of clemency to "good men" might he not perform as governor? So Tammany dropped Mayor McClellan and swallowed Herrick and his record with genuine relish and noisy gusto.

Not so, however, the Democratic press of New York City. The WORLD takes its medicine with evident nausea; the TIMES turns Herrick's picture to the wall and fixes its gaze on Judge Parker, with the reflection that one honorable nomination in four years is as far as the New York Democracy can be expected to pander to the somewhat blunted moral sentiment of its constituency. The EVENING POST openly repudiates Herrick, saying that a proper regard for its own reputation forbids giving him the negative support of silence.

#### Democratic Financial Management.

On the 1st of July, 1892, the last year of the Harrison administration, the total bonded debt of the United States was, in round numbers, \$585,000,000. On the 1st of July, 1897, the last year of the second Cleveland administration, the total bonded debt was \$843,000,000, an increase of \$258,000,000 during four years of peace.

July 1, 1892, the annual interest charge on the public debt was \$22,568,000. July 1, 1897, it was \$34,387,000, an increase of \$11,494,000 during four years of Democratic administration.

A party that cannot administer the government during a short period of four years without largely increasing the public debt and the annual interest account is not fit to be entrusted with the control of affairs.

Democracy's effort to show that times have not been good under Roosevelt's administration is a ludicrous performance. The compilation of all the strikes which have taken place in the last three years, instead of showing lack of prosperity, indicates the country has been unusually prosperous. Strikes are a rarity in bad times. Workmen demand higher wages only when business is good. They are astute enough to know that they stand a better chance of getting what they want when factories are flooded with orders than when they are running on short time.

Protection has done more for the American workingman and farmer than any other policy carried out by Republicans. If "protection is robbery," as the Democratic platform asserts, the only persons "robbed" are the manufacturers and toilers of Europe. American workmen certainly do not suffer from protection. They are the chief beneficiaries of the greatest of Republican policies. Without a protective tariff, wages would soon drop to the European level, which is from 60 to 100 per cent below the rate now paid in the United States.

Where now would be our finances, our revenues, our domestic industries and our foreign trade if the Democratic party had succeeded in 1896 or in 1900? When will they all be four years hence if a Democratic president and congress should be elected next November?

power and attempted to carry out their promises to the people by withdrawing American capital from the islands the result would be a frightful calamity to the Philippines themselves, and in its turn a disaster to the United States. Anarchy would follow. The most violent anarchic forces would be directed, party against party, in the form of religious and educational civilization. Bloody conflicts would inevitably ensue in the archipelago and just as inevitably the islands would become the prey of the first power which in its own selfish interest took up the task we had bravely abandoned."—Roosevelt's letter of acceptance.

Trust magnates hiring Tammany the funds to carry on Parker's campaign, will now be relegated to the rear ranks. The Democratic press sugar tongs and disfigurements of grasping corporations have no hold on the Democratic candidate that they will continue to control the selection to the year is mostly of "all" to please the people. Mr. Parker visited New York his total managers he did not wish his name on the trusts "queered," and that the remainder of the campaign magnates who have been parading jabbering over his nomination should be left open in their demagogic of joy. He further said he could get close to the people as long as trust magnates openly shouted him. What the judge meant was his wealthy sponsors should "go dark" until after election, when they could come to the fore again.

Legislative bills. Cause of the late failure of his legislation created during President Roosevelt's administration are: (1) law for the civil government of the Philippines; (2) corporate legislation, chief of which is that creating the department of commerce and with broad powers, which, in the nature of things, must steadily advance; (3) Cuban reciprocity conferring material benefits on both Cuba and the United States; (4) the treaty and laws that make the Panama canal a reality; (5) the law for the irrigation of the arid lands of the great west.

Against these accomplished results of the administration of the party that does things and the Democratic party has nothing to offer but empty words and high-sounding promises.

#### Two Judges with Political Prejudice.

Democracy can always be depended on to blunder. The nomination of Judge Parker for governor is a blunder from D. B. Hill, one of the most notorious wire-pullers and workers in devious ways New York has produced. The nomination of D. Cady Herrick for governor of New York is also a blunder, because he was "boss" of the Democratic "machine" at Albany before his election to the bench. The Albany "machine" has a reputation as unenviable as Tammany's.

#### The Flag Should Not Come Down.

Among the reasons given by John S. George, a life-long Democrat and a nephew of the late Governor F. Flower, of New York, for opposing his intention to vote for President Roosevelt, is this:

The Democratic leaders are making speeches against so-called militarism and imperialism, and they are denouncing the Philippine Islands because they are not abandoned, so far as the administration of the United States is concerned. I do not believe that the American flag should ever come down from any pole, but it is a raised question.

#### The Presidential Platform.

This year's presidential election will be won by any formal platform. The Republican platform is good, but the Republican candidate is better. The truth is, Mr. Roosevelt is the platform for both parties. He is the main point of attack by the Democrats and the main source of strength for the Republicans. He would be elected without any platform except the record of the party and his own.

#### The "Unsafe" Roosevelt.

Democratic editors and speakers are united in declaring that President Roosevelt is "an unsafe man." That is so, he has at least been remarkably successful in his "unsafe" undertakings—in settling the coal strike, in enforcing the anti-trust law, in clearing the Panama canal strip, and in all his delicate dealings with foreign nations.

Having "monkeyed" with "Rooseveltism" until they found themselves in a bad way, the Democrats are trying the foolkiller by reviving the cry that "protection is robbery." Eight years ago the workmen of this country decided that protection is a blessing, and they have not changed their minds.

President Roosevelt personally stands for courage, honesty, decency, strength and common sense. As a Republican he stands for wise administration of the public affairs of the United States. He is the only man in the world who is not afraid of the word "discrimination."

These words are the Democratic platform and they are the only platform that any party has. Protection is robbery. This is the only platform that the Democrats have. It is a platform that is based on the principle of discrimination. It is a platform that is based on the principle of discrimination. It is a platform that is based on the principle of discrimination.