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The COURIER For News.

"With the exception of some ninety millions of bonds issued preparatory to the resumption of specie payments in 1879, no Republican administration ever increased the bonded debt except for the purpose of war."—Senator Fairbanks in the senate, March 5, 1900.

BACKED BY THE TRUSTS

The Democratic Cash-Box Is Receiving Liberal Contributions.

The trusts long ago recognized President Roosevelt as a dangerous foe to illegal monopolies. If the money power of the United States could have defeated Roosevelt's nomination at the Chicago convention it would have hastened to do so. It saw, in time, that the people had set their hearts upon Roosevelt's candidacy, and, leaving the Republicans out of the case, they turned to the Democrats. In Judge Parker they found, apparently, a man of that cast of mind which tolerates questionable behavior, procrastinates decisive action, and leans to precedent so strongly as to balk advance—the very man for the giant trust to play with.

When Judge Parker's speech of acceptance was read, his remarks upon the trusts were anxiously scanned by the people. Disappointment came to those who were not already awake to the actual nature of David Bennett Hill's manipulations in connection with the nomination of Parker.

"Wait till we see where the trusts put their money," said one wavering Independent, not yet willing to give up the hope of a Democratic fight upon illegal trusts.

There was not long to wait. It is a matter of public knowledge that the great trusts are pouring money into the Democratic campaign treasury. The tobacco trust, the sugar trust, the oil trust, the New York transportation trust, all are known to have contributed liberally to Belmont's treasure chest. These combinations of capital well know how and when to be liberal. They see in the election of Parker their only protection against a straightforward, courageous chief executive who will enforce the United States laws for the control of combinations of capital and illegal monopolies.

The trusts do not want Roosevelt for president. The great combinations of capital have delicate susceptibilities when it comes to their immediate or remote prospects for gain. But money cannot carry the presidential election. The certainty that the trusts are working for Parker will only send hundreds of thousands of voters to the polls to cast their ballots for Roosevelt. Their own employes will vote against the candidate of the trusts. Judge Parker's shuffling sentences about a non-existent "common law" and its possible dealings with the trusts gave the American people their first "jar" as to the position of the Democratic nominee on this question. The heavy contributions of the trusts to the Parker campaign fund have completed the awakening as to the attitude of the great combinations and monopolies in this presidential election.

Parker may well say, in this connection, as well as in the contemplation of most of his close associates, "save me from my friends!"

Parker's Admission.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance stands pat—on Republican achievements, but coyly admits that its writer would be a safer man at the National throttle than President Roosevelt, so long as a Republican senate sits on the safety valve. If the protective tariff is "robbery" he is willing to turn sneak thief; if we burglarized Panama he is willing to keep the stolen goods; if order No. 78 lets down the bars for a pension scandal he will revoke the order, but let the bars remain down just the same. It is a very pretty confession that the Republicans have administered the government so wisely, diligently and effectively that they deserve a vacation, while he tries his prentice hand at running it without reversing a single lever.

Pretty Girls Gone Republican.

The Washington Star is perfectly right in intimating that all the pretty girls have gone Republican when it says:

Better cut ready-made clothing and better-made shoes and hats are going on the shelves of the country stores. Rural maidens read the fashion notes and the aids to beauty, and the girls with a home-made look are becoming scarcer.

It is said in New York that if Judge Herrick is elected governor this fall there will be nothing voluntary about the retirement of David B. Hill from active participation in state politics on Jan. 1, 1905. There is no room on the same mountain top at the same time for two such organizers as Herrick and Hill.

Edward M. Shepard in 1897 denounced Tammany as "a foul blot on civilization," and in 1904 Tammany tore a hole in the Shepard boom so ragged that the special favor of Judge Parker and Chairman Sheehan could not inflate it sufficiently to justify a nominating speech.

The Democratic managers have compiled a list of shutdowns of mills during the Roosevelt administration. A glance at the list shows that nine-tenths of the mills and factories closed were temporarily shut down for repairs. The list is a "fake."

Polls of the first voters in various portions of the country indicate that 90 per cent of the young men will vote for Roosevelt. There is something attractive about the president and his career that appeals strongly to the youth of the land.

ASSAILING THE TARIFF

Democrats Seem Determined to Force a Disturbing Issue.

Signs increase that the Democratic leaders are determined to force the tariff issue to the front in the presidential campaign. While Republicans will welcome the discussion of this question, well knowing that it is sure to add many thousands of votes to their majorities, they cannot but regret the selection of the tariff as the main issue, because of the unfortunate influence it will have upon the business interests of the country.

So far this year the presidential campaign has not blocked business and financial activity. Affairs proceed as usual. In all lines of business there is a hopefulness and confidence which is most encouraging. But if the country is to be confronted with another visitation of tariff revision agitation, with even a remote chance of success in the election, there is bound to be a great slump in the industrial world and a corresponding depression in all business interests.

It is well remembered what happened ten years ago, when, as President Roosevelt puts it, "the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent such people from prospering too much." The attempt was entirely successful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterward effectually prevented anybody from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country.

The people of the United States will not soon court again the destruction and panic of 1893. Once is enough for one generation. There will be a tremendous vote against tariff legislation by the Democrats.

The confidence of the country may stand even throughout a tariff revision campaign, but it is risking a good deal to raise that issue in the manner contemplated. They, however, have everything to gain and nothing to lose. They must have something to stand upon, and complete failure in every other attack made upon the Republican position has driven them upon the tariff as a standing outpost of Republicanism which can always be assailed, when nothing else affords a convenient target.

"It (the Republican party) always has been opposed to a degraded dollar, and at the earliest moment possible after the war brought every dollar of our money to a plane of absolute equality. It evolved order out of financial chaos in 1879 and has stood for the preservation of the parity with each other of our dollars—gold, paper and silver."—Senator Fairbanks in the senate, March 5, 1900.

Protection "Robbery."

The Democratic assertion that "protection is robbery"; that the tariff is a tax on the American consumer, is best refuted by examining the effect of protection on the tin-plate industry. When the McKinley bill was passed nine-tenths of all the tin used in this country was manufactured abroad. Today the manufacture of tin is one of the most important of our home industries, contributing millions of dollars annually to our national wealth. But this is the least part of the story, in so far as the tariff is concerned—the price of tin began to go down in proportion as the United States began to produce it, and the American consumer has never paid under the McKinley tin tariff anywhere near as much per pound for tin plate as he paid when tin was on the free list.

Praise from a Democratic Newspaper.

The New York Times, one of the Democratic newspapers which has been denouncing President Roosevelt's Philippine policy, recently printed an editorial leader on the settlement of the Frar's land question. The article concludes: "It is creditable both to the intelligence and the humanity of the government." If the Times was less partisan it could truthfully say that every act of the Roosevelt administration in dealing with the Philippine question was creditable to the United States.

A Boomerang.

"Make Rooseveltism the issue," demanded the New York World, and Democrats, big and little, began barking and snarling at the heels of the president, but the more they barked the more friends they made for Roosevelt. Now, Judge Parker, having seen the effect of the ill-advised issue, has asked his managers to drop Rooseveltism, but his admonition comes too late. Republicans will see that the issue is not lost sight of.

There seems to be one tie that binds New York's judicial candidate for the presidency and the Democratic candidate for governor of New York—they both voted for free silver in 1896 and 1900. Neither of them apparently would have conscientious scruples about voting for a yellow dog, provided he had the regular emblem of his party branded on both ears and wagged his tail without the consent of any other nation.

Judge Parker's attempt to pose as a bulwark against Democratic attacks on the "personal honor and integrity of President Roosevelt" is one of the humorous incidents of the campaign. No Democrat has yet had the temerity to assail the "president's personal honor and integrity," and none is likely to make the attempt while the president is awake. Parker evidently has gone into the circus business.

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