

TARIFF AND MONEY

If One Standard Is Established, Why Not the Other?

Why should not the protective tariff policy be as "firmly and irrevocably established" as the Democratic party and its candidate for the presidency concedes the gold standard to be?

The gold standard was advocated by the Republican party, and on this issue the country went Republican by an overwhelming majority. The question of tariff or free trade, and tariff reform and revision, has been the issue in several national campaigns, and the people by their votes decided finally that the protective tariff principle should prevail and that this country should be recognized as favoring and supporting protection and not free trade.

Not on the Mourner's Bench.

It is hard, this year, for the Democrats to get the American people up to the mourner's bench. Br'er Parker may give forth ominous platitudes, misfits for the times, every one of them.

Prosperous, happy, content and proud, the United States of America is doing very well, and does not care to change its policy just now.

Looking back upon the past eight years, the people see nothing in the conduct of national affairs to be sorry for. They do see much to be thankful for. President Roosevelt for three years has guided the nation along pleasant paths, and all it asks is to have him continued at its head for four years more.

No mourner's bench for us, Br'er Parker, Br'er Hill and Grandpa Davis! We're a-shouting!

"The Republican party has not been the nervous party of expediency. It has stood for the right and challenged all comers. It has met every emergency which has arisen upon the high level of duty and honor. Above mere party triumph, it has put the welfare of the people."

Elect a Republican House.

Nearly every American citizen who will vote for president in the coming election will also vote for a representative in congress. It is to be hoped that no Republican will fall to vote for the Republican candidate for congress in his district. While the national honor and the public welfare demand the election of President Roosevelt, and while the reasons for his election are overwhelming and unanswerable, those for the election of a Republican house of representatives are equally so.

At the age of 85 Julia Ward Howe "watches the presidential campaign of 1904 as breathlessly as that which closed with Lincoln's election." So writes her daughter, Maud Howe, in the woman's number of The Outlook.

Grover Cleveland originated the phrase, "It is a condition that confronts us, not a theory." Applying it to the present situation it may be remarked that the condition is Republican prosperity and the theory consists of Democratic promises.

Parker declares that the American nation is extravagant in its expenditures. But the people know they want and they mean to have it. They are working hard to earn more money; that's the way they meet necessary bills.

If the American people really want a change from the present conditions to those which prevailed before McKinley's election in 1896, they know how to get it. Every vote for the Democratic party is a vote for such a change.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

Republicans Alone Deserve Credit for Introducing the Service.

When Democrats assert that their party is the "father" of rural free delivery, they willfully misstate the facts. It is clearly to call their assertion a plain falsehood, for it is a deliberate lie, uttered with the intention to deceive many persons. Rural free delivery had its origin under the Harrison administration, and Postmaster General Wanamaker was its "father."

"There is a very broad distinction between the unlimited issue of silver as a currency and its limited use; a distinction which the advocates of unlimited coinage in their extraordinary zeal seem to fail to perceive. The result, sir, which would flow from the two policies of limited and unlimited coinage would be quite divergent."

Nobody Scared.

Parker says if he is elected, he will cut off the old soldiers' age disability pension by revoking order 78. But the old soldiers don't seem to be the least bit scared!

Parker says he is in favor of proceeding "with due diligence" in constructing the Panama canal, but he thinks the Roosevelt way was a "source of regret to many."

And Parker says that the management of our foreign affairs has "excited serious apprehension" in some quarters. But the American people are not among the apprehensive.

Then, Parker is in a bad way about "imperialism," but the citizens of the United States only smile when they hear that word.

Also, Parker is distressed over the poor Filipinos, but the Filipinos continue to learn to read, write and cypher, while they live on three meals a day and "talk American."

Democratic Tariff Revision.

How does the Democratic party propose to deal with the tariff? Does it say: "We assent to the principle of protection and ask the people of the United States to commit to our hands the revision of the tariff in conformity with that principle?" Far from it. It avows its unrelenting hostility to the principle of protection and asks the people to put in its hands the revision of the tariff in order that it may revise protection out of it and repeat the experiment of Grover Cleveland's second administration.

Why Does Parker Object?

The Democratic presidential candidate says, in substance, that President Roosevelt advocates violent methods of diplomacy; that is, he has departed from the old style, believes in a straightforward expression of exactly what the attitude of this nation is, and does not hesitate to say that this nation is quite prepared to take care of itself.

Well, what would you have? Are we not a great nation, practically covering with our Canadian brothers, a great continent and quite prepared, not merely to support, but to assist in the affairs of the world? And is it not a duty?

Why does ex-Judge Parker, David Bennett Hill's ex-political manager, object to this?

Democratic legislation has never erected a factory, or given a workingman a job, or increased his wages. On the contrary it has put out factory fires that Republican legislation had lighted; it has closed mills that Republican legislation had opened, and it has taken jobs from thousands of workingmen to whom Republican legislation had given employment.

Since 1896, the last year of Democratic administration in national affairs, the rate of interest on farm mortgages has fallen from 8 per cent. to 6. This reduction in the rate of interest means a great deal to farmers who borrow money to buy more land or to make improvements, and it is due to Republican prosperity.

Everybody cheerful. Everybody busy. Business booming. Crops selling for big prices. The nation at peace, and on good terms with the whole world. WHAT'S THE MATTER?

And Parker thinks the army and navy are too expensive. But nothing can frighten those national defenders.

ORDER NO. 78

Which Judge Parker Will Not Have a Chance to Revoke.

"If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order [pension order No. 78] and announce that they will treat the veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet."

THEY WILL HAVE THEIR SAY

The Plain People and Their Candidate for President.

It is about time that the plain people had their say; the farmers, mechanics, railroad men, storekeepers, sailors, teamsters and general workers all along the line of American industrial life.

These men are tired of the ceaseless adulation given to the fortunate few; tired of the neglect in which the fortunate many are left. The fortunate few are the accumulators of vast wealth and corresponding houses, lands, and the appearance of ease. The fortunate many are the workers who live in comfort, but do not have race horses, yachts or automobiles to kill time, yet these last named fortunate men want to be heard in the councils of the nation. They are determined to have a president who respects and cares for the plain people, one who has declared and who has lived up to the declaration that "EACH MAN NO MATTER WHAT HIS OCCUPATION, HIS RACE, OR HIS RELIGIOUS BELIEF, IS ENTITLED TO BE TREATED ON HIS WORTH AS A MAN, IN ANY AND ALL PLACES, UNDER ANY AND ALL CONSIDERATIONS."

"That is the kind of democracy which is real—not a name merely. It is the democracy of the first citizen of the United States, a man born into the Republican party, a consistent Republican all his life and one who puts to shame the injustice and inhumanity of the party which calls itself 'Democratic.' This man of common sense, justice and Christian brotherhood is Theodore Roosevelt, our president now, and our president to be until 1908.

The plain people will have a chance to speak out loudly early next November. And they will give no uncertain sound when their day comes. They will elect their man by such a majority as will astonish the world.

A Democratic Contradiction.

The following is an interesting illustration of the way Democrats say things they don't believe, or the way they let a few of their members officially express for them as a collective whole views that later on they can unofficially and individually repudiate.

The Democratic platform says: "WE DENOUNCE PROTECTION AS A ROBBERY OF THE MANY TO ENRICH THE FEW."

James J. Walsh, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Connecticut, says, according to "Raymond" of the Chicago Tribune: "NO ONE BELIEVES IN FREE TRADE NOWADAYS, IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN BECAUSE THE TARIFF IS THE EASIEST WAY OF RAISING REVENUE, AND THE TAXATION IS FELT LESS THAN BY ANY OTHER SYSTEM."

Parker vs. Cleveland.

Cleveland's second administration was disastrous to the prosperity of the country; nevertheless, history will give much credit to Cleveland because of his obstinate defense of the gold standard against the assaults of his own party in congress, and because of his Venezuelan message.

But while Cleveland was doing his best to preserve the gold standard, Parker was voting for free silver. And when Cleveland wrote his Venezuela message did he have the moral support of the candidate who in his recent speech of acceptance condemned as extravagant and unjustified the Republican policy of getting the nation in readiness for war?

Had it not been for this very policy as pursued by preceding Republican administrations, President Cleveland's famous Venezuela message would have been an empty "bluff."

Confidence in Roosevelt.

Not all public men who are popular enjoy public confidence in the same degree. People may say of a public man: "I admire him for his brilliancy and resourcefulness, but I am not sure that his motives are altogether disinterested." No person speaks that way of President Roosevelt. People not only admire his ability and resourcefulness, but they have absolute confidence in his integrity, in the purity of his motives and in his determination to administer the government in the interest of the whole people. That being the case, why not re-elect him and a congress that will hold up his hands? Why vote to remove a tried and faithful public servant, or for a congressman who would try to tie his hands and embarrass his administration?

The question as to where Judge Parker would apply the pruning knife to national expenditures, whether in the postoffice department, the army, the navy or on pensions—items covering more than 80 per cent. of the national expenditures—has not been answered, and won't be, because national honor, safety and mail facilities are dependent on the appropriations for these purposes.

West Virginia may turn out to be the little joker of the campaign. Wait and see who plays her to win in November.

ORDER NO. 78

Which Judge Parker Will Not Have a Chance to Revoke.

Nothing in the Democratic quiver of wherewithal against President Roosevelt has failed so utterly as that arranging his pension order, No. 78, making the proof of certain ages by old soldiers evidential facts of certain degrees of disability.

If the order had been cunningly devised to betray the great constitutional lawyers of the Democracy into making more than the usual kinds of continental asses of themselves it could not have succeeded more completely and ludicrously. When the great "Parker Constitution club," of New York, started in to arraign Theodore Roosevelt for going through the constitution as if it were a paper hoop in a circus ring, it attacked his issuance of order No. 78 in these words: "We find that President Roosevelt deliberately disregarded article 1, section 9, of the constitution, providing 'No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.'"

Now, what are the facts? Order No. 78 assumed that an old soldier who is 62 years of age is probably able to earn only one-half of the support the statute provides in case of total disability, at which stage he arrives when he is 70, and says he shall be entitled to the nuncifunt sum of \$6 per month as a pension; and it finds that at 65 he is two-thirds disabled and entitled to \$8.

There can be no serious objection to the principle of the order, which is based on the experience of mankind as to the gradual decay of human powers. By reason of strength many men are as able to "earn a support" at 70 as at 30, but the vast majority at 60 have passed the line where they are fully capable of doing so in "the performance of manual labor," and the evil days approach when "the grasshopper shall be a burden and desire shall fall."

Order No. 78 merely recognizes the course of nature, but it draws no money out of the treasury without authority of law. It was issued March 5, 1904, to be effective April 13, 1904. Congress being in session it was reported to that body with the request that \$1,500,000 be appropriated to carry it into effect. The sum was embodied in the pending deficiency bill, after free discussion the money was voted, and in due order under the act of congress, the pensions began to issue, and not till then. Every cent paid under order No. 78 was drawn from the treasury in consequence of "an appropriation made by law."

Exit the Parker Constitution club, of New York, with its constitutional ears at half mast.

Now, mark the sequel: On Sept. 19 last, \$1,410,000 was covered back into the treasury as the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$1,500,000, after paying \$90,000 on 18,627 claims adjudicated in April, May and June to the end of the fiscal year. Of the certificates issued only 2,850 were for original pensions to veterans who had reached the age of 62 or upward, and 14,768 were increases allowed to claimants who were receiving pensions for disability less than the amount to which they were entitled under the pension for age.

Thus, it will be perceived, the dread of a heavy pension raid on the treasury by reason of order No. 78 has gone glimmering along with the constitutional hysterics of the Parker Constitution club, of New York.

"Our foreign policy has been not only highly advantageous to the United States, but hardly less advantageous to the world as a whole. Peace and good will have followed in its footsteps." — Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.

Tom Watson finds in the visit of ex-Senator Jones of Arkansas to Eopos occasion for this fine burst of pity for the Democratic candidate: "Poor Parker! His burdens were already heavy. Too much Cleveland, too much Hill, too much Belmont, too much McCarran, too many slights put on Tom Taggart, too much Gorman, too much juggling with the old English language, too much foxiness generally—but when Jones of Arkansas rolled up, we could almost see the same old pick and spade and shovel with which he dug the graves for the Democratic national candidate in the memorable campaigns of 1896 and 1900." In truth, it was hard that the judge should have to endure a visit from the first Democratic national grave digger a month previous to his political decease.

Boss Patrick H. McCarran has indirectly conceded that Roosevelt will carry New York by 50,000 to 60,000. In discussing what should be the proper betting odds between Higgins and Herlick, candidates for governor of New York, he said, it was an even thing, and immediately thereafter in answer to another question claimed that Higgins would run 50,000 or 60,000 behind Roosevelt. Putting two and two together would indicate that there is no doubt in the boss' mind how New York will go in the national election.

A vote for Judge Parker in the coming election will be a vote of censure on Theodore Roosevelt. It is inconceivable how any patriotic, fair-minded American can take that position toward a man of President Roosevelt's character and record.

If there is a citizen of the United States anywhere who has too much business and too much employment, and longs for the stagnation that prevailed from 1893 to 1896, he can contribute to that end by voting the Democratic ticket this year.

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