

If Mr. Roosevelt did not agree with Mr. Taft in sustaining this system, what would he call this untruthful charge.

And what would he say of the disloyal men, who, to promote their political interests, deliberately undermine public confidence and destroy business prosperity?

The Panic of 1893

That this assertion about the panic of 1893 is consciously untrue is shown by the fact that those making it attempt to ignore the panic of 1907—which was as bad if not worse than that of 1893—and occurred while Mr. Roosevelt was President, when the Dingley Bill was in force and there was no possibility of changing it.

No "Tariff tinkering" caused this panic—neither did the panic of 1893 grow out of such action.

Wasteful Extravagance Continues

Senator Aldrich has himself asserted that an honest and efficient administration could reduce the annual expense of running this Government three hundred million dollars.

Is there any possibility of either Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft escaping responsibility for this evil condition?

If not, is it not clear that they are both unworthy of the confidence of the people.

When we turn to Pennsylvania, is it not equally evident that Senator Penrose and Senator Flinn must also share responsibility for the evils that affect our state and our cities?

In the end, the burden of taxation falls on productive labor.

Burden Falls On Labor

To tax labor to pay a profit to protected trusts and to cover extravagance and dishonesty in public administration,

and at the same time permit the trusts to increase the costs of living to the excessive price it has now reached, is to put a burden on it that it cannot and will not bear.

FAILURE TO MEET THE PROPER RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE

The greatest number of these failures have been on the part of the States—matters which neither Mr. Roosevelt nor Mr. Taft could control if elected.

Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Tucson, Arizona, acknowledged that the people must look to the states for the greater part of the reforms pledged in his platform.

For these important reforms—and their importance cannot be over-estimated—the people of Pennsylvania must look to the "Republican Machine" under either Senator Penrose or Senator Flinn, or to the Democratic Party.

A citizen who would expect anything from this Machine, under either Boss, is either ignorant of the past or very credulous and forgiving.

The backwardness of Pennsylvania in these lines is entirely due to this Machine.

On the other hand the people may have entire confidence that if the Democratic party is intrusted with power, its pledges will be fulfilled in spirit as in letter, and that no effort will be made to build another Machine to govern and oppress them.

PASS IT ALONG

When you are through with this magazine will you kindly hand or send it to some friend or neighbor who you think is or ought to be interested.

UNDESIRABLE AS CITIZEN.

What Roosevelt Thought of the Quaker People.

Theodore Roosevelt's opinion of the Quakers will be read with much interest in Pennsylvania, whose citizens everywhere acknowledge the debt which our state owes to that sturdy people. Pennsylvanians generally take great pride in the high character of the early colonial government in Pennsylvania under the domination of the religious Society of Friends, and it is astonishing that a man who claims to know something about everything on earth should go so wide of the mark as Colonel Roosevelt has done in describing the activities of these estimable people in the early days of our state.

In his "Life of Benton," at page 37, he says: "A class of professional non-combatants is as hurtful to the real healthy growth of a nation as is a class of fire eaters, for a weakness or folly is nationally as bad as a vice or worse, and in the long run a Quaker may be quite as undesirable a citizen as is a duelist."

In his "Winning of the West," Vol. 1, Colonel Roosevelt says:

"It is a bitter and unanswerable commentary on the workings of a non-resistant creed when reduced to practice that such outrages and massacres as those committed on the helpless Indians were more numerous in the colony the Quakers govern than in any other; their vaunted policy of peace which forbade them to play a true man's part and put down wrong doing caused the utmost possible evil to fall on both the red man and the white. An avowed policy of force and fraud carried out in the most cynical manner could hardly have worked more

terrible injustice; their system was a direct incentive to crime and wrong doing between the races, for they punished the aggressions of neither, and hence allowed any blow to always fall on those least deserving to suffer. No other colony made such futile contemptible efforts to deal with the Indian problem; no other colony showed such supine, selfish helplessness in allowing her own border citizens to be mercilessly harried; none other betrayed such inability to master the hostile Indians while nevertheless utterly failing to protect those who were peaceful and friendly."



W is for Work-man.
The wom-an is his wife.
She fills the din-ner pail.
Does she fill it full?
Not al-ways. It costs too much.
The work-man carries on his
back a heavy load.
It is the Tar-iff bur-den.
There is some Tar-iff bur-den
in the pail.
•But he can-not eat it.

OPPOSED TO CHINESE AND JAPS.

"In the matter of Chinese and Japanese coolie immigration, I stand for the national policy of exclusion. The whole question is one of assimilation of diverse races. We cannot make a homogenous population out of people who do not blend with the Caucasian race. Their lower standard of living as laborers will crowd out the white agriculturist and is, in other fields, a most serious industrial menace. The success of free democratic institutions demand of our people education, intelligence, patriotism, and the state should protect them against unjust and impossible competition. Remunerative labor is the basis of contentment. Democracy rests on the equality of the citizen. Oriental coolieism will give us another race problem to solve and surely we have had our lesson."—Gov. WILSON.

ROOSEVELT WANTS JAPS.

"I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. Even as the law now is something can be done under the Federal Government towards this end, and in the matter now, before me affecting the Japanese everything that it is in my power to do will be done and all of the forces military and civil of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed."—ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ROOSEVELT, DEC. 4, 1906.

If you want Wilson to be the next President give him a Congress and Senate that will co-operate with him. Make your vote complete.