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Table with advertising rates: One Square, one inch, one week... One Square, one inch, one month... One Square, one inch, 3 months... One Square, one inch, one year... Two Squares, one year... Quarter Column, one year... Half Column, one year... One Column, one year... Legal advertisements ten cents per line each insertion. We do fine Job Printing of every description at reasonable rates, but it's cash on delivery.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—F. R. Lanson. Councilmen—Dr. J. C. Dunn, G. G. Gaston, J. B. Muse, C. F. Weaver, J. W. Landers, J. T. Dale, W. F. Killmer, Justices of the Peace—C. A. Randall, S. J. Settle.

FOREST COUNTY OFFICERS.

Member of Congress—Joseph C. Sibley. Member of Senate—J. K. P. Hall. Assembly—C. W. Amisler. President Judge—W. M. Lindsay.

Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November. Church and Sabbath School.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- TI-NESTA LODGE, No. 369, L.O.O.F. Meets every 2nd evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Tionesta, Pa. FOREST LODGE, No. 154, A. O. U. W. Meets every Friday evening in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa. CAPT. GEORGE STOW POST, No. 274 Meets in each month, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Tionesta, Pa.

- PHIL EMERT. FANCY BOOT & SHOEMAKER. Shop in Walters building, Cor. Elm and Walnut streets. HARNESS, COLLARS, BRIDLES, HORSE FURNISHING GOODS. S. H. HASLET & SONS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, Furniture Dealers, UNDERTAKERS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt's letter accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency has been made public. It is in part as follows:

It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem to us a host both as to what it is that they really believe and as to how firmly they shall assert it in the future.

The party now in control of the government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own 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.

Panama. Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticize what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary patience and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt.

Foreign Policy. Similar misrepresentation is the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy and the way the navy has been made useful in carrying out this policy. Here again all that we ask is that they truthfully state what has been done and then say whether or not they object to it.

tlement of the Alaska boundary line. Do they object to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advantages with the United States, while at the same time keeping naval stations in the island and providing against its sinking into chaos or being conquered by any foreign power?

As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past.

The Trusts. The action of the attorney general in enforcing the antitrust and interstate commerce laws and the action of the last congress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law and in creating the department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the national government to deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whether for good or for evil, because of the accumulation of capital in great corporations and because of the new relations caused thereby.

Executive "Encroachments." When our opponents speak of "encroachments" by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is pension order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of sixty-two should be presumptively entitled to the pension of \$4 a month, given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent and that by the time the age of seventy was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete, the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case.

Capital and Labor. So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented.

When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery" and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as

regards the tariff, while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the government.

The question of tariff revision, speaking broadly, stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the trusts. No change in tariff duties can have any substantial effect in solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff.

The Wilson Tariff Law. There is little for me to add to this. It is but ten years since the last attempt was made by means of lowering the tariff to prevent some 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 effectively prevented anybody from prospering too much and labor from prospering at all.

Reciprocity. Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently negotiated, that with Cuba, does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff. Free trade and reciprocity are not compatible.

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When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is robbery" and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as

commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms.

In closing what I have to say about the system of promoting American industry let me add a word of cordial agreement with the policy of in some way including within its benefits by appropriate legislation the American merchant marine. It is not creditable to us as a nation that our great export and import trade should be well high exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

The Army. It is difficult to know if our opponents are really sincere in their demand for the reduction of the army. If sincere there is no need for comment, and if sincere, what shall we say in speaking to rational persons of an appeal to reduce an army of 100,000 men which is taking care of the interests of over 80,000,000 people? The army is now relatively smaller than it was in the days of Washington, when on the peace establishment there were 35,000 soldiers, while there were a little less than four millions of population; smaller than it was in the peaceful days of Jefferson, when there were 3,100 soldiers to 5,200,000 population.

Extravagance of the Government. Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extravagantly and that whereas there was "a surplus of \$80,000,000 in 1900" there is a "deficit of more than \$40,000,000" in the year that has just closed.

The Fourteenth Amendment. Alarm has been expressed lest the Philippines should not receive all the benefits guaranteed to our people at home by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution. As a matter of fact, the Philippines have already secured the substance of these benefits.

The Philippines. Our opponents promise independence to the Philippine Islands. Here again we are confronted by their irreconcilable differences of opinion among themselves, their proved inability to create a constructive policy when in power and their readiness for the sake of momentary political expediency to abandon the principles upon which they have insisted as essential. In their platform they declare for independence without qualification as to time, and indeed a qualification as to time is an absurdity, for we have neither right

nor power to bind our successors, while if there is any principle involved in the matter it is just as wrong to deny independence for a few years as to deny it for an indefinite period. But in later and equally official utterances by our opponents the term self-government was substituted for independence, the words used being so chosen that in their natural construction they described precisely the policy now being carried on. The language of the platform indicated a radical change of policy; the later utterances indicated a continuance of the present policy. But this caused trouble in their own ranks, and in a still later although less formal utterance the self government promise was recanted, and independence at some future time was promised in its place. They have occupied three entirely different positions within fifty days. Which is the promise they really intend to keep? If such ambiguity affected only the American people it would not so greatly matter, for the American people can take care of themselves. But the Philippines are in no such condition. Confidence in them has been built up in the trust of this government because this government has promised nothing which it did not perform. If promised independence they will expect independence not in the remote future, for their descendants, but immediately for themselves. If the promise thus made is not immediately fulfilled they will regard it as broken and will not again trust to American faith, and it would be indeed a wicked thing to deceive them in such fashion. Moreover, even if the promise were made to take effect only in the distant future, the Philippines would be thrown into confusion thereby. Instead of continuing to endeavor to fit themselves for moral and material advancement in the present they would abandon all effort at progress and begin factional intrigues.

If, on the other hand, our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promise to the Philippines by giving them independence and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Philippines and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime.

During the last five years more has been done for the material and moral well being of the Philippines than ever before since the islands first came within the ken of civilized man. We have opened before them a vista of orderly development in their own interest and not a policy of exploitation. Every effort is being made to fit the islands for self government, and they have already in large measure received it, while for the first time in their history their personal rights and civil liberties have been guaranteed. They are being educated, they have been given schools, they have been given libraries, roads are being built for their use, their health is being cared for, they have been given courts in which they receive justice as absolute as it is in our power to guarantee. Their individual rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are now by act of congress jealously safeguarded under the American flag, and if the protection of the flag were withdrawn their rights would be lost, and the islands would be plunged back under some form of vicious tyranny. Surely we had better await the results of this experiment—for it is a wholly new experiment in Asia—before we make promises which as a nation we might be forced to break or which they might interpret one way and we another.

Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and the interest of the nation close to their hearts. The great issues which are at stake and upon which I have touched are more than mere partisan issues, for they involve much that comes home to the individual pride and individual well being of our people. Under conditions as they actually are good Americans should be first for the sake of the welfare of the nation to change the national policy. We who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country during the last seven years has grown so greatly in well being at home and in honorable reputation among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand ineffectual upon this record, do not see this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we trust the record of what we have done in the past as incentive to do even better in the future. We believe that the progress that we have made may be taken as a measure of the progress we shall continue to make if the people again intrust the government of the nation to our hands.