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ger. Regular Terms of Court.

Fourth Monday of February. Third Monday of May. Fourth Monday of September. Third Monday of November.

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Presbyterian Sabbath School at 9:45 a.

m. : M. E. Sabbath School at 10:00 a. m. m. ; M. E. Sabbath School a School are Preaching in M. E. Church every Sab-bath evening by Rev. O. H. Nickle **Preaching in the F. M. Church every** Sabbath evening at the usual hour. Rev.

R. A. Zahniser, Pastor. Services in the Presbyterian Church every Sabbath morning and evening, The regular meetings of the W. C. T.

U, are held at the headquarters on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each m: nth.

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CAPT. GEORGE STOW CORPS, No. 137, W. R. C., meats first and third Wednesday eventment of month, in A. O. U. W. hall, Tionesta, Pa. 1

TIONESTA TENT, No. 164, K. O. T. M., meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening in each month in A. O. U. W. hall Tionesta, Pa.

T. F. RITCHEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Tionesta, Pa.



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

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 the fact that this government secured now seem at a loss both as to what it a peaceful settlement of the troubles is that they really believe and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue. As soon as they raise

explain it away.

our own convictions and then correct days the visit of an American squadthe 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 trickiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our ac tions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of ad- parts of squadrons and fleets? ninistration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had

We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them, for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opponents can criticise 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. It was a duty imposed upon the president by also mindful of American interests. It | an act of congress which requires the acted in strict compliance with the law executive to make regulations to govpassed by congress. Had not Panama

n accordance with our treaty rights | ready exercised this power by a regu-

TIONESTA. PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. 1904.

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

tiement of the Alaska boundary line. of those responsible for their enact-Do they object to the fact that after ment and administration which must freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal be fixed and unchangeable. It is idle trade advantages with the United to say that the monetary standard of States, while at the same time keep the nation is irrevocably fixed so long ing naval stations in the island and as the party which at the last election providing against its sinking into chaos cast approximately 46 per cent of the or being conquered by any foreign total vote refuses to put in its platpower? Do they object to the fact that form any statement that the question our flag now files over Porto Rico? Do they object to the acquisition of Ha-

wail? Once they "hauled down" our As for what our opponents say in fing there. We have hoisted it again. reference to capital and labor, individ-Do they intend once more to haul it ual or corporate, here again all we down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know what we have actually done and to say that the voice of the United States that if continued in power we shall would now count for nothing in the continue to carry out the policy we far east if we had abandoned the Philuppines and refused to do what was done in China? Do they object to

enforcing the antitrust and interstate American warships appeared promptly commerce laws and the action of the at the port of Beirut when an effort last congress in enlarging the scope of had been made to assassinate an Amerthe interstate commerce law and in ican official, and in the port of Tangier creating the department of commerce when an American citizen had been and labor, with a bureau of corporaabducted, and that in each case the tions, have for the first time opened a wrong complained of was righted and chance for the national government to explated, and that within the last few deal intelligently and adequately with the questions affecting society, whethron to Smyrna was followed by the er for good or for evil, because of the long delayed concession of their just accumulation of capital in great corporights to those Americans concerned rations and because of the new relain educational work in Turkey? Do tions caused thereby. These laws are they object to the trade treaty with now being administered with entire ef-China, so full of advantage for the ficiency, and as in their working need American people in the future? Do Is shown for amendment or addition to they object to the fact that the ships them, whether better to secure the carrying the national flag now have a proper publicity or better to guarantee higher standard than ever before in the rights of shippers or in any other marksmanship and in seamanship as direction, this need will be met. individual units and as component

It is now asserted "that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies." But there is no common law of the United States. Its rules can be enforced only by the state courts and officers. No federal court or officer could take any action whatever under them. It was this fact, coupled with the inability of the states to control trusts and monopalles, which led to the passage of the federal statutes known as the Sherman antitrust act and the interstate commerce act, and it is only through the exercise of the powers conferred by these acts and by the statutes of the last congress supplementing them that the national government acquires any jurisdiction over the subject. To say that action against trusts and monopo ties should be limited to the application of the common law is equivalent to saying that the national government should take no action whatever to regulate them.

Undoubtedly the multiplication of trusts and their increase in power have been largely due to the "failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcor the law to take the m edure." Such stricture upon the failure of the officials of the national government to do their duty in this matter is certainly not wholly undeserved established sixty-five as the age at as far as the administration preceding which half disability should be con-President McKinley's is concerned, but clusively presumed. The regulation it has no application at all to Republican administration. It is also unsoundedly true that what is most needed is "officials having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing law." This is precisely the need that has been met by the consistent and steadily continued action of the department of justice under the present administration.

regards the tariff, while others seem commerce and trade of every kind, anxious to prove that it is safe to give that the American people, if they show them partial power because the power their usual practical business sense, would be only partial, and therefore will insist that when these laws are they would not be able to do mischief. modified they shall be modified with The last is certainly a curious plea to the utmost care and conservatism and advance on behalf of a party seeking by the friends and not the enemies of

\$1.00 PER ANNUM.

In closing what I have to say about

The Army.

It is difficult to know if our oppo-

than four millions of population;

engaged in a systematic effort to

strengthen and develop the national

guard in the several states, as witness

among many other instances the great

field maneuvers at Manassas, which

have just closed. If our opponents

should come into power they could not

reduce our army below its present size

without greatly impairing its efficiency

and abandoning part of the national

duty. In short, in this matter if our

opponents should come into power they

would either have to treat this particu-

lar promise of the year 1904 as they

now treat the promises they made in

1896 and 1900-that is, as possessing

no binding force-or else they would

have to embark on a policy which

would be ludicrous at the moment and

fraught with grave danger to the na-

"Extravagance of the Government."

tional honor in the future.

to obtain control of the government. the protective system. They cannot af-At the outset it is worth while to ford to trust the modification to those say a word as to the attempt to idenwho treat protection and robbery as tify the question of tariff revision or synonymous terms. tariff reduction with a solution of the trust question. This is always a sign the system of promoting American inof desire to avoid any real effort to dustry let me add a word of cordial deal adequately with the trust quesagreement with the policy of in some need by way of answer is to point to tion. In speaking on this point at way including within its benefits by Minneapolis on April 4, 1903, I said:

appropriate legislation the American "The question of tariff revision, merchant marine. It is not creditable speaking broadly, stands wholly apart to us as a nation that our great export from the question of dealing with the and import trade should be well nigh trusts. No change in tariff duties can exclusively in the hands of foreigners. have any substantial effect in solving the so called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are neuts are really sincere in their dewholly unaffected by the tariff. Al-

mand for the reduction of the army. most all the others that are of any im-If insincere there is no need for comportance have as a matter of fact numment, and If sincere, what shall we bers of smaller American competitors, say in speaking to rational persons of and of course a change in the tariff an appeal to reduce an army of 60,000 which would work injury to the large men which is taking care of the intercorporation would work not merely ests of over \$0,000,000 people? The army injury but destruction to its smaller is now relatively smaller than it was in competitors, and equally of course such the days of Washington, when on the a change would mean disaster to all peace establishment there were 3,600 the wageworkers connected with either soldiers, while there were a little less

the large or the small corporations." The Wilson Tariff Law.

smaller than it was in the peaceful There is little for me to add to this. days of Jefferson, when there were It is but ten years since the last at-5,100 soldiers to 5,300,000 population. tempt was made by means of lower-There is now one soldier to every 1,400 ing the tariff to prevent some people people in this country, less than onefrom prospering too much. The attenth of 1 per cent. We cannot be tempt was entirely successful. The asked seriously to argue as to the tariff law of that year was among the amount of possible tyranny contained causes which in that year and for some in these figures. The army is now time afterward effectually prevented used as never before for aiding in the anybody from prospering too much and upbuilding of the organized militia of abor from prospering at all. the country. The war department is

The question of what tariff is best for our people is primarily one of expediency, to be determined not on abstract academic grounds, but in the light of experience. It is a matter of business. From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country, but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the prostration of business, the closing of factories, the impoverishment of the farmer. the ruin of the capitalist and the starvation of the wageworker. Yet if protection is indeed "robbery," and if our opponents really believe what they say, then it is precisely to the destruction and uprooting of the tariff, and therefore of our business and industry. that they are pledged.

Reciprocity.

Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extrava-Our opponents assert that they begantly and that whereas there was "a lleve in reciprocity. Their action on surplus of \$80,000,000 in 1000" there the most important reciprocity treaty than \$40,060,000 deficit of in the year that has just closed. This deficit is imaginary and is ob tained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of \$50,000,000 which was paid for the right of way of the Paname canal out of the accumulated surplus in the treasury. Comparing the current or ordinary expenditures for the two years there was a surplus of nearly eighty millions for the year 1800 and of only a little more than eight millions for the year that has just closed. But this diminution of the annual surplus was brought about designedly by the abolition of the war taxes in the interval between the two dates. Since the close of the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures. As compared with the fiscal year ending in June, 1001, for example, the fiscal year that has just closed showed a relatively small increase in expenditure (excluding the canal pay-

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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 Filipinos are in no such condition. Confidence is with them a plant of slow growth. They have been taught to trust the word of this government because this government has promised nothing which it did not perform. If promised independence they will expect independance 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 Filipinos 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 promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos 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 Filipinos 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 islanders 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 bealth 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 tyranuy. 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 in another.

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part as follows;

one they shrink from it and seek to

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

Executive "Encroachments." When our opponents speak of "eucomplete control of the government. croachments" by the executive upon

the authority of congress or the judiclary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is pension order No. So well has the work been done that 78, issued under the authority of exist-

ing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who Panama.

had reached the age of sixty-two should be presumptively entitled to the pension of \$6 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. This order was made in the performance of

ern the subordinates of the pension of been promptly recognized and the fice in determining who are entitled to transit across the isthmus kept open pensions. President Cleveland had al-

is settled. A determination to remain slient cannot be accepted as equivalent to a recantation.

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. in Venezuela two years ago? The action of the attorney general in Do they object to the fact that

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and obligations there would have en- lation which declared that seventy-five sned endless guerrilla warfare and should be set as the age at which total possibly foreign complications, while disability should be conclusively preall chance of building the canal would sumed. Similarly President McKinley have been deferred certainly for years,

perhaps for a generation or more. Criticism of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible | now in question in the exercise of the

same power supplemented these reguaction which could have secured the lations made under Presidents Clevebuilding of the canal as well as the peace and quiet which we were by Iand and McKinley. It is easy to test our opponents' sintreaty bound to preserve along the cerity in this matter. The order in line of transit across the isthmus. The question is revocable at the pleasure service rendered this country in securof the executive. If our opponents ing the perpetual right to construct. come into power they can revoke this maintain, operate and defend the canal order and announce that they will treat was so great that our opponents do not

the veterans of sixty-two to seventy as venture to raise the issue in straightpresumably in full bodily vigor and forward fashion, for if so raised there not entitled to pensions. Will they would be no issue. now authoritatively state that they in-The decisive action which brought tend to do this? If so, we accept the about this beneficent result was the

exercise by the president of the powissue. ers vested in him, and in him alone, by the constitution, the power to recog-So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way nize foreign governments by entering of an attack on the acts of the admin-

into diplomatic relations with them istration. When we come to consider and the power to make treaties which the policies for which they profess to when ratified by the senate become under the constitution part of the supreme stand we are met with the difficulty always arising when statements of pollaw of the land. Neither in this nor in icy are so made that they can be inter-

any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the conpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have confrontstitution in letter and in spirit. But the constitution must be observed posed the American people in the last itively as well as negatively. The presdecade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible ident's duty is to serve the country in way to convey their views. They conaccordance with the constitution, and I should be derelict in my duty if I tend that their lukewarm attitude of used a false construction of the constihave accomplished entitles them to be tution as a shield for weakness and timidity or as an excuse for governmental impotence.

Foreign Policy.

Being unable to agree among them-Similar misrepresentation is the one selves as to whether the gold standard weapon of our opponents in regard to is a curse or a blessing and as to our foreign policy and the way the whether we ought or ought not to have navy has been made useful in carryfree and unlimited colunge of sliver, ing out this policy. Here again all they have apparently thought it exthat we ask is that they truthfully pedient to avoid any committal on state what has been done and then these subjects and individually each to say whether or not they object to it. follow his particular bent. Their nearfor if continued in power we shall conest approach to a majority judgment tinue our foreign policy and our hanseems to be that it is now inexpedient dling of the navy on exactly the same to assert their convictions one way or lines in the future as in the past. To the other and that the establishment what pluse of our foreign polley and of the gold standard by the Republic to what use of the mayy do our oppoin party should not be disturbed un nents object? Do they object to the less there is an alteration in the relaway in which the Monroe doctrine has tive quantity of production of silver been strengthened and upheld? Do and gold. our opponents object to what was done We, on the contrary, believe in the in reference to the petition of American citizens against the Kishineff massacre, or to the protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania, or to the efforts that have been made in behalf of the Armenians in Turkey? | tary political expediency, but of per-No other administration in our history, no other government in the world, has more consistently stood for the broadest spirit of brotherhood in

our common humanity or has held a nore resolute attitude of protest against every wrong that outraged the civilization of the age at home or ours no policy is irrevocably settled by abroad. Do our opponents object to law unless the people keep in control the fact that the international tribunal of the government men who believe in

Capital and Labor.

So far as the rights of the individual wage worker and the individual capltallst are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public and as regards organized capital and la-

bor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it and no ground for opposing it unless misrep resented. Within the limits defined by the pational constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best so long as he wrongs no one else It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarautee it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color or their birthplace, as standing alike bepartial acquiescence in what others fore the law,

Under our form of government the made the custodians of the financial sphere in which the nation as distinhonor and commercial interests which guished from the state can act is narthey have but recently sought to ruin. rowly circumscribed, but within that sphere all that could be done has been done," All thinking men are aware of the restriction upon the power of action of the national government in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupulously careful on the one hand to be moderate in our promises and on the other hand to keep these promises in letter and in spirit. Our opponents have been hampered by no such considerations. They have promised and many of them now promise action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of constitutional power and which if attempted would bring business to a standstill. They have used and often now use language of wild

invective and appeal to all the baser assions widely tend to excite one set. Americans against their fellow Americans, and yet whenever they have had power they have fittingly supplemented this extravagance of to all it would be heaviest and it would promise by absolute nullity in per- fall soonest upon those who are paid in formance.

The Tariif.

When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opnonents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is underlying principle of protection as it robbery" and promise to carry them- has been embodied in all but one of selves accordingly if they are given the American tariff laws for the last power. Yet prominent persons among forty years has worked out results so potence and turned into a potent in-strument for peace among the nations? that policy as a matter of deep rooted them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into spread, so advante constality to farminate without qualification as to time, and Do our opponents object to the set. voked. It is the spirit and the purpose power they will adopt our policy an ers and capitalists and workingmen, to

recently negotiated, that with Cuba. does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial taria. Free trade and reciprocity are not compatible. We are on record as favoring arrangements for reciprocal trade relations. with other countries, these arrangements to be on an equitable basis of benefit to both the contracting partles. The Republican party stands pledged to every wise and consistent method of increasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its pledge is proved by the fact that, while the domestic trade of this country exceeds in volume the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the United States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of the world, standing first among the nations in this respect. It is a matter of regret that the pro-

tective tariff policy, which during the last forty odd years has become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now accepted as definitely established. These forty odd years have been the most prosperous years this nation has ever seen; more prosperous years than any other nution has ever seen. Beyond question this prosperity could not have come if the American people had not possessed the necessary thrift, energy and business intelligence to turn their vist material resources to account. But it is no less true that it is our economic policy as regards the tariff and finance which has enabled is as a nation to make such good use of the individual capacities of our clidzens and the natural resources of our country. Every class of our people is sensited by the protective tariff.

The farmer has benefited quite as nuch as the manufacturer, the merchant and the wageworker.

The Farmer and the Tariff

The future of American agriculture is bound up in the future of American manufactures. The two industries have become under the economic policy of our government so closely interwoven. so mutually interdependent, that nel ther can hope to maintain itself at the high water mark of progress without the other. Whatever makes to the ad vantage of one is equally to the advantage of the other.

So it is as between the capitalist and the wageworker. Here and there there may be an unequal sharing as be tween the two in the benefits that have come by protection, but benefits have come to both, and a reversal in policy would mean damage to both, and while the damage would be heavy the form of wages each week or each month for that week's or that month's

work Conditions change, and the laws must be mollified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine

ment already referred to), while the year previous showed a relatively small decrease. The prime reason why the expenses of the government have increased of recent years is to be found in the fact that the people after mature thought have deemed it wise to have certain new forms of work for the public undertaken by the public. This necessitates such expenditures, for instance, as those for rural free delivery or for the inspection of meats under the department of agriculture or for irrigation. But these new expenditures are necessary. No one would seriously propose to abandon them. And yet it is the to declaim against the increased expense of the government unless it is intended to cut down the very expenditures which cause the increase. Do our opponents grudge the \$50,000,000 paid for the Papama canal? Do they intend to cut down on the pensions for the veterans of the civil war? Do they intend to put a stop to the irrigation pollcy or to the permanent census bu reau or to immigration inspection? Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they intend to cut down the navy or the Alaskan telegraph system? Do they intend to dismantle our const fortifications? If there is to be'a real and substantial catting down in national expenditures it must be in such matters as these. The department of agriculture has done service of incal-

culable value to the farmers of this country in many different lines. Do our opponents wish to cut down the money for this service? They can do it only by destroying the usefulness of the service itself.

The Philippines.

Our opponents providse Independence to the Philippine Islands. Here again we are confronted by their irreconcila ble differences of opinion among them selves, 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 indeed a qualification as to time is an absurdity, for we have neither right ment of the nation to our hands,

The Fourteenth Amendment.

Alarm has been professed lest the Filipinos 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 Filipinos have already secured the substance of these benefits. This government has been true to the spirit of the fourteenth amendment in the Philippines. Can our opponents deny that here at home the principles of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have been in effect nullified? In this, as in many other matters, we at home can well profit by the example of those resnonsible for the actual management of affairs in the Philippines. In our several commonwealths here in the United States we as a people now face the complex problem of securing fair treatment to each man regardless of his race or color. We can do so only if we approach the problem in the spirit of courage, common sense and high minded devotion to the right, which has enabled Governor Taft, Governor Wright and their associates to do so noble a work in giving to the Philipplue people the benefit of the true principles of American liberty.

Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and the later est 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 refuse 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 creatly in well being at home and in onorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand inertly upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as incitement to do even better in the future. We be-Heve 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 govern-

gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world and in a sound monetary system as matters of principle-as matters not of monemanent organic policy. The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system and that our opponents cannot be so trusted. The fundamental fact is that in a popular government such as

The Currency.