# DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAT LULY 28 1998

ment guaranty. finis proposition will unquestionably receive the thoughtful consideration of the new monetary REPUBLICAN COLONIAL POLICIES The Republican party has pursued consistently the policy originally adopted with respect to the depend-encies which came to us as the result of the Spanish-American war.

PORTO RICO. The material prosperity of Porte Rico and the progress of its inhabit-ants toward better conditions in re-spect to comfort of living and education should make every American proud that this nation has been an efficient instrument in bringing hap-

### piness to a million people. CUBA.

commission

Credit, as well as United States bonds as security for its redemption. It is expressly but a temporary measure and contains a provision for the appoint-ment of a currency commission to de-vise a new and reformed system of currency. This indequacy of our pres-ent currency system, due to changed conditions and enormous expansion is generally recognized. The Republican platform well states that we must have a "more elastic and adaptable system In Cuba the provsional government established in order to prevent a bloody revolution has so administered affairs and initiated the necessary laws as to make it possible to turn back the island to the lawfully elected officers of the republic in February next. platform well states that we must have a "more elastic and adaptable system to meet the requirements of agricul-turists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally must be auto-matic in operation, recognizing the fluctuations in interest rates, in which every dollar shall be as good as gold and which shall prevent rather than ald financial stringency in bringing on a rank

## PHILIPPINES.

next. PHILIPPINES. In the Philippines the experiment of a national assembly has justified liself, both as an assistance in the government of the islands and as an education in the practise of self-gov-ernment to the people of the islands. We have established a government with effective and honest executive departments and a clean and fearless administration of justice; we have created and are maintaining a com-prehensive school system which is educating the youth of the islands in English and in industrial branches; we have constructed great government public works, roads and harbors; we have induced the private construction of \$00 miles of railroad; we have po-liced the islands so that their now than it ever has been in their history. It is quite unlikely that the people, because of the dense ignorance of 90 per cent will be ready for complete self-government and independence be-fore two generations have passed, but the policy of increasing partial self-government step by step as the people shall show themselves fit for it should be continued. DEMOCRATIC POLICY CONDEMNED DEMOCRATIC FOLICY CONDEMNED

come responsible to the depositors for the payment of principal and interest. It is thought that the government guaranty will bring out of hoarding places much money which may be turned into wealth producing capital and that it will be a great incentive for thrift in the many small places in the country having no savings banks facilities which are reached by the postoffice department. It will bring to everyone, however remote from finan-cial centers, a place of perfect safety for deposits, with interest return. The bill now pending in Congress, which, of course, the Republican convention had in mind, provides for the invest-ment of the money deposited in ma-tional banks in the very places in which it is gathered, or as near thereby as may be practicable. This is an answer to the criticism contained in the Dem-ocratic platform that under the system the money gathered in the country will be deposited in Will street banks. The system of the postal savings banks has been tried in so many countries has been tried in so many countries has been tried in the Demo-oratic platform that under the system the money gathered in the country will be deposited in Will street banks. The system of the postal savings banks has been tried in so many countries has been tried in so many countries has been tried in the places banks has been tried in the place banks has been tried banks ba DEMOCRATIC POLICY CONDEMNED The proposition of the Democratic patform is to turn over the islands as soon as a stable government is estab-lished. This has been established. The proposel then is in effect to turn them over at once. Such action will lead to ultimate chaos in the islands and the progress among the ignorant masses in eduacation and better living will stop. We are engaged in the Philippines in a great missionary work that does our nation honor, and is certain to pro-mote in a most effective way the influ-ence of Christian civilization. It is cowardly to lay down thte burden until our purpose is achieved. WHERE HOPE OF PROSPERITY

WHERE HOPE OF PROSPERITY LIES. Many unfortunate circumstance The twilight zone of states rights and federalism, so requently dimming the piratform. If they come in under such a system, they must necessarily be brought within the closest national con-trol, and so they must necessarily be brought within the closest national con-trol, and so they must necessarily be brought within the closest national con-trol, and so they must necessarily be brought within the closest national con-trol, and so they must necessarily be brought within the closest national con-trol, and conservative banks to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others. No one can foresee the burder which would be imposed up on the sound and conservative bankers of the country by this obligation to make good the losese crused by the reckless, speculative and dishonest men who would be enabled to secure deposition under such a system on the face of the proposed insurance. In its present shape the proposal would remove all safeguards against recklessness in banking and the chief and in the end probably the only benefit to accrue to the speculator who would be deligitadi to enter the banking business when it was certain that he could enjoy any profit that would accrue while the triak would have to be assumed by his hon-est hard working fellow. In short, the proposal is impracticable unless it to be accompanied by a complete revo-lution in our banking system of the proposal is impracticable unless it to be accompanied by a complete revo-lution in our banking system of the supervision so close as to practically create a government bank. If the pro-posad were adopted exactly as the in itself an excellent illustration of a sparty which will commit titelf to a scheme of this kind, without a sense of re-sponsibility as to its practical opera-tion. Many

years past. The expenses of the civil government in the islands because of its establishment have been met entirely from the proceeds of taxes collected in the islands with but one notable generous and commendable exception. generous and commendable exception, when the Congress of the United States appropriated \$3,000,000 in 1902 to relieve the inhabitance of the is-lands from the dangers of famine and distress caused by the death from rhinderpest of three-fourths of the cattle of the islands.

PENSIONS.

PENSIONS. Both platforms declare as they should in favor of generous pensions for the veterans of the Civil war and the Spanish war. I stop to note the presence here of a body of vet-crans of Ohio, and to express my thanks for the honor they do me in coming. I am lacking in one quali-fication of all Republican presidents since Lincoln, that of having been ex-posed to danger and death on the field of battle in defense of our coun-try. I hope this lack will not make the veterans think I am any the less deep-ily thrilled by the memory of their great commades gone before-Grant. Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKin-ley, all sons of Ohio who left records reflecting glory upon their states or that my sympathies with the valor, courage and patriotism of those who faced death in the country's crises are any less carnest and sincere that they would be had I the right to wear a button of the Grand Army of the Veterans' association of any of our country's wars. country's wars.

# RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

country's wars. RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO. The Republican platform refers to the amendments to the Constitution that were passed by the Republican party for the protection of the negro. The negro in the 40 years since he was freed from slavery, has made remark-able progress. He is becoming more and more a valuable member of the communities in which he lives. The education of the negro is being ex-panded and improved in every day. The best men of both races, at the north as well as at the south, ought to rejolce to see growing up among the southern people an influential element disposed to encourage the negro in his hard struggle for industrial indepen-dence and assured political status The Republican platform adopted at Chicago explicitly declares for the enforcement and without reservation, in letter and in spirit of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. It is needless to state that I stand with my party squarely on that plank in the platform and be-lieve that equal justice to all men and the fir and impartial enforcement of these amendments is in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play.

the real American spirit of fair play ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt and the Republican party have constantly advocated a policy with respect to the army and navy that will keep this re-public ready at all times to defend her territory and her doctrines and to assure her a rart in promoting nermaher territory and her doctrines and to assure her a part in promoting perma-nent tranquility among the nations. I welcome from whatever motive the change in the Democratic attitude to-ward the maintenance and support of an adequate navy and hope that in the next platform the silence of the present platform in respect to the army will be changed to an acquiescense io present platform in respect to the ar-will be changed to an acquiescense its maintenance to the point of ficiency in connection with the eff ently reorganized militia and the ently reorganized militia and the effici tional volunteers, for the proper de-fense of the country in times of war and the discharge of those duties in times of peace for which the army, as

times of peace for which the army, as at present constituted, has shown it-self so admirably adapted in the Phil-ippines, in San Francisco, in Cuba and elsewhere. We are a world power and cannot help it and although at peace with the world and secure in the con-sciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country we must be prudent and not be lulled into a sense of security which would possibly expose us to national humiliation. Our best course therefore, is to insist on a best course therefore, is to insist on a constant improvement in our navy and maintenance at the highest point of efficiency.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ABROAD.

Asiatic Immigration referred to in the Democratic platform, it is sufficient to say that the present Republican ad-ministration has shown itself ably to carry on diplomatic negotiations and without unnecessary friction with self-respecting governments to minimize the evils suggested and a subsequent Republican administration may be counted upon to continue the same policy.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RE-SOURCES.

SOURCES. The conservation of natural re-sources is a subject to which the pres-ent administration has given especial attention. The necessity for a com-provement of our waterways, the pre-servation of our soil and or our navig-able streams, the retention of the un-disposed coal lands of the government from altenation all will properly claim from the next administration earnest attention and appropriate legislation.

NATIONAL HEALTH BUREAU. I have long been of the opinion that the various agencies of the govern-ment established for the preservation of the national health scattered through several vicinities should be rendered more efficient by uniting them in a bureau of the government under a competent head, and that I understand to be in effect the recom-mendation of both parties. mendation of both parties.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN CON-TRIBUTIONS.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN CON-TRIBUTIONS. Another plank of the Democratic platform refers to the failure of the Republican convention to express an opinion in favor of the publicity of contributions and expenditures in the election. Here again we contrast our opponents' promises with our own acts. Great improvement has taken place under Republican auspices in respect to the collection and expenditure of money for this purpose. The old and perdicions system of levying a tax up-on the salaries of government employes in order to pay the expenses of the party in control of the administration since has been abolished by statute. By a law passed by the Republican Congress in 1907 contributions from cor-porations to influence or pay the exp penses connected with the election of presidential electors or of members of Congress is forbidden, under penalty. A resident of New York has been se-lected as treasurer of the Republican mational committee, who was treasurer of the Republican state committee when Gov. Hughes was elected in New York and who made a complete state-ment within 20 days after the election, as required by the New York law, of the contributions received by him and the expenditures made by him or un-der his authority in connection with the election. His residence and the dis-charge of his duties in the state of New York subject him to the law of that state as to all receipts, and as to all its disbursements. His returns will be under the obligations and penalties

all its disbursements. His returns will be under the obligations and penalties of the law and a misstatement by him or the filing of a false account will subject him to prosecution for per-jury and violation of the statute. Of course, under the federal law, he is not permitted to receive any contributions from corporations. If I am elected president, I shall urge upon Congress with every hope of suc-cess, that a law be passed requiring all its disbursements. His returns will

coss, that a law be passed requiring a filing in a federal office of a state-ment of contributions filed by commit-tees and candidates in elections for members of Congress and in such other elections as are constitutionally un-der the control of Congress. Meantime the Republican party by the selection of a New York treasurer has subjected all its receipts and expenditores to t compulsory obligation of such law, to the

## INCOME TAX.

The Democratic platform demands two constitutional amendments, one two constitutional amendments, one providing for an income tax and the other for the election of senators by the people. In my judgment an amend-ment to the Constitution for an in-come tax is not necessary. I believe come tax is not necessary. I believe that an income tax when the protective systom of customs and the internal enough for governmental needs, can and should be devised which under the decisions of the supreme court will conform to the Constitution.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SEN-ATORS. With respect to the election of sen-ators by the people, personally I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a

As a matter of fact, the set number of offices increased was just about half the number stated; the increase haif the number stated; the increase was due chiefly to the enlargement of the navy, the construction of the Fan-ama canal, the extension of the rural free delivery and to the new offices necessary in the enforcement of the pure food, meat inspection, railroad rate legislation, airid land reclamation, forest prosperation and other measure rate legislation, airid land reclamation, forest preservation and other meas-ures which Congress passed with al-most unanimous popular approval. The Democratic platform so far from at-tacking any of these legislation speci-ally approved much and condemns none of it, and it is, of course, dis-ingenuous to claim credit for approving legislation necessary to give it effect and yet to denounce the expenditure. AS TO THE DEFICIT.

Again it charges that a deficit of \$60,000,000 between the receipts and ex-penditures during the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1908, occurred. As ex-plained by the secretary of the treas-ury at least half of this deficit is only an autorate of the failing off in plained by the secretary of the treas-ury at least half of this deficit is only an apparent one. The failing off in receipts was, of course, occasioned by the unusual panic, but there is ample free money in the treasury to meet the difference and the difference itself is not half of it properly a deficit, be-cause involved in it was the retire-ment of some \$33,000,000 of the bonds of the government. During the past seven years the income and expendi-tures of the government have been nearly equal, some years showing a surplus and others, fewer in number, a deficit. Taking one year with an-other, including this spring, there has been an average surplus. The surplus last year for instance was greater than the deficit this year so that in fact un-der the present administration there has been no deficit but a surplus which is actually in the treasury. The Democratic platform nowhere points out the expenditures which might be reduced or avoided. It would be found generally that to the increases which have occurred, Democratic rep-resentatives in Congress made no op-position but rather supported the meas-ures providing them; and now the party has not the courage to indicate

uses providing them; and now the party has not the courage to indicate what part of government cost it would end. It joins the Republican party specifically in approving the outlay of \$150,000,000 as pensions. It expressly favors also the cost of greatly in-creased river and harbor improvecreased river and harbor improve ments, the cost of doubling the nav and of many other enterprises to which it urges the government. Its attack therefore, has nothing either of fair-ness or sincerity.

HIGH CHARACTER OF ADMINISTRA-TION.

TION. The truth is that it is known of all fairminded men that there never has been an administration in the govern-ment more efficiently conducted, more free from scandal and in which the standard of official daty has been set higher than in the present Republican administration which the Democratic platform has thus denounced. It has had to meet the problems artising from the enormous expansion of government functions under new legislative meas-ures as woll as in the new dependen-cles and in the greatest constructive work of modern times, the Panama can-al and its members may well feel a just pride to the exceptional record for ef-ficiency, economy, honesty and fuicity which it has made. It may rely upon our record in this regard in an appeal to the American people for their approval. FOREIGN POLICY.

# FOREIGN POLICY.

FOREIGN POLICY. The foreign policy of this country un-der the present administration has great-ly contributed to the peace of the world. The important part of the administra-tion took in bringing about an end to the Russian-Japanese war by a treaty honor-able to both parties and the prevention of wars in Central America and Cuba are striking instances of this. The ar-bitration treatles signed with all the im-portant nations of the world mark a great step forward in the development of the usefulness of The Hague tribu-

on the useruness of the Hague tribu-nal. The visit of Secy. Root to South Amer-ica, emphasized our friendship for our sister republics which are making such strides in the southern hemisphere, met the cordial and gratifying response from our Latin-American colleagues. The as-sistance which we are rendering in San Domingo to enable that government to meet its obligation and avoid anarchy is another instance of successful work of this admistration in help our neigh-bors.



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a panic

TAFT ACCEPTS

THE NOMINATION

(Continued from page nine.)

credit, as well as United States bonds

POSTAL SAVING BANK AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

In addition to this the Republican platform recommends the adoption of a postal savings bank system in which, of course, the government would be-come responsible to the depositors for the payment of principal and interest.

INSURANCE OF BANK DEPOSITS

The Democratic platform recom-mends a tax upon national banks and upon such state banks as may come in, in the nature of enforced insurance to raise a guaranty fund to pay the depos-itors of any bank which fails. How state banks can be included in such a scheme under the Constitution is left in the twilight zone of states' rights and federalism, so frequently dimming the meaning and purpose of promises of the

Democratic party announces its adhesion to this plan and only recom adhesion to this pian and only recom-mends the tried system of postal sav-ings bank as an alternative if the new experimental panacea is not available. The Republican party prefers the pos-tal savings bank as one tried, safe and known to be effective and as reaching many more people now without bank-ing facilities than any other system.

ing facilities than any other system. A plan for a guaranty of deposits by the voluntary act of the banks in-volved has been favorably reported to the house of representatives. This is of course entirely different from the scheme in the Democratic platform, omitting as it does the features of computation resulties and compulsory participation and govern-

act Cala

ANNUAL COST OF PHILIPPINES One misconception of fact with re-spect to our Philippine policy is that it is costing the people of the United States a vast annual sum. The ex-penses of the war in the Philippines from 1898 to 1902 involved the govern-ment in an expenditure of less than \$175,000,000. This was incident to the war. The fact is that since the close of the war in 1902 and the re-storation of order in the islands the extra cost of the administration troops of the regular army in the is-iands, together with that of maintain-ing about 4,000 Philippine scouts as a part of the regular army, does not exceed \$6.000,000 annually. This is all the expense to which the United Stotes has been put for the the United the expense to which the United States has been put for five or six

The position which our country has won under the Republican administra-tion before the world should inure to the benefit of everyone even the humb-regard to race, creed, or color, and American flag for protection without American has for protection without regard t race, creed r color, and whether he is a citizen of the United States or of any of our dependencies. In some countries in which we are on friendly terms, distinctions are made in respect to the treatment of our citizens traveling abroad and hav-ing passports of our executive, based on considerations that are repugnant to the principles of our government to the principles of our government and civilization. The Republican party and adminstration will continue to make every proper endeavor to secure the aboliton of such distinctions which our eyes are needless and oppro-

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION. In the matter of the limitation upon

party question. A resolution in its favor has passed a Republican house of representatives several times and was rejected in a Republican senate by the votes of senators from both by the voles of senators from both parties. It has been approved by the legislatures of many Republican states. In a number of states, both Democratic and Republican, substant-ially such a system now prevails.

INCREASE OF OFFICES.

Our opponents denounce the Repub-lican party for increasing the number of offices 23,000 at a cost of millions of dollars during the last year. Such of donars during the last year. Such denunciation is characteristic of the Democratic platform. It fails to specify in any way what the offices are and leaves the inference that the increase was resisted by the repre-sentatives of Democracy in Congress.

This administration in help our neigh-bors. This administration in help our neigh-bors. This administration has by the promptness, skill and energy with its negotiations secured dominion in the canal zone of the Isthmus of Panama without which the construction of the canal would have been impossible, it has subdued the heretofore insurmount-able obstacle of disease and made the place of work healthy. It has created such an organization that in six years certainly, and possibly in less, the At-lantic and Pacific will be united, to the everlasting benefit of the world's com-merce and the effectiveness of our navy will be doubled. The statement of the things actually done by this administration at home, in our dependencies and in foreign affairs, shows a marvel of successful accom-plishment and if ever a party has en-titled liself to the approval of its works by a mandate of power from the peo-ple whom it served, it is the Republi-can party in the present campaign. OUR FOREIGN MARINE.

OUR FOREIGN MARINE.

OUR FOREIGN MARINE. The ouly respect in which nothing has been done is in the development of our foreign marine. As long as we upheld the system of protection for our home industries, we must recognize that it is in applicable to assist those of our citizens engaged in the foreign snipping business, because there is no feasible means of excluding foreign competition and that the only other method of build-ing up such a business is by direct ald in the form of a mail subsidy. I am in favor of the bill considered in the last Congress as a tentative step. The es-tablishment of direct steamship lines between our Atlantic ports and South America would certainly do much to de-velop a trade which might be made far-greater. On the Pacific the whole ship-ping trade threatens to pass into con-trol of Japan. Something ought to bo done and the bill which failed was a step in the right direction.

## APEAL TO DEMOCRATS.

APEAL TO DEMOCRATS. The Democratic party under its pres-ent leadership in previous campaign has manifested a willingness to embrace any doctrine which would win votes with little sense of responsibility for its practical operation. In its striving for success it has ignored the bustness pros-perity of the country, has departed from sound economic and governmental principles and has reversed its own tra-ditional views of constitutional con-struction. Patriotic members of the par-ty ties and have either refrained from voting or have supported the Republi-can candidate. May we not appeal to these courageous and independent citi-zens to again give us their support in this campaign, because the reasons for their breaking the bonds of party are stronger today than ever before. WHY SPEECH IS LONG. WHY SPEECH IS LONG.

I have now reviewed at great length the principles at issue between the two parties. When I began the preparation of this speech I hoped to make it much briefer than it is, but I found on an examination of the platform and on a consideration of the many measures passed during the present administration and the issues arising out of them, that it was impossible to deal with the sub-jects comprehensively with proper ex-planation and qualification in a short speech. This is my excuse.

THE TWO PARTIES.

Prosperity with Republican success; usiness disaster with Democratic vic-

Dislness disaster with Democratic vic-tory. T have pointed out that the attitude of the Republican party with respect to over the second second second second country, is to continue the Roosevelt policies of progress regulation, while the attitude of the Democratic party under its present leadership is the change for the sake of change to the point of ir-responsible destruction, and that there is no hope whatever of a restoration of prosperity in retuning it to power. As said in our platform, we Republicans go before the country asking the support not only of those who acted with us here-tofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political dif-ferences units in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuale the biessings and make secure the achievements of a greater America.

What does a sensible business man do when confronted with a deficit? He retrenches. What does an "American" City Council majority do? It increases its expenses, mortgages and shifts the load on nosterity

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# Shopping

for a couple of hours-maybe all day. Big crowds -push and bustle-bad air-hot outdoors and hotter indoors. Head aches-throat and mouth dry-so thirsty that water won't satisfy-nerves quivering-just plain tired through and through.

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