DESERET EVENING NEWS: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1904.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS FORMALLY ACCEPTS.

in His Letter Discusses Issues of the Campaign-Commends Commendation of Administration by Convention-Praises Protection-It is the Issue- Revision of Tariff Should Only be Made When Public Interest Demands It-Republicans and Gold Standard.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21 .-- Sen- | state, "we are without an alty and ator Fairbanks' formal letter accepting the nomination tendered him for vice president was made public this evening. It follows: The Hon. Ellhu Root, Chairman of Notification Committee:

My Dear Sir:-In accordance with the premise made when you formally notified me of my nomination for vice president. I avail myself of this opportunity to submit to you, and through you, to my fellow-citizens, some further views with respect to the questions in issue before the people. The principles which are so frankly and felicitously expressed in the platform adopted by the Republican national convention meet with my heartiost approval. In the main they have been subjected to the test of actual experience and have been found to be well suited to our industrial and naional needs. They have brought us to tional needs. They have brought us to a high state of material development, and have made the nation's name re-spected among the powers of the earth. The utterances of political parties must be interpreted in the light of that practical construction which they have pat upon them when intrusted with power. It is not alone what they say, but what they will do which should wigh in determining their capacity to

nister public affairs. We have had two administrations in the last seven years which have be governed by the same policies. We may consult the trade reports in vain to discover when the one ended and the other began. Both were obliged the other began. Both were obliged to make vast expenditures for much needed public works. The rapidly expanding needs of the government byginess must be met. The national equipment must keep pace with our national growth, yet always with due regard to the principles of sound econmy in public expenditure. We have sursued no parsimonious policy on the ene hand nor indulged in extravagance on the other. We have measured the public expense by the public neces.

ISSUE ACCEPTED.

The convention did well in its hearty commendation of the adminisration of President Roosevelt. This is sharply challenged by the opposi-We accept the issue with confition. dence. The president assumed the responsibilities of chief executive with a pledge to carry out the policy of his beloved and lamented predecessor. He kept the cabinet of President McKinsy composed of statesmen of eminent ability, in whom the country placed enthe encompleted work faithfully and the incompletion is pledge has been kept scruppionsly; the promise has been fulfilled. Peace and good order have been maintained. Domestic and foreign trade have increased and relatiens of amity have been preserved

with foreign powers, The foreign policy of the adminiatration has been conservative, just and im and has made for the nest of peace. Time and events have given us a larger place in international While we have enlarged our affairs. foreign commerce, we have increased prestige abroad, not with the sword, but through the peaceful agency of enlightened diplomacy Thirty treaties have been concluded and proclaimed and stand to the credit the administration. Some of these preof far-reaching importance. Among the number are the Hay-Pauncefote irraty, supercoding the Clayton-Bulrer convention, which stood in the way the construction of an isthmian ca the Panama canal treaty, the Akakan boundary treaty, and commer-dal treaties with China and with Cu-

THE TARIFF.

The convention wisely declared in favor of "protection which guards and develops our industries," and that "the measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

This principle was embodied in the platform of the convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln, and it has continued to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party during the 44 years which have elapsed since then. It has been incorporated since then. It has been incominto the public law and has the foundation of our industrial system. It has been regarded by the Republican party as a reasonable and appropriate exercise of the legislative power when imposing duties upon imports to dis criminate in favor of American indus-tries. This principle is dictated by a due regard for our own enterprise and industry, and is founded upon the highest considerations of national in-

The Democratic convention which lately assembled at St. Louis denounced "protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few," and favored a "revision and gradual reduction of the tariff

The issue is thus distinctly made. It s by no means a new one, for while the Republican party has uniformly the adhered to the policy of protection, the Democratic party has been consistent in its opposition. It has held to the doctrines of a revenue tariff, and dur-ing all the years of the contest has maintained that the protective system was opposed to good morals, in contra-vention of the Constitution and in viclation of sound economics. The objections which are now urged against it are only a repetition of those which have found utterance for many years. The difference between the partles is redical and fundamental. It involves the principle of protection and not simply the measure of the duties to be

A revision of duties should be made when conditions have so changed only that the public interest demands their alteration, and they should be so revised as to preserve and not destroy the protective principle.

A revision and reduction by those who regard the tariff as a robbery must awaken serious apprehension among al whose capital is employed or who are engaged at labor in the various enter-prises throughout the country, which depend in large measure upon the main-tenance of the protective system. A revision of the tariff along revenue lines means the increased importation of the products of foreign manufacture which come into competition with our domes-tic production. It means a loss to the American wage earners and to Ameri can capital. This is, therefore, not a theoretical question which is present. ed to them, but is one of immediate and practical moment. It can be set-tled by them, and by them only.

SOME HISTORY.

History abundantly shows that the greatest industrial development, of the country has occurred during the period when the protective tariff has been maintained and that during this time labor has received its largest rewards faith in the virtues of the gold standand capital has been most profitably engaged. . The development of the country during the last 44 years is a complete vin-dication of the virtue and efficacy of a protective system. Ita benefits have been diffused through all sections of the country and among all our people. has enlarged our home market until it has become the greatest in the world. This we should not unnecessarily surrender. We have believed it to be a wise national policy to preserve the American market for American producers and to secure to our workingmen an increased wage scale. In 1860 the value of our exports and manufactures was \$40,945,892. Twenty years later it was \$102,856,015, and last year \$452,445,629. The pretension of its opponents that the protective tariff is onsistent with the extension of our foreign commerce is thus denied by ac-tual results. In considering the effect of the respective tariff polices of the Republican and Democratic parties, we ty with it. are fortunately able to consult past experience. What a revenue tariff will accomplish we know, for we have hitherto seen how it has arrested industrial development and embarrassed enter-prise to the injury of both labor and

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and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. It also amended the interstate commerce law so as effectually to abolish the permicious system of rebates under which large shippers could crush their smaller comeptitors. These are important, practical steps taken by a Republican president and a Republican Congress for the protection of the people against the encroachments of combined capital.

The Democratic party has done nothing toward safeguarding legitimate interests and restraining com-binations effected for extortion or oth-" improper purposes. It proposes as a rincipal remedy for unjust combinations to remove the tariff from trustmade gods, thereby inviting the foreign producer to occupy our home market in an attempt to regulate our own inlustries. It has assumed that the sodustries. It has assumed that the so-called trusts are either created or fos-tered by the tariff. The assumption is fallacious. Trusts are found in free-trade countries, and they control com-modities in this country which are up-

on the free list. The Republican party is more direct and rational. It does not strike down good and bad alike. It invokes the authority of Congress and the power of the courts to deal with specific, welldefined combinations in restraint of the rights and interests of the people. It is as insistent upon the protection of capital employed in wholesome enterprise as in preventing its use in con-ardvention of the public interests,

GOLD STANDARD.

The convention very properly de-clared it "to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold stand-ard." There is no more important duty than to maintain the stability and the character of the money of the people Their manifold exchanges should be effected in a currency as free from blemish as the national integrity. The Republican party has been essentially the guardian of the financial credit of the country, and the steadfast supporter of a sound currency. It has maintained the national credit and preserved the soundness of our monetary system against persistent and powerful opposition

The money question has seemed to be settled at various times, but the contest has been revived by the enemics of sound money whenever they have thought that they might be successful. We should not relax our vig-llance in upholding the integrity of our currency so long as a considerable element of our country are at war with it. When Democratic candidates can-

not hope to win preferment in a national convention without industrious. ly concealing their monetary views, and when Democratic national and

than we had seven years ago. The increase has not been due alone to the harger yield of gold, for \$262,659,559, or nearly 30 per cent of the increase is composed of silver and national bank notes, which under the Republican pol ey are essentially the equivalent of

If in the future the exigencies of business, which no wisdom can now foresee should make additional monetary or h-nancial legislation advisable, the Re-publican party may be intrusted to enact it along rational lines.

PANAMA CANAL.

The president's course in Panama merits the most generous approval. He dealt with a delicate and difficult situ-ation clearly within our national rights in such a way as to make possible the early completion of an isthmian equal hich has long been demanded in the interest of our commerce and the nalonal defense.

He concluded the negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Rulwer treaty. He nego-tiated a treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the requisits rights and franchises for the construction and op-eration of a canal. Its ratification was contemptuously refused by the Colom-bian government. Thereupon the peo-ple of Panama renounced their allegiance to the parent government and de-clared their independence. The pradent, acting within the limits of his ex-coutive authority, and in conformity with well established precedent promptly recognized their indepen dence. He negotiated a treaty with Panama whereby the United States ob-tained the necessary rights and franhises for building and operating the eanal.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

When the insurrection occurred upor the isthmus, the president safeguarded American interests. He acted promptly but deliberately; prudently, not rash ly; firmly, not unlawfully. He usurped no authority. He only exercised that executive power which is clearly yested in him by the Constitution, and which his predecessors had employed under similar circumstances. If he had failed to appreciate our rights, or to act firm-y and promptly, blood would have been shed and the rights of American citisens would have been sacrificed and the construction of the canal would have been indefinitely delayed. The president in due time appointed

commission composed of eminent enincers and men of practical experience to undertake the work of constructing the canal as speedily as possible. There is no longer any doubt or uncertainly as to the enterprise. Its completion is now an assured fact, and it will stand as one of the memorable achievements

of the new century. The completion of this great work should be left to the administration which has done so much to carry it for-ward against formidable obstacles abroad and vexatious opposition at home.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The administration in the Philippines has been dictated by a broad sense of duty. It has not been subversive of our national ideals, but has been in conformity with the best traditions of the republic

The archipelago came to the United States as the result of a war, and it became the duty of the administration to enforce the laws there as elsewhere, to maintain the national sovereignty. and to inaugurate civil government. Before the insurrection had ceased President McKinley admirably ex-pressed our purpose. Said he: "No effort will be spared to build up

"No effort will be spared by war and the waste places destlated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficial work. We shall continue as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and commerce, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their wel-fare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waived

TEA Where tea is good, much tea is drunk; bad too.

ettlement of the present unproductive estons will open a new market for the nanufacturers of the east.

Only by unduly extending this letter ould I consider all the declarations embraced in the platform of the con-vention. Further reflection but strengthens my opinion of their wis-dom, and I shall give them my earnest We are grauffed that see upport: support. We are grating that and tional differences have disappeared and that a fraternal spirit pervades the peo-nic of all sections of our country. We le of all sections of our country. ejoice in a national inheritance which our common pride. Republican poli cles are as broad as our country's needs. They are neither sectional nor racial in their generous design.

We are inspired with one high pur-pose, and that is, under divine guidince, to promote peace and good orde irtue and knowledge, justice, patriotism and prosperity among our country. men, and to increase to the utmost the strength and honor of the great Re-public. Very respectfully yours, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 21.

Wants Hays' View.

London, Sept. 21.—Before making fur-ther representations to Russia respect-ing the capture of the goods included in the list of absolute contraband of war the British government proposes to asertain the views of Secy. Hay in order hat the two governments may continue to act identically in the matter. Mr Hay's note, the contents of which were cnown and thoroughly approved by the foreign office, calls forth flattering com-ments from all quarters. The press h especially complimentary the St. James Gazette calling It " a remarkable specimen of that directness which habitually haracterizes the government at Wash ngton in dealing with other govern ments, and that capacity speaking-however disconcerting it may be to the traditional habits of diplomacy-one which might be cultivated to advantage by Downing street, for it rarely fails to produce effects which are ot always the result from suaviter in noda

The Westminster Gazette describes the note as a very firm and pointed declaration, adding: "Happily, Russia had given way as regards food. But it is quite as apt that the doctrine should be made sure in the case of such ar-ticles as cotton."

Sold Russia no Vessels.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 21 .- Senor Babader, minister of marine of the Argen-tine republic, was interviewed by the Associated Press today regarding the report that four warships purchased from Argentina had been added to the Bussine Balti Russian Baltic squadron at Libau. The minister authorized the statement that he report was without any foundation whatever, and further that there was no basis for rumors of the sale of Argentine warships, although there have been numerous offers received recently None of brough commission houses. hese offers, the minister added, were itertained by his government, and he egotiations whatever are pending for he sale of vessels of the navy. All the varships of this republic are at present perthed in Argentine waters.

Duty on Philippine Hemp.

Washington, Sept. 21.-The secretary from 18 months to two years of the pe-riod of time for the presentation of claims for drawback on export duties on hemp paid by American manufac-turers and importers, it having been found that owing to the remoteness of the Philippings the first time allowed

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 21 .- Sheriff Ed.

ward Bell of Cripple Creek, Colo., is here to see Robert Romaine, who made

the startling confession about the dy-namite outrages in Colorado. He cross.

uestioned Romaine for several hours n the county fail this afternoon, and vill continue his investigations tomor-

ow. Sheriff Bell said he did not have

Cravenetted

requisition papers for Romaine, as the Colorado authorities had not decided just what they wanted to do regarding nis prosecution.

Tragedy Averted.

"Just in the alck of time out little boy was saved," writes Mrs. W. Wat-kins of Pleasant City, Ohio. "Pneu-monia had played sad havoe with him and a terrible cough set in besides. Doctors treated him, but he grew worse every day. At length we tried Dr. King's every day, at length we tried Dr. King'a New Discovery for Consumption, and our darling was saved. He's new sound and well." Everybody ought to know, it's the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds and all Lung diseases. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. J. Drug Store, Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

LAST YELLOWSTONE EXCURSION

September 24th.

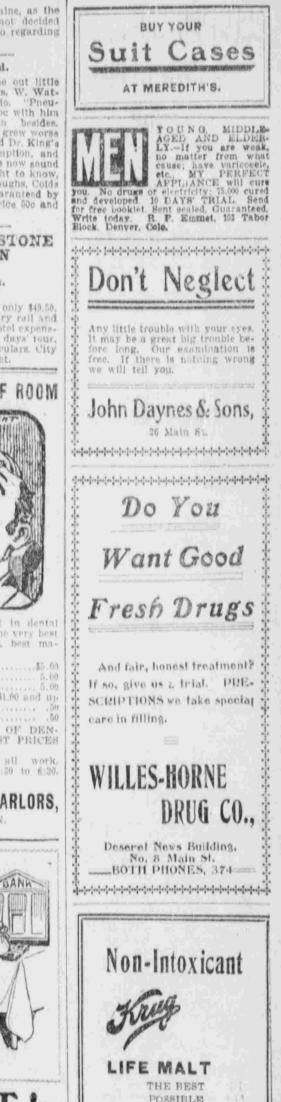
Via, O. S. L. Round trip only \$49.50. This rate covers all necessary rail and stage transportation, and hotel expens-es beyond Monida for seven days' tour. See agents for further particulars. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.





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FOREIGN POLICY.

Events in the far east suggest the vision and necessity of a continuance of the present foreign policy. We have salatained exact neutrality between ussia and Japan. At the beginning f the war between them, they assent of to the suggestion made by the ad-ministration, limiting the zone of hoslitles. This tends to preserve the open for in the orient so important and so much desired in the expansion of our commerce. It is the policy of the ad-ministration, predicated upon the condest national prudence, to settle

ind remove by trenty, so far as possile, those international differences shich might lead to future friction. We favor the adjustment of internaional disagreements by an appeal to teason, rather than to arms. A great majority of the questions which arise etween nations, may, without compromising the national honor, be submitted 9 arbitration. The administration of President Mckinley did well to aid in the creation of The Hague tribunal, the creation of The Hague tribunal, and President Roosevelt is entitled to great credit for being the first to inoke its jurisdiction in the settlement of the pious fund cases.

Our relations with the world were hever better. We have avoided all entangling alliances, and, in the language of the eminent secretary of the



They tell about it. Read what this citizen says:

James L. Hutchison, retired, of 257 West Fifth South, says: "I have had attacks of itching hemorrholds, comform. Sonly known as piles, for seven years. In that time I can safely say I have used more than fifty different kinds of salves and olithents and I can also say that any boots. bay that any benefit received from them was very transitory. Like a freat many other preparations which i noticed advertised I came across Dean's and with every expectation noticed advertised I came across bean's, and with every expectation that it would turn out as all others I had used I woult to the F. J. Hill Drug Co's store for a box. Now it a over four months since I stopped bing Doan's Ointment and there has bet been a return of the old annoyance. If a recurrence takes place it requires try little stretch of the imagination to reason that what performed such an absolute ture when it first came to my to reason that what performed such an absolute ture when it first came to my notice, can be depended upon to bring about the same results in the future." For sale by all doalers. Price 50 tents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. sole agents for the United States. Remember take no substitute. name-Doan's-and

capital. Neither escapes its blighting effects. Commercial reciprecity with foreign countries "consistent with the principles of protection," has long been one of the well recognized policies of the Republican party. The present administration, in the face of serious Democratic opposition, secured a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba, which promises to give us control of a large share of

the commerce of that island. Both President McKinley and Roose velt attempted to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. That subjet, together with the Alaskan boundary and other matters, was submitted to a high commission for consideration, but the differences which arose be-tween the American and the British commissioners with respect to the boundary, made it impossible for the commission to agree upon any of the remaining subjects submitted for its de-

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The American commissioners desired to remit the boundary dispute to the two governments, and to proceed with the consideration of all other Questions, including reciprocity, but the British commissioners declined to proceed further while the boundary remained undetermined. Subsequally the boundary commission was created and the boundary line has been settled, but no agreement has been reached for fur-ther consideration of the remaining questions embraced in the protocol. It is hoped that the two governments may be able to agree in due course to take up the subject of reciprocity with Canada according to the principles laid down in the Republican national plat-

TRUSTS.

The platform appropriately recog-nizes combinations of capital and labor as the outgrowth of our economic de-velopment, and as entitled to the equal protection and subject to the like restrictions of the law.

administration has enforced the Sherman anti-trust act, which was of Republican origin, in cases where combinations have been formed in violation of its provisions. The law, which was regarded as ineffective by a Democratic administration, has been invoked by the president against com-binations in restraint of wholesome commerce, and it has been upheld by the courts.

The Congress last year enacted a law to expedite the hearing and determination of suits arising under the antitrust and interstate commerce acts, so that the ends of justice might not be defeated by delay. It created the de-partment of commerce and labor, with authority to obtain necessary information with respect to the creation

ard, the hour has not arrived when the forces of sound money should disband

and leave the field. We not only established the gold standard, but we provided such safe-guards as will maintain our silver and paper currency at a paity with it. But all of this may be changed at any time by a hostile Congress, or endangered by an unfriendly secretary of the treasury. Our past experience warns us that it is only a question of time when those who are always opposed to a sound monetary policy will again seek to overthrow it.

The Republican convention did well not only to pledge anew our fidelity to the gold standard, but to declare its purpose to uphold "the integrity and value of our national currency. Thère should be no equivocation or doubt as to our inflexible purpose, not only to maintain the gold standard, but to keep all silver and paper currency at a parl.

The assumption that the gold stan-dard is "irrevocably established" does violence to the law. It was established by an act of Congress, but Congress may alter, amend or repeal that action at any time. It is no more irrevocably established than our tariff schedules. The one may be changed as readily as the other.

Sound money is so vital to our fare, so important to our industrial de-velopment, that we should let its epen enemies or negative friends know that we abate nothing of our determination to uphold and defend lt.

Since 1896 we have improved the system as well as increased the volume of our currency. We have now in circulation \$2,21,151,527, or \$880,942,008 more



When a child I had a very severe attack of Diphtheria, which came near proving fatal. Upon recovery the glands of the neck were very much enlarged, and after the free use of iodine, the right one was reduced to its normal size, but the left one continued to grow-very slowly at first, until it was about the size of a goose egg, which began to press on the windpipe, causing difficult breathing, and became very painful. An incision was made and a large quantity of pus discharged. The gland was removed, or as much as could with safety be taken out. For ten years I wore a little piece of cloth about an inch long in my neck to keep the place open. During this time I had to have it cut open by the doctor every time I took cold or the opening clogged. In the Spring or early Summer of 1884 I was persuaded by my wife to use S. S. S., which I did, strictly in accordance with directions. I took twenty-six large bottles, and was entirely cured, for I have not suffered since

B. S. RAGLAND. that time. Royal Bag Mfg. Co., Charleston, S. C.

Only a constitutional remedy can reach an hereditary disease like Scrofula. When the blood is restored to a normal condition and the scrofulous deposits are carried off there is a gradual return to health. S.S.S. is well known as a

blood purifier and tonic. It is the only guaranteed, strictly vegetable remedysold. Ifyou have any signs of Scrofula, write us and our physicians will advise you free The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

over any-community but in blessing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recog-nize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in Its world-wide ourney to their shores." President Roosevelt has continued the work in the same just and generous spirit which inspired President McKin-

Military rule was quickly succeeded by the civil authority. The people of the islands have been invited as far as possible to participate in the work of government. The judicial system has been improved, corruption has been driven out, public schools have been established, and the people are already enjoying a large measure of self-govrnment.

Congress has authorized a representative assembly to be chosen in due time by the people of the islands. The ballotbox is not the sign of imperial-ism. No one need have any grave concern with respect to the future of the archipelago if the United States goes forward as heretofore, inspired by the same lofty purpose which has charac-terized the administrations of Presitent McKinley and President Roosevelt. We may safely trust to the fu-iure to deal with the Filipinos in a manner consistent with their highest and best interest and with the duty and honor of the United States.

NOT DISTRUSTED BY FILIPINOS.

The people of the islands have had abundant evidence of the exalted purpose of the United States. The various degrees of civilization among them, their unfamiliarity with civic duties, make it inadvisable to indulge in any declaration as to the future poli-cies which may lead to misunderstandng. The people of the Philippines do tot distrust us. We need not distrust urselves.

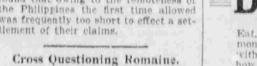
Our opponents say the Philippin ordicy does not pay. They should not orget that the United States did not go war with Spain for dollars and cents. They should remember that when it comes to a matter of duty, the United States does not consider the cost When the history of our country is written, it will be found that there h no brighter page, or one which will yield more pleasure and satisfaction in its contemplation, than the one which tells of our discharge of the responsi-bilities growing out of the war with Spain. The archipelago belongs to the United States. Its title is vested in this government by virtue of the treaty of peace negotiated and ratified accord-ing to the requirements of the Constitu-tion and the responsibility of adminiatration rests upon us, not as a matter of sentiment, but as a duty imposed by the obligations of the law,

IRRIGATION ACT.

The application of the proceeds of public land sales to the reclamation of irrigible portions of our arid and semiarid public domain meets my cor-dial approval. Through the enlightned policy thus established under the

present administration, the long-deerred hopes of the struggling settlers of the great arid and semi-arid west will be realized in the upbuilding of ubstantial communities in places hitherto waste or comparatively unpro-At the same time a vast ductive. area of the public domain will be open-ed-upon which the industrious homeeekers now residing in overcrowded eastern centers may find homes. The sum of over \$20,000,000, now available in the reclamation fund, to which addi-tions are constantly being made, guarantees, under the wise administration, great progress in the work of irrigation. and the settlement of the arid region within a few years. The development of trade with the

orient promises to absorb the increased production of cereals in the far west, so as to leave the market conditions on the Atlantic scaboard undisturbed. The



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