# DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.

# PREST. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE. NAUU

Accepts Nomination for the Presidency Tendered Him By the Republican National Convention-Cordially Approves Platform Adopted by It-Asks Democrats Many Questions-Recites Achievements of Republican Party--Says Deficit is Imaginary,

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1994. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the tence. offication Committee:

Netlication Committee: y Dear Sin-1 accept the nomination the presidency tendered me by the ublican national convention, and cor-y approve the platform adopted by n writing this letter there are cor-points upon which I desire to lay al stress.

UTTERANCES OF OPPONENTS.

"TERANCES OF OPPONENTS. \* difficult to and out from the utter-i of our opponents what are the real a upon which they propase to wage campaign. It is not antiair to say heying abandoned most of the prin-upon which they have insisted dur-no tart sight years, they now seem best both us to what it is that they believe, and as to how firmly they believe and as the how firmly they to pres a single besue; as woon press a single issue; as seen also one they shrink from ]] also one they shrink from it o explain it newsy. Buch an at-ne probably inevitable result of to improvise convictions, for improvised, it is natural that ald be held in a tentative man-

# REPUBLICAN, CONVICTIONS.

ity now in control of the gev-is froubled by no such difficuls troubled by no such difficult do not have to guess at our feitens, and then correct the iseems unpopular. The princi-iwe profess are those in which with heart and soul and Men may differ from us; but of unuse us of shiftlessness or ty. The policies we have pur-those which we carnestly held that to the national welfare and that to the national welfare. The second secon annual seven years, in which we a complete control of the gov-Wa intend in the future to car-be government in the same way have carried it on in the past.

### DEMOCRATS AT VARIANCE.

DEMOCRATS AT VARIANCE. A party whose members are radically at thater on most viral issues, and if unit-at all are only united on issues, and if or allitude threatens widespread dis-ter to the whole country, cannal be sited to govern in any matter. A pre-which, will facile case, changes all convictions better election cannot be used to allower with tonacity to any meight alter election. A party fit to rem must have constitutions. In 1856 the polit required power on certain del-te political party came into power, and legad saving the problems which were easy to meet other problems which were the allower election is in the source and saving the problems which were the saving the problems which were the saving the public confidence that are four claim to public confidence that at the defined to public confidence that the methended the sources of those mering which the battles at the public set of the verter. which the battles at the pola-in other words, our govern-ency proved equal not only that were anticipated, but to panticipated taxe ng each unanticipated task as it arose

### REPUBLICANS MAY BE TRUSTED.

when the contest of 1896 was decided When the convex of 1950 was decret was a question of the war with Spain was an issue. When the contest of 1000 as decided, the shape which the isin-ian canal question ultimately took could a have been foreseen. But the same ablies which enabled those responsi-formaking and administering the laws Wasener to deal successfully with

OUR FOREIGN POLICY. Similar misrepresentation is the one work of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy, and the way the navy has been made useful in corrying out this pol-ty, here again all that we ask is that iney truthfully state what has been done, and then say whether or not they ob-pert to it, for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our made in the navy on exactly the same into it for the navy on exactly the same into the navy on exactly the same into the navy on exactly the same into it by future as in the past. To what phase of our foreign policy, and to which the Monroe doctrine has been into it is now, and yet, while up-the domination of the rawy, do our opponents object to the same and the weaker Ameri-is and the same and the weaker the there is the doctrine been acquiesced in thread as it is now, and yet, while up-the administration has lost no "opportun-thy to point out to these republics that the who seek equily should come with the who seek equily should come with of American citizens against the Kisher is the the fights of the broadest up is point out to these in column is here is the doct in the been in the results of the the efforts that have been made in point of the Armenians in Turkey. No opticat of the Armenians in Turkey is and or to the efforts that have been made in the is the the international induction of the is against every wrong that out is abroad. Do our opponents edget to the project against every wrong that out or abroad. Do our opponents edget to the the fue the the international information of the the the international information is the difference to the protect against is the efforts that have been made in bar administration in our history. No opponents edget to the armediant of the armediant in the struct efforts the international information is the efforts the international information is being the civiliation of the armediant information is being the civiliation of the armediant infor

the fact that the integrational tribunal at The Haguo was rescued from impotence, and turned into a potent instrument for peace among the nations? This govern-ment has ussed that tribunal, and advo-cated its use by others, in pursuance of its policy to promote the cause of inter-national peace and good will by all hon-orable methods. In carrying out this pol-icy, it has settled dispute after dispute by arbitration or by friendly agreement. It has behaved towards all nations, strong or weak, with courtesy, dignity, and jusor weak, with courtesy, dignity, and jus-tice; and it is now on excellent terms with all.

DO OPPONENTS OBJECT? To aur opponents abject to the settle-ment of the Alaska boundary line? Do hay abject to the fact that after freeing Cuba we gave her reciprocal trade advan-tages with the United States, while at the same time keeping naval stations in the island and providing against its sink-ing into chaos, or being conquered by any foreign power. Do they object to the fact that our flag now fles over Porto Rien? Do they object to the acquisition of Hawaif? Once they "hulled down" our flag there; we have holsted it again, do they intend once more to hall it down? Do they object to the part we played in China? Do they not know that the voice of the United States would now count for nothing in the far east if we had abandened the Pulippings and re-fused to do what was done in China? Do they object to the presence of the troubles in Venezuela two years ng of the troubles in Venezuela two years ng broke out in Panama, and when only the presence of this ship saved the lives of American warships appeared prompt of the fact of assisting and the the fag? Do they object to the fact that American warships appeared prompt of American warships appeared prompt of the fact of assisting and the hives of American warships appeared prompt of the fact of assisting and have of American warships appeared prompt of the to assisting and the provident of the fact of Beiruf when an affort had been made to assisting an American of the in each, case the word complianed of was righted and ex-pite when an American warships appeared prompt set the we had in each, case the words complianed of was righted and ex-pite when an American warships appeared prompt set the we was righted and ex-pite when an American warships appeared prompt set the with the bast few days DO OPPONENTS OBJECT?



Newport News, Va., July 22, 1903. Last summer while recovering from illness of fever, I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the knees, from which I was unable to leave my room for several months. I was treated by two doctors and also tried different kinds of linaments and medicines which seemed to relieve me from pain for awhile, but at the same time I was not any nearer getting well. One day while reading a paper I saw an advertisement of S. S. S. for Rheumatism. I decided to give it a trial, which I did at once. After I had taken three bottles I felt a great deal better, and I still continued to take it regularly until I was outirely cured. I now feel better than for years, and I cheerfully recommend S. S. S. to any one suffering from Rheamatism. .

613 32d St. CHAS. F., GILDERSLEEVE.

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid or some other acid poison in the blood, which when deposited in the muscles and joints, produce the sharp, cutting pains and the stiffness and soreness peculiar to this disease. S. S. S. goes directly into the circulation, all irritating substances are neutralized and filtered out of the system, the blood is made pure and the general health is built up under the purifying and tonic effects of the vege-



The Switt Specific Company, Atlanta, ea. DEMOCRATS AND GOLD STANDARD. DEMOCRATS AND GOLD STANDARD. So much for what our opponents openly or covertly advance in the way of an at-tack on the acts of the administration. When we come to consider the policies for which they protess to stand we are met with the difficulty always arising when statements of ooltey are so made that they can be interpreted in different ways. On some of the vital questions that have contronted the American peo-ple in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possi-ble way to convey their views. They con-read that their lakewarm attitude of par-tial acquescence in what others have accomplished entities them to be made the custodians of the run. Being unable to agree among themselves as to wheth-er the gold standard is a curse or a bless-ing and as to whether we ought or ought in have free and utilizited coings of sliver, they have apparently though it expedient to a votif any committal on these subjects, and individually each to follow his particular bent. Their mean-est approach to a majority judgment to assert their convictions one way or the other, and that the relative quantity of production of sliver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital quee-tions can respect equally sincere mon with whose views they radically differ; and men may contess a change of faithy with wo slender a basis of production of sliver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital quee-tion contess a change of faithy with wo slender a basis of production of sliver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital quee-tion scan respect equally sincere mon with whose views they radically differ; and men may contess a change of faithy withou compremising their honor or their sliver there can be no trust. A noiley with so slender a basis of principle would no respect there can be no trust. A noiley with so slender a basis of principle would no stand the strain of a single year of business advereilty. DEMOCRATS AND GOLD STANDARD not stand the strain of a single year of business adversity.

ast memorales." But there is no com-taw of the United States. Its rules be enforced only by the state consts afficers. No rederat court or officer and officers. No rederit court or officer could take any mition whatever under frich. It was this ract, coupled with the mail fity of the starts to courter track and menopolies, which had to the passage of the federal starting known as the Bhelman anti-trust and the literistate commerce act; another is only through the exercises of the pawars conferred by thesa acts, and by the starties of the last of the against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the com-mon law is equivalent to saying that the national government acquires may that the national government about the was av-tion against trusts and monopolies should be limited to the application of the com-mon law is equivalent to saying that the national government about take no ac-tion whatever to regulate them.

# MULTIPLICATION OF TRUSTS.

MULTIPLICATION OF TRUSTS. Findomitedly, the multiplication of funds and thue increase in power has been largely due to the "failure of of-ficials charged with the duty of enforc-ing the law to take the necessary proce-dure." Such structure upon the fullure of the officials of the pational government to do their duty in this matter is cer-tainly not wholly undeserved as far as the administration preceding President McKhiey's is concerned, but it has no application at all to Republican adminis-tration. It is also "non-bidly true that what is most meeded is "officials having beth the disposition and the courage is the tend of the dependence of the second sec nt administration.

#### RIGHTS OF WAGE-EARNERS.

So far as the rights of the individual wave-worker and the individual capital-lat are concerned, both as regards one an-other, as regards the public, and as re-gards organized capital and inhor, the po-sition of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrep-resenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. Within the lim-its defined by the national Constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enorgitation of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems heat, so long as he wrongs no one clee. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guaran-So far as the rights of the individua It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guaran-tee, it freats all men, rich or poor, whats-ever their creed, their color, or the bith-place, as standing alike before the law. Under our form of government the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrowice chrom-scringd, but within that sphere all thick-ing men are aware of the restriction upon-th's power of action of the national gov-erument in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupt the power of action of the national gov-ernment in such matters. Being ourselves mindful of them, we have been scrupti-loudy careful on the one hand to be mod-grate in our promises, and on the other hand to keep these promises in latter and in spirit. Our opponents have been ham-pered by no such considerations. They have promised, and many of them new promise, action which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of consit-tutional power, and which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of consit-tutional power, and which they could by no possibility take in the exercise of consit-tutional power, and which they could by no possibility take and oppeal to all the onser passions which tond to excite one set of Americans; and yet whenever they have had power they have nittingly subplement-ed this extravagance of promise by abso-lute nullity in performance.

ALAVS: MAINDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.

Finally, we came to certain maliers upon which our opponents do in their partform of principles definitely take is-sue with us and where. If they are sid-ere, their triumph would mean disaster to the country, but exactly as it is in-possible to call attention to the present promises and past record of our opponents without seeming offensive, so it is impos-sible to compare their platform with their other and later official atterances and not create doubt as to their smoority. In their private or unofficial atterances many of them frankly advonce this insin-cerity as a merit, taking the position that as regards the points on which I am about to speak they have no intention of keep-ing their promises or of departing from the policies now established, and that therefore they can be trusted not to abuse the power they seek.

#### DEMOCRATS AND TARIFF.

DEMOCRATS AND TARIFF. When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether gar opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that "protection is colbery." and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not resily mean this and that T they come lifts power they will adopt our polley as re-gird the tariff, while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them par-tial power, hecause the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mirchight. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party neeking to obtain con-irol of the government.

#### MINNEAPOLIS SPEECH.

At the outset it is worth while to say a word as to the attempt to identify the question of tariff revision or tariff reduc-ing with a solution of the trust question. This is always a sign of desire to avoid any real effort to deal adequately with the trust question. In speaking on this point at Minneapolis, on April 4, 1903, I suid.

point at Minneapells, on April 4, 1903, 4 said, "The question of taviff revision, speak-ing broadly, stands wholly apart from the question or dealing with the trusts. No-change in fariff duties can have any sub-stantial effect. In solving the so-called trust problem. Certain great trusts or great corporations are wholly unaffected by the tariff. Atmost all the others that are of-sany importance have as a matter of fact numbers of smaller American com-petitors; and of course a change in the tariff which would work holy to the targe corporation would work not merely of fact numbers of smaller American com-petitors; and of course a change in the large corportion would work injury to the large corportion would work not merely injury but destruction to its smaller com-petitors; and equally of course such a change would mean disaster to all the wage-workers connected with either the farge or the small corporations. From the standpoint of those interested in the solution of the trust problem such a change would therefore merely mean that the trust was relieved of the competition of its weaker American competitions, and thrown only into competition with for-eign competitors; and that the first effort to meet this new competition would be made by uting down wages, and would therefore be primarily at the cost of la-hor. In the case of some of our greatest trusts such a change might confer upon them a positive benefit. Speaking broad-

of benefit to both the contracting parties. The Republican party stands piedeed to every wise and consistent method of in-creasing the foreign commerce of the country. That it has kept its piedes is proven by the fact that while the domes-the trade of this country exceeds in vel-ome the entire export and import trade of all the nations of the world, the Unit-ed States has in addition secured more than an eighth of the export trade of thes world, standing first among the nations in this respect. The Linited States has exported during the last seven years near-by ten billions of delacs' worth of goods on an average holf as much again an-multy as during the previous four years, when many of our people were consuming outling but necessaries, and some of them a scaley supply even of these hem a scalidy supply even of these LOGANSPORT SPEECH.

LOGANSPORT SPEECH. Two years ago, in speaking at Longans-ber. The one consideration which must nev-the emitted in a tariff change is the importative need of preserving the American workingman. The tariff change is the morisan workingman in allowing for the American workingman in allowing for the American workingman in allowing for the difference between the general labor-cost her and abroad, so as at least to equal the conditions aroung from the differ-nee in the standard of holor here will abroad-a difference which it about be worked to foreter in so far us it repre-tation to foster in so far us it repre-ations in the standard of block work-ingmen of a higher type than any to be protected in his standard or wages, that is and to matter what leas is sought of the American workingmen much be protected in his standard or wages. That is the fullest opportunity of ou-ployment. Our laws should in no event divide advantage to foreign industries over American industrie. They should be provented to here than any to be provided in his standard or wages. That is wanter the industries is sought in the American working more industries over American industrie. They should be provided by here industries in dustries over American industries. They should be

PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTION PROSPERITY UNDER PROTECTION. It is a matter of regist that the pro-tective tariff policy, which, during the last 40 odd years, has become part of the very fiber of the country, is not now ac-cended as definitely established. Survey we have a right to say that it has passed beyond the domain of theory, and a right to expect that not only its original advo-cates, but these who at one time dis-trusted it on theoretic grounds, should now acquiesses. In the results that have beyond the domain of theory and a right to expect that not only its original advo-been proved over and over again by actu-al experience. These 45 odd years have here the most prosperous years this ma-tion has ever seen, more prosperous years than any other nation has ever seen. Reyond question fils prosperity could not have come if the American people had not possessed the necessary thrift, energy, and business intelligence to turn their vast material resources to account, But it is no less ruge that it is one conomic policy as regards the fariff and finance which has emblied as as a nation to make such good, use of the individual cenarities of our country. Every class of our people is breathed by the protective tariff. Dur-ug the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of this connerty grow firster than ever in our previous listory. The manufactorer esold not keep his fra-tory running if it were not for the protection when the export trade of this connerty grow firster than ever in our previous listory. The manufactorer esold not keep his fra-tivy running if it were not for the protection is breached by the protective tariff. Dur-ug the last few years the merchant has seen the export trade of the contry grow firster than ever in our previous listory. The manufactorer esold not keep his fra-tivy running if it were not for the protection is problety, and is to be punched accord-ingly, he will be the first for pay the pen-alty of which he the first for pay the pen-alty of the role of the control at other and this in pr It is a matter of regret that the p

has grown faster than the cost of living, and this in spite of the continual shorten-ing of working hours. The accumulated savings of the workingmen of the country, as shown by the deposits in the savings banks. have increased by loaps and bounds. At no time in the history of this or any other country has there been an era so productive of material benefit allie to workingman and employer, as during the seven years that have just passed.

### FARMERS BENEFITED.

The farmer has benefited quite as much as the manufacturer, the merchant, and the wage-worker. The most welcome and impressive fact established by the last census is the wide and even distribution of wealth among all choses of our coun-trymen. The chief agencies in producing take distribution are shown by the census to be the development of manufactures he the development of manufactur to be the development of minufactures, and the application of new inventions to universal use. The result has been an increasing interdependence of agriculture and mainfactures. Agriculture is now, as it always has been, the basis of civiliza-tion. The six million farms of the United States, operated by men who as a class, are stendfast, single-minded, and indus-Thous, form the Jasis of all the other activation of the American propile and are more fruitful than all their other activation of the American propile and are more fruitful than all their other resources. The men on those six million farms receive from the profective tariff what they most need and that is the best of all possible markets. All other classes detend upon the farmer, but the farmer nish tha for his profuce. The annual output of our agriculture products is nearly four billions of dollars. Their in-reases in value has been producted in the agriculture has haughtshed in most other countries, and the main factor in this increase is the corresponding in-crease of our mapufacturing industries. American farmers have prospericip because with the growth of their farms. The addi-tional market continually furnisat. For artights, and the export trade of our farmers has been far in excess of our farmers, both in animal products and in farm products is necessary for dispose of our surplus; and the export trade of our farmers, both in animal products and in farm products has very largely increased. Without the enlarged home market to keep this surplus down, we should have the to reduce production or olling furthers. The addition of farm property increased invelve and a half billions of collars; the former gaining even more during this per-ion tha the samufacturer. Long ago over-production would have checked the marked a half billion so collars; the for should a farm property increased invelve and a half billion so collars in the second of a farm property increases in the farmer could as raw ma-terials of the factories. Evidently the marked as the former's best and manufacturer is builted as raw ma-terials of the factories. Evidently the manufacturer is builties as the farmer's best and there clusters which and description of American manufacturer. The manufactures is the farm hands. Local causes, his farm supplies atmost excidence in the marked in the theart of the great and manufacturers is the farmers be



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tariff and the currency, enabled them a to deal with the spanish war, and same qualities which enabled them to whele in the Philippines, and in Cu-also enabled them to do their duty regards the problems connected with frusts, and to secure the building of bitmian canal. We are content to t car case before the American people and he fact that to adherence to a lofty al we have added proved governmental elency. Therefore, our promises may be it is now before the people; and we currency, enabled them at is now before the people; and we y equally be trusted to deal with any blem which may hereafter arise.

#### WORK WELL DONE.

So well has the work been done that or opponents do not venture to recite the hets 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.

# ADMINISTRATION AND PANAMA.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our shaffina offens an instance in point. Our obsents can criticise what we did in mana soly on condition of misstating at was done. The administration be-ced throughout not only with good b, but with extraordinary patience 1 large generosity toward those with em it dealt. It was also mindful of ferican interests, it setted in strict com-mic with the law passed by Congress d not Panama been promptly recog-ed, and the transit across the latimus R, open in accordance with our treaty fits and obligations, there would have set endless guertila, warfare and In accordance with our treaty obligations, there would have indexs guerrilla warfare and oreign complications; while all binding its canai would have ried. certainly for years, por-a generation or more. Criticism (for in this matter is simply of the oils possible action which a scenred the building of the well as the peace and quiet wees by treats, bound to pre-g the line of transit across the The service rendered this coun-varing the perpetual right to maintain, operate, and defend was so great that our oppor-hit venture to raise the issue ittoward fashion; for if so the only beauting the issue of the obvers vested in him in alone, by the Constitution; to recognize foreign govern-entering into diplomatic rela-ber, when ratified by the sen-ne under the to astice the sen-ne under the constitution part were have of the fand. Neither the under the constitution part were any other must be observed as well as negatively. The study is to serve the country into the the Constitution; and module is no geneticy. The study is to serve the country in any the the Constitution as for weakness and timidity, or for weakness and timidity, or

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wrong complained of was righted and ex-plated? and that within the last few days wrong complained of was righted and ex-pated? and that within the hast few days the visit of an American squadron to Smyrna was followed by the long-delayed concession of their just rights to those Americans concerned in educational work in Turkey? Do they object to the trade treaty with China, so full of advantage for the American neople in the future? Do they object to the fact that the ships carrying the national flag now have a higher standard than ever before in marksmanship and in scamanship, as in-dividual units and as component parts of squadrons and fleets? If they object to any or all of these things, we join issue with them. Our foreign policy has been not only highly advantageous to the United States, but bardly less advan-tageous to the world as a whole. Peace and good will have followed in its foot-steps. The government has shown (tae) no less anxious to respect the rights of others than insistent that the visits of Americans be respected in return. As for the naxy, it as been and is now the most potent guarantee of peace; and it is such chiefly because it is formidable, and ready for use.

EXECUTIVE "ENCROACHMENTS."

EXECUTIVE "ENCROACHMENTS." When our opponents speak of "en-statements" by the executive upon the statements" by the executive upon the statements of the second statement of the statements of the second statement of the statement of the second statement of statement of the second statement of the statement of the second st

### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

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#### REPUBLICANS AND GOLD STAND. ARD.

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## CAPITAL AND LABOR.

#### ALL AMERICANS EQUAL

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# NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

Under such circumstances, the domand of our opponents that negotiations be be-gin to secure equal treatment of all Americans from those governments which americans from those governments which do not now accord it, shows either ignor-ance of the facts or insincerity. No change of policy io the method or man-ner of negotiation would add effective-ness to what the state department has done and is dolve. The sieady pressure which the department has been keeping up the past will be continued in the fu-ture. This administration has on all proper occasions given clear expression to the belief of the American people that discrimination and oppression because of religion, wherever practised, are acts of injustice before God and man; and in making evident to the world the deph of American convictions in this regard we have gone to the very limit of diplo-matic usase. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

### MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

MILUTARY ESTABLISHMENT. It is a striking evidence of our oppon-ents' insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the state department they couple a demand for a reduction in our small-military es-tablishment. Yet they must know that the heed ould to our protests against ill-treatment of our citizens will be exactly properionate to the belief in our shil-ity to make these protests effective should the need arise.

CIVIL SERVICE LAWS. Our opponents have now declared them. Contraction of the Half-Holiday

Do what you like wash-day afternoon. Fels-Naptha does it all in the morning,

Clothes last longer, too. Feis-Naptha Philadelphia

by it is positive benefit. Speaking broad by, it is evident that the changes in the tariff will affect the trusts for weal of for wos simply as they affect the whole country. The tariff affects trusts only as it affects all other interests. It makes all these interests, large or small, profitable; and its benefits can be taken from the large only under penalty of taking them from the small also."

#### LOWERING THE TARIFF.

LOWERING THE TARIFF. There is little for me to add to this. It is but in years since the last attempt with the years since the last attempt if, to prevent some people from prospe-ing too much. The attempt was entirely avage among the causes, which is that year was among the causes. which is that year and for some time afterwards effectually provented anybody from prospering too much, annd labor from prospering too hubble and the the form prospering too much and the second show of the trusts remaining prosperious by the simple some time to prevent any of the trusts remaining prosperious by the simple sometimes of the country. The trusts rempetitors would be ramely and the wage workers would starve, while it would cease to presper but their smaller when be the farmer to haut his would not pay the farmer to hauf his would not pay the farmer to hauf his with the trusts can be reached only by lines then be starve while the produce to make there years. If a tariff and is passed under which the country may be passed under which the country prospers, as the country has prospering ander the present tariff law, then all ariff law is passed allined at proventing classes will enary in the prosperity. If a tariff law is passed aimed at proventing the prosperity of some of our people, it is as certain as anything can be that this aim will be achieved only by cutting down the prosperity of all of our people.

#### PROTECTION AS "ROBBERY."

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est degree. DEMOCRATS AND RECIPROCITY.

DEMOCRATS AND RECIPROCITY, Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently ne-gotiated-that with Cuba-does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a sub-stantial tariff: 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

### SOME UNEQUAL SHARING.

SOME UNEQUAL SHATING. So it is as between the capitalist and the wage-worker. Here and there there may be an unequal shafting as between 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 to all, it would be heav-test, and it would fall sconest, upon those who are paid in the form of wages each week or each month for that week's or that month's work.

#### CONDITIONS CHANGE.

Conditions change and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection, as it has been em-hedied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last 40 years, has



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