

The Barrington Review

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L. L. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

We who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country has during the last seven years, has grown so greatly in well-being at home and in honorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand loquently upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as an incitement to do even better in the future.—Roosevelt's Letter of Acceptance.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY

There is no better criterion of general prosperity than the postal revenue. When times are good the postal revenue increases. The report of the postmaster general shows that for the year ending July 1, 1893, the receipts from postal revenue were \$70,711,000. For the year ending July 1, 1892, they were \$103,628,000, an increase of 37 per cent. during seven years of continuous Republican rule. During the year ending July 1, 1893, the receipts from postal revenue were \$121,255,000; for the year ending July 1, 1892, they were \$118,833,000, an increase of 133 per cent. during seven years of Republican prosperity. The postmaster general in his annual report for 1902 said: "The increase in the postal revenues attests the wonderful prosperity of the people and the activity of business interests throughout the country." It would not have surprised the postmaster general in an official report to attribute this wonderful prosperity in 1902 to the operation of the Dingley tariff laws and other Republican measures, but such was the fact.

Export of Manufactures.
 Figures recently issued by the department of commerce and labor at Washington show that during the month of July last our exports of manufactures amounted to \$40,000,000, against \$33,000,000 of agricultural products. During June the exports of manufactures were nearly \$41,000,000, against \$27,000,000 of agricultural products. This is the first time in the history of the country that the exports of manufactures have exceeded those of the farm. This does not mean that the exports of farm products are falling off, but that those of manufactures have greatly increased. This is due to the protective tariff which, while it benefits American manufacturers, also increases the home demand for American farm products.

A Striking Contrast.
 From 1882 to 1895, inclusive, under a Democratic administration and a low tariff, the total exports of American manufactures were \$224,858,506. From 1900 to 1903, inclusive, under a Republican administration and a protective tariff, they were \$1,025,051,840. The export of manufactures in any one year of Republican administration was considerably more than in any two years of Democratic administration.

Most Trust Roosevelt.
 [Western Laborer (Omaha).]
 In a former issue of this paper, we said we must trust Roosevelt and we will trust him and in our judgment every workingman, skilled or unskilled, of whatever race or creed, should at once take to his mind to trust him and vote for him instead of indulging in vain regrets that they had not when they saw Parker's hand, if by chance or fraud he be elected. **WE MUST TRUST ROOSEVELT.**

Taggart's Prophecies.
 A tip to Republicans. Don't be scared by Chairman Taggart's prophecies or claims regarding the political outlook in 1894, when he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee in Indiana. He claimed the state by 10,000 votes up to the night before the election. The next day the Republicans carried it by 46,000 plurality.

Perhaps the policy of protection has made business prosperity more dependent upon politics than it would have been otherwise, but certainly has contributed more largely than anything else to our extraordinary and unparalleled progress.

PENSION ORDER NO. 78

President Roosevelt's Action is in Line with Law and Precedent.
 The groundless character of the charge that President Roosevelt has exceeded his constitutional powers is shown clearly by examination of the facts and the laws concerned in the executive action known as the "pension order" issued last March by direction of the president.
 Anyone who would take the trouble to read the act of June 27, 1890, as amended May 9, 1900, will find a clear basis for his pension, and how often shall have pensions, and how often amount of the pension, in each case, shall be determined, as follows:
 "All persons who served 90 days or more in the militia, or in the army of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter

be suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding \$12 per month, and not less than \$5 per month, proportioned to the degree of disability to earn a support, and in determining such inability each and every aggravate of the disability should be taken into account."
 Thus, as plain as words can make it, is authority given to the secretary of the interior to determine what pension shall be paid to any applicant for pension who served ninety days in the war of rebellion, was honorably discharged, and who is disabled for the performance of manual labor by any cause other than the results of his own vicious habits.

The Supreme Court has decided that upon the point of establishing the rate of pension to be paid, within the limits prescribed by the law the secretary of the interior has entire control. The only check or curb upon his power is from the president of the United States, whom the general laws specifically direct shall have control of the commissioner of pensions and the administration of the pension system.

Therefore, it was directly in line with the duties imposed upon him according to section 471, U. S. Revised Statutes, that President Roosevelt gave the celebrated order which has been called an evidence of "usurpation," "imperialism," a "looting of the treasury," and of other hard names, by excited Democrats. The section of the Revised Statutes referred to reads as follows:
 "The commissioner of pensions shall perform, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, such duties in the execution of the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the president."
 President Roosevelt, in his pension order, did no more than his plain duty, acting strictly within his powers conferred upon him by the congress of the United States.

Not the Only Important Question.
 Admitting that the gold standard is "expressly fixed," as Judge Parker says, though he did not help fix it, it is the only one of many important financial questions that may come up in relation to financial matters. The question of the preservation and extension of our system of banking and currency, the refunding of our national debt as it may, from time to time, become due, and many other questions of like importance may arise. To place the settlement of these questions in unfriendly hands might result in such a disturbance of business as would shock the whole country.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

[Philadelphia Press.]
 The excitement of rural free delivery was begun under Democratic administration upon Democratic initiative. Philadelphia.
 What a bold and monumental whopper! Is it really a lack of knowledge or an evidence of campaign ignorance that has induced the late President Cleveland in his messages actually opposed rural free delivery. Nevertheless, congress made a small appropriation in 1903 to test the feasibility of establishing a system of free mail delivery in rural districts. But Cleveland's postmaster general, Mr. Bissell, refused to apply for it to be made the attempt. The appropriation was renewed, and Mr. Bissell's successor, Postmaster General William L. Dingley, refused to use it. It was not until President McKinley's administration that any practical attempt was made to organize rural free delivery, and then the movement and the whole work from the beginning has been done under Republican administration. The Record must have got his information by way of Shantell or Chefoo or Tom Taggart.
 In the bitterness of its irony over the unassailable strength of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, the New York Times exclaims, "he has done absolutely the right thing, the very best thing upon any governing occasion, and with assured confidence he promises to keep on so doing. He has made no mistakes; he will make none; he means for long to remain the real hot kind that comes from gnawing on a file. But the question is not whether President Roosevelt's course has always been absolutely impeccable, but what different course would the Democrats have pursued on these government occasions that would not have landed us in this fog, fens and mazes of national demoralization and impotence?"
 Judge Parker is in training in earnest for Nov. 8. On the occasion of his trip to New York to consult H. H. Sheehan, Murphy, McCarren and German about supporting Tom Taggart as campaign manager, the New York Times correspondent described him as "going on a swift flight down the rocky

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ILLEGAL CORPORATIONS
 President's Action in Enforcing Law Against Them. [Northwestern Christian Advocate, Chicago, May 20, 1904.]
 In holding large corporations to strict accountability to the law the president is serving the best interests of the corporations, as well as of the public, by the enforcement of the laws which are operating on an unequal basis should be compelled to conform to the law. If they cannot or will not they should go out of business. This same has been forced by the lawless conduct of their promoters and operators to do, to the great loss of the stockholders. Many formerly wealthy men are now broken in fortune because corporations with which they were connected were formed and operated in violation of law. The action of the president in enforcing the law would prevent, not promote, such losses.

THE REAL QUESTION

On the day of the issue of President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance—the day of the Maine election, by the way—the press reports noted a long visit to Judge Parker by David Bennett Hill.
 If probable, if not certain, that the two friends who "have drunk from the same canteen" throughout more than one campaign, discussed, thoroughly, one immortal saying of their well-beloved Thomas Jefferson, namely:
 "IT IS A DUE PARTICIPATION OF OFFICE IS A MATTER OF RIGHT. HOWEVER VACILLATE AND BE FILLED: THOSE BY DEATH ARE FEW; BY RESIGNATION, NONE." This is, indeed, for the Democrats, a hard saying.

Democratic Admirer Roosevelt.
 Radical Democratic newspapers are forced to admit that President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is a strenuous presentation of the issues from a Republican standpoint. Even the New York World and Denver Times commend the president's "keynote." The fact is, there is not a Democrat in the land who does not admire Mr. Roosevelt's direct way of going at things, and all would vote for him if they could at the same time retain their party organization. They will be no real regret among Democrats when Mr. Roosevelt is elected. He is ten times more popular with the mass of Democracy than Judge Parker is.

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M. C. McINTOSH, LAWYER.

Office 430 Ashland Bldg., Chicago
 Residence, Barrington.
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 PROXIES: H. WILLIAMS, EDWARD P. CARLISLE, ARNOLD H. CARR, B. BRINGTON, JR.

Gastle, Williams & Smith Attorneys at Law.

1020 22 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., south-east corner Washington and LaSalle streets.
 Tel. Main 2637. CHICAGO

R. L. PECK, LAWYER.

Residence: Office: 1001
 Palatine, Ashland Block
 Illinois, Chicago.
 Telephone Central 2331.

Balley, Hall & Spunner, Attorneys at Law.

Office: Suite 1606 Tribune Building, Chicago, Illinois.
 Telephone Central 2056.
 G. W. Spunner, Residence, Barrington, Ill. Phone 212.

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