

HUGHES and FAIRBANKS

Reasons Why You Should Vote For Hughes and Fairbanks Nov. 7

READ WHAT OTHERS THINK OF CONDITIONS

(By Congressman Rodenberg of Illinois.)

Four years ago our Democratic friends made certain direct and specific promises to the wage earners of this country. They promised the men who work in the mills, in the mines, in the factories, and on the farms—the men who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows—that if they were successful in wresting control of the Government from the Republican Party they would place upon the statute books certain economic laws which would bring increased prosperity to every American home and to every American fireside. Has that promise been kept? Has the Underwood Democratic tariff law proven a benefit or an injury to the wage earner. Has it increased or decreased his opportunities for employment? Has it directly or indirectly been the means of establishing a single new industry in any State in this Union? Has it created a market anywhere within the confines of the Republic for the only commodity that the workingman has to sell, namely, his labor? No; no—a thousand times, no! From the day that the Underwood tariff law went into effect on October 19, 1913 until the spring of 1915, when we first began to feel the stimulating effect of the tremendous orders for European war supplies, complete industrial paralysis rested like a blight upon every part of our common country. Starvation and stagnation confronted us on all sides. The mines quit working, the mills and factories closed their doors, and across their silent and smokeless chimneys was written the epitaph, "Died of an overdose of the Underwood bill." [Applause on the Republican side.]

A half million men in New York alone were compelled to patronize the bread line, and 200,000 in the city of Chicago daily visits to that one institution that always springs into existence under a Democratic administration, the free soup house.

Every railroad sidetrack in this country was filled with long strings of empty freight cars, and the rabbits built their nests and bred their young in the weeds that covered the roadbeds.

Our imports from abroad increased by leaps and bounds, and there was as much joy and rejoicing among the manufacturers of Europe as there was gloom and despair among the manufacturers of America. Our custom revenues fell off, wages were cut, dividends were passed, bank clearings decreased, credit was destroyed, and failure became the order of the day. Compared with the last year of a Republican administration the gross earnings of the railroads alone fell off more than 4½ per cent in the first year of the Wilson administration, and iron productions decreased more than 25 per cent. The steel mills of this country were reduced to 40 per cent of their normal capacity, two-fifths of all the looms in our woolen mills were idle, and \$40,000,000 of capital invested in cotton mills became unproductive, while the importation of cotton cloth from abroad almost doubled in quantity.

A vote for Hughes is a vote for permanent prosperity;

A vote for Hughes will make the name "American Citizen" something to be revered instead of an idle euphonism

The United States is approaching the greatest Industrial crisis in its history

What will the laboring man do after the war? Will he be forced to compete with the cheap labor of Europe or will he be protected from foreign competition?

A Vote For Hughes Means PROTECTION

For the Laborer;
For Our Produce;
For Our Industries

Read what great newspapers and prominent people have to say on this vital question.



ONLY HUGHES

"Industrial Preparedness" can save nation from depression, is asserted by Portland Telegram

To prepare for the approaching industrial storm we need strong men at the head of the government.

Four years more of the Democratic tariff, lack of preparation, vacillation, and sectional legislation will bring disaster. Now is the time to avert it.

Those who want the country to regain the high place she once held; those who want an administration strong at home and respected abroad, one fair alike to labor and capital and one which will protect American industries throughout the land, should help the Republican party to win.

Morrow County Republican Central Committee

Paid Advertisement by Morrow County Republican Central Committee.

READ WHAT OTHERS SAY OF CONDITIONS

(From the Eastern Press.)

New York, Sept. 28.—The total exports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1916, amounted to \$4,333,658,000. According to the New York Times, which is enthusiastically supporting President Wilson and which has made a careful study of the subject, three-fourths of these exports constitute war trade. That is, of the export trade of the United States during the year ending June 30, \$3,249,000,000 was due solely to the European war.

What does that mean?

It means that the amount received from the war trade would be more than sufficient to pay 3,000,000 workmen \$3.50 a day for an entire year of 312 days. What is to become then, of at least 3,000,000 American workmen when the end of this war cuts off this trade? Actually, a far greater number of workmen will be affected, because, of course, the sum received for war supplies was divided between material and labor, with a percentage of profit to the employer. It is a reasonable assumption in view of the character of the war exports that labor did not receive more than half of the sum paid to the United States for war supplies. Of course, some workmen received much more than \$3.50 per day. Others received less, but allowing for these variations and for the share which went for material, rent of buildings, interest on plant, wear and tear of machinery and employers' profit, it is a perfectly reasonable assumption that not less than 5,000,000 workmen were paid their entire wages out of the receipts for war materials.

Does it take a college professor or even a politician to figure out that the greatest need of this country today is industrial preparedness; that if this nation fails to take steps now to protect itself against the terrific slump in its export trade when the war ends, it will experience a period of unemployment, soup kitchens, bread lines and all the suffering and privation which come when literally millions of men are thrown out of employment and must walk the streets seeking opportunities to exchange their labor for bread? The question which the intelligent voters of this country will ask themselves is "Are we for continued watchful waiting, or for industrial preparedness?"

Among the war exports were \$173,000,000 for gunpowder; \$3,900,000 for dynamite and \$252,000,000 for other explosives; \$18,000,000 for fire arms; \$37,000,000 for cartridges; \$7,000,000 for aeroplanes; \$24,000,000 for barbed wire, used in making defenses; nearly \$100,000,000 for horses and mules; \$138,000,000 for automobiles and parts thereof. Of course the instant that peace is in sight the demand for all these things must cease. In fact, many of the contracts already awarded to American manufacturers contain a clause permitting cancellation at any time the war shall end.