

HUGHES and FAIRBANKS

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

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. William Howard Taft, Republican, President of the United States from 1909 to 1913.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, President of the United States from 1901 to 1909.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Not Wm. McKinley, Republican, President of the United States from 1897 to 1901. It was under his administration that the American people freed poor, downtrodden Cuba from the cruel yoke of Spain. We went into Cuba in the name of humanity, and added another free government to civilization and the world. Who is there now who will say that we should have stayed out of Cuba and "kept out of war"? Let the craven answer.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Grover Cleveland, Democrat, President of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and from 1893 to 1897. His sturdy Americanism and his insistence that American citizens the world over would have the full protection of this Government prevented gross indignities being offered us which would have left no alternative but war.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Benjamin Harrison, Republican, President of the United States from 1889 to 1893.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, Republicans, Presidents of the United States from 1881 to 1885.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, President of the United States from 1887 to 1891.

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, President of the United States from 1869 to 1877. Although he had as great a part as anyone, except Lincoln, in putting down the Rebellion, and was one of the world's greatest military strategists, he was the man who, after victory, begged his countrymen to "Let us have peace."

WHO "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Not Abraham Lincoln, Republican, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865. In his first inaugural address, he pleaded with those who were bent upon destroying this nation, "Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection." But the die was then cast. Seven States had already served notice that they had seceded from the Union. Lincoln's choice was between a dissolution of the Union and a Civil war. Lincoln saved the Union and struck the shackles from four million human beings. Who will not say that Lincoln should have "kept us out of war"? Let the craven answer.

WHO "HAS KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. Every President of the United States for seventy years except Lincoln and McKinley, and all with honor.

HAS MR. WILSON "KEPT US OUT OF WAR"?

Ans. On April 20, 1914, by his direction, our navy shelled and captured Vera Cruz, the principal seaport of Mexico. NINETEEN AMERICAN MARINES WERE KILLED AND SEVENTY WOUNDED. The Mexican loss was 126 killed and 195 wounded.

At the battle of Carrizal, Mexico, between our troops and those of Carranza, 23 American soldiers were killed and many wounded; Mexican loss unknown.

We are now threatened with invasion. President Wilson refuses to recall the militia from Texas. WHY? This is his answer to Governor Whitman of New York, who urged him to let the men come back to vote. Said the President:

"The militia have been used and are being used to repel invasion and are rendering service of the highest quality and most urgently needed character to their country."

If this is Peace, then should the name of Woodrow Wilson be added to the list of those who have "kept us out of war," but at a sacrifice of national honor?

There is no merit in the Wilson plea that he has kept us out of war. As a campaign slogan it is an attempt to secure votes under false pretenses—the bold operation of a political confidence game.

LET US THEN LEARN THIS LESSON: The Republican party has shown by its past achievements that it is the most capable of meeting the crises of government. It is the party of peace, progress, patriotism, prosperity and protection.

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.

MANY FORGOTTEN TARIFF PROMISES

Underwood Bill Has Failed in Every Particular.

COLD FACTS SHOW DEMOCRATIC LOW TARIFF POLICY DOES NOT WORK.

Did Not Reduce Cost of Living, Increase Foreign Business, Safeguard Industry or Collect Revenue.

When the Underwood tariff law was signed, Mr. Underwood, in a published interview at Washington, said:

"This bill will do four things:

"First, it will reduce the cost of living.

"Second, it will not disturb the business of the country.

"Third, it will increase our foreign trade.

"Fourth, it will collect revenues sufficient to run the government."

Not one of these promises has been fulfilled. The cost of living instead of going down, has gone up. From October 4, 1913, the Underwood law ran and was glorified until August 1, 1914, when half the world springing into arms revolutionized the economic condition of the entire globe.

In those 10 months, and with the Underwood law in operation, the rate of duty was about 13.62 per cent, and imports increased above the previous corresponding period by \$101,977,779, and exports sank by \$158,888,363.

The prophecy of an increased foreign trade is nullified by the figures showing that up to the beginning of the European war, notwithstanding the large increase in imports, the net shrinkage in volume of foreign business was \$56,910,564.

The last prophecy was that the Underwood bill would collect revenues sufficient to run the government.

It was to that bill, as signed by the President on the evening of October 3, 1913, that the Democracy pinned its faith. It was of that bill that Senator Simmons said on June 10, 1914:

"There will be no change in the present tariff during this administration."

"It was of that bill that Representative Underwood said on the same day:

"If Congress should attempt to change the tariff provisions relating to sugar, or any other item in the present tariff law, President Wilson would veto the measure in whatever form it might appear. I talked with the President today."

It was of that bill that Secretary Redfield said on the same day:

"The press of the country could do no greater service than to emphasize the fact that there will be no change in any feature of the tariff laws while President Wilson is in office. I talked with the President today."

It was of that bill that President Wilson said on December 8, 1915:

"The Underwood-Simmons Act is not in the slightest degree a failure."

In the year 1915 customs revenues fell \$109,104,723 below those of 1913, and a renewal of the war-revenue act was made.

The committee said in their report:

"This act was enacted as an emergency measure to cover the reductions of revenue, due mainly to the loss of customs receipts caused by the disturbing conditions resulting from the war in Europe."

For the year ending July, 1916, the customs receipts fell off as compared with 1913 to the amount of \$107,025,174. This makes for the fiscal years of 1914, 1915 and 1916, a total loss of customs revenue of \$242,701,278, and yet during these years there has been a total increase of importations above 1913 by the sum of \$330,023,275.