

der that your subscription may be acknowledged in the columns of THE WORLD.

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

I contribute.....

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Make checks and money-orders payable to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Address all communications to the Western Campaign Fund, box 2,354 New York City.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS CO-OPERATE.

The Boston "Globe" Will Receive the New England Subscriptions.

(Special to THE WORLD.)

Boston, Aug. 14.—The Globe published The World's leader, entitled "To Win the West," in full this morning, and added the following: "A notable opportunity presents itself this year for the spread of sound Democratic and tariff-reform literature throughout the land."

"This plan of campaign can be waged to advantage everywhere, but especially, perhaps, among the great agricultural population of the West."

"Every Democrat must, therefore, see the need and value of the movement started by the New York World to raise funds in the East for spreading the light of political truth in these regions."

"The field is, in truth, ripe for the harvest." A vigorous, persistent educational campaign during the next ten weeks means triumph next November.

"The Globe joins in the promotion of the plan outlined and will receive subscriptions for the Western campaign fund."

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, editor and proprietor of the Globe, subscribes \$1,000.

The "Record" Will Collect the Dollars of Pennsylvania Democrats.

(Special to THE WORLD.)

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The Record published this morning the double-column editorial of The World announcing the plan of the Western Democratic Campaign Fund, with the following introduction: "One of the important features of the coming Presidential campaign is contained in the following announcement, which will be made by The World to-morrow."

"Then, under the heading 'The Record Will Co-operate,' it said: 'The Record, acting with The World, will to-morrow open its columns for subscriptions to this fund. Its purpose is outlined in the above editorial, but the details of the project will be given in full in Monday's Record.'"

On the editorial page the Record had the following: "There is a feeling abroad among the Democracy that not only New York, Connecticut and Indiana, but also Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and perhaps other States of the great West, may with proper effort be included in the Democratic column of States this year. Acting under this conviction the New York World has opened a subscription to pay the expenses of carrying on an educational campaign in the debatable Western States. It is not proposed that New York, Connecticut nor any other close State shall be neglected. But it is contended that many of the Western States hitherto classed as Republican are fair fighting ground for the Democracy. All good Democrats and true patriots will avail themselves of the opportunity to add their contributions to the cause of political regeneration in the West; the Record will cheerfully help on the good work."

William M. Singerly, owner of the Record, contributes \$1,000.

The "Post-Dispatch" the Chief Democratic Journal of St. Louis, Joins.

(Special to THE WORLD.)

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—The plan proposed by The World to raise funds for an especially vigorous Western Democratic campaign is approved by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the following editorial published this morning: "The day Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Chicago convention the Post-Dispatch said: 'Cleveland was nominated without New York's vote and can be elected without the vote of New York. If the Democrats of the country outside of the Empire State set their hearts upon and work with a will to that end they can accomplish it. Carry New York by all means, but let it come into the column of Democratic States next November as an ornamental, but unnecessary, cap to the triumphal arch of Democracy. It is a task to which the Democracy is urged by the highest considerations of partisanship and patriotism.'"

"The Democratic campaign for the winning of the West is inaugurated to-day. It is now New York that the suggestion of an efficient and vigorous plan of campaign comes. The World, realizing the danger of depending upon one pivotal State, which must necessarily be doubtful, and recognizing the splendid possibilities for Democratic success in the West, undertakes the leadership of the task. Its strong shoulder is placed to the wheel, and with the pledged co-operation of the Post-Dispatch and other prominent Democratic papers it proposes to win this victory for the party."

"The announcement of 'this purpose, with the reasons therefor, are given, and comprehensively stated in the editorial published in another column, which appears in this morning's World. A fund is to be raised to perfect organization and conduct a campaign of education in the new doubtful States of the West—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and others—whose people have shown a strong leaning towards

Democracy, or at least opposition to latter-day Republicanism, and where there are excellent chances to win with earnest and intelligent effort."

"The World's plan appeals far more strongly to Western than to Eastern Democrats. They are already enlisted in the cause, and the promise of magnificent aid from the great Democratic newspapers and Democrats of the East will spur them to more energetic action. There are stimulus and enthusiasm, renewed vigor and inspiring hope in the proposal. The Democrats of the Western Democratic States cannot help their party at home or contribute more efficiently to national success than by helping this movement and contributing liberally to its support."

"The Post-Dispatch, in pledging its hearty co-operation to The World, feels assured it is pledging the co-operation of all Democrats of the West, and especially of Missouri."

ILLINOIS.

(From The World of Aug. 8.)

Illinois was a Democratic State from the time of its admission to the Union in 1818 until 1860.

Even in the "land-slide" of 1840 it remained true. William Henry Harrison carried the country, but the Democrats carried Illinois, and the Electoral College by 174. But Illinois gave her electoral vote to Van Buren by a popular majority of 1,700.

It was not until 1860, when the ferment of civil war was beginning and Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate, that the State turned against the Democracy.

It became Republican upon the slavery question and for thirty years remained Republican upon issues that play no part in present politics except as traditional prejudices of ever-weakening force.

In 1864 Illinois gave Lincoln a majority of 56,708. In 1868 Gen. Grant swelled this to 51,100. In 1872, Gen. Grant carried Illinois, the State gave her heaviest Republican plurality of 61,884.

Since that time the Republicans have carried the State in Presidential years as follows:

1876—Plurality..... 10,631 Majority..... 3,328
1880—Plurality..... 40,716 Majority..... 13,915
1884—Plurality..... 24,827 Majority..... 8,275
1888—Plurality..... 21,195 Majority..... 6,590

Thus at the latest Presidential election, although the Republicans won the electoral vote, their long-sustained majority was changed to a minority of 6,590.

In 1890 economic questions, well understood by the masses, were the issue for thirty years, and the State went Democratic for the first time in that period.

It is significant, too, that the Democratic pluralities in that year were heavier than the economic question was most directly and extensively involved. The Democrats won one majority and carried four in the lower house of the Legislature. They carried the State ticket by 9,847, and on the total Congressional vote—which turned exclusively upon tariff reform—they had a plurality of 29,821 and elected fourteen out of twenty Congressmen.

The 1876 Presidential election, they indicate clearly that Illinois this year is a hopefully debatable State. They point plainly to the Democratic duty of contesting it with all possible determination and persistence.

The issue of 1890 is the issue of 1892. It is better understood now than it was then. The economic question has grown in scope and importance. The conditions which made Illinois Democratic two years ago have been broadened and strengthened. An intelligent people have thought and observed. Their most vital interests are concerned in Democratic success. One Illinois Democrat is a Senator of the United States. Another is the party's candidate for Vice-President.

The twenty-four electoral votes of Illinois should be fought for and won.

WISCONSIN.

(From The World of Aug. 9.)

Wisconsin's Constitution was adopted in 1848.

Although slavery was becoming the theme of excited political discussion in and out of Congress, the tariff had been up to that time the most prominent issue of the day. The Walker tariff was passed in 1846. It was a revenue tariff and a Democratic measure. Its adoption seemed to settle the controversy and gave to the slavery question an importance in Wisconsin. The tariff was "pro-slavery" and the "free-soilers" with the Democratic party, and to the nomination in 1848 of Van Buren in opposition to Cass, the regular Democratic candidate.

In that election every State of the new West was carried by the Democrats. The voters of Wisconsin had gone from Western New York and New England, and their anti-slavery feeling was very strong. The farmers of the Northwest in the prosperous days that followed the adoption of the Walker tariff and the succeeding act of 1857 were against the party of protection. In 1854 Wisconsin gave Cass 15,001 votes. Taylor 13,747, and indicated its position on the slavery question by casting 10,418 votes for Van Buren.

In 1857 the State was still strongly Democratic, Pierce receiving 23,058 votes, while Scott had 22,240 and Hale 8,814.

In 1858 the Republican strength began to grow. The slavery issue had become clear, and dominant, and the tariff policy of the Government seemed to be definitely settled. In the Thirty-third Congress Wisconsin had a Republican Senator and two of its three Representatives were in favor of "free men" in the Territories. In 1855 the Democratic majority had gone from 15,001 to 158, while the majority for the Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge was 7,148. The result was that the office of Governor was given to the Republicans on a contest.

The party affiliations of the Northwest were about to be revolutionized. The majority for Fremont in Wisconsin was 12,608 and for Lincoln 11,000. The war came and Wisconsin remained steadfast to the truth that she had embraced in 1860.

The eruption of the Republican majorities in Congress was felt in Wisconsin as elsewhere. The Fond du Lac district had chosen a Democratic Representative in Congress in 1853. In 1854 the Milwaukee district was elected a Democrat, and in the fall of 1854 the Wisconsin district gave a third Democrat to the State's delegation.

In 1857 the Republican plurality was 18,511. In 1860 it was 61,356. In 1860, the unfortunate year which broke the Democratic advance, the Republican plurality was 29,700. In 1864 the first thirteenth year, when the Republicans carried the State, the Democratic majority in the districts was 557.

In 1868 the Democrats of the State were hopeful. In the State election of 1862 they had beaten the Republicans by a majority of 29,700. In 1864 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1868 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1872 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1876 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1880 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1884 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1888 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen. In 1892 the Democrats carried the State and had elected six of the nine Congressmen.

In 1884 the State returned to the Democratic fold and gave to Polk a majority of 3,460, and in the following year Lewis Cass entered the Senate.

The history of politics in Michigan from that time until the breaking out of the war

is very like that of Wisconsin. Several of its senators, including Lewis Cass, Alpheus Felch and Charles E. Stuart, who was Douglas's leader on the floor of the Charleston Convention, were among the most distinguished members of the body. While the State was in the hands of the Democrats, high protection policy of Clay, but when that seemed to be settled, and slavery came to the front, the people of Michigan, largely from Western New York, became ardent and steadfast Republicans.

It was their boast that the Republican party had its birth "under the oaks at Jackson," one of the first leaders of the party in the State was Zachariah Chandler, a vigorous, energetic, intense man, who held the State and inspired its people from his entrance into public life until his death, a period of thirty years. His strong personality gathered about him a body of enthusiastic young men who kept the party fresh and alert, even after it had begun to show signs of decay in other parts of the country.

The young men of Michigan reduced Lincoln's majority in 1860, giving him 10,017 over McClellan. Afterwards Grant appealed to the imaginations, and in 1872 the State gave him a majority of 49,724. In 1876 still later Garfield was their idol, and in 1880 he received a plurality of 53,890.

In the mean time, however, the Republican strength had begun to wane. During the initiation struggle of 1872-4 Senator Ferry, of Michigan, was the soft-money leader in the House, and in 1872 the State gave him a majority of 54,807. In 1876 still later Garfield was their idol, and in 1880 he received a plurality of 53,890.

The issue on which Wisconsin was Democratic in 1848 and until the slavery struggle came to the front again, and if the voters of the State are made to recognize this fact the twelve votes of Wisconsin will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson in November.

It would be a most grievous mistake if the Democrats of the State should fail to recognize this fact and carry this most precious commonwealth. The clouds of prejudice engendered by the war and by appeals to sectional passion and prejudice have been dissipated.

The issue on which Wisconsin was Democratic in 1848 and until the slavery struggle came to the front again, and if the voters of the State are made to recognize this fact the twelve votes of Wisconsin will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson in November.

MINNESOTA.

(From The World of Aug. 10.)

Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858.

From that time until 1860 it was uniformly and strongly Republican. But in 1850 the Republican vote was a small minority.

The population of Minnesota at the time of admission had been drawn almost entirely from the Northern States, chiefly New England, and in a small degree from Scandinavia.

One question then at issue in national politics was that of the extension or restriction of slavery. Upon that issue the State was naturally Republican.

The first Presidential election in which it voted was that of 1860. Slavery, with the threat of secession, had issued its ultimatum, and the North was in the mood to accept the challenge.

The Republican party, rejecting in its youth and high moral purpose, was united and strong. Opposition was divided into three factions, under the lead of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell. Minnesota gave a Republican majority of 6,330 in a total vote of 24,396.

The campaign of 1860, during which economic questions resolved themselves into problems of ways and means for the salvation of the country. All tariffs were revenue measures and war measures, and questions concerning them did not enter into political discussions. After the war the issues engaged in the Presidential election of 1860, the Republican party so strongly in the record on Presidential elections has remained unbroken, as follows:

1872—Republican majority..... 15,470
1876—Republican majority..... 20,498
1880—Republican majority..... 21,750
1884—Republican majority..... 37,633
1888—Republican majority..... 23,433
1892—Republican majority..... 21,701

In 1888 the economic issue was brought to the front for the first time. Every effort was made to break its force. The State Republican convention repudiated the high-tariff policy proclaimed in the national platform, and went into the campaign upon the assumption that the national platform declaration would be reduced to practice in legislation. Party loyalty was strong and tradition was in favor of Republicanism. Nevertheless the party majority was suddenly reduced more than one-third.

Two years later, after the extraordinary tariff policy proposed by the Chicago platform had been embodied in the McKinley tariff, the reduced Republican majority of 21,701 was changed to a Republican minority of 10,407 on the State ticket, the Republican vote being reduced from 142,492 to 88,111.

But so large a number of the opponents of Republicanism still insisted on a vote with their traditional foe, the Democracy, that the Republicans elected their State ticket by a narrow plurality of 2,267, against a plurality of 28,100 and a clear majority of more than 25,000 two years before.

The State was not to prosper long, however. Even upon State issues the tariff had voted by heavy majority against that party. In the Congressional election held at the same time the result was still more significant. There the economic issue was dominant, and of the five Congressmen elected three were Democrats and two were Republicans. The tariff had been embodied in the McKinley tariff, the reduced Republican majority of 21,701 was changed to a Republican minority of 10,407 on the State ticket, the Republican vote being reduced from 142,492 to 88,111.

It is plain that Minnesota is good fighting ground for the Democracy this year. A large majority of its people are with the Democrats on the issue of tariff reform. They are chiefly farmers. They are intelligent beyond the common. They see clearly the evil effects of a high tariff upon their prosperity. Even their great manufacturing industry—mining—is in no way helped by the tariff, but on the contrary is crippled by the exclusion of cheap iron and steel from the market, which would naturally come.

Nearly all of the voters opposed to Republicanism are of one mind on the real issue of the campaign, and the Republicans themselves have shown their appreciation of the fact by nominating a pronounced tariff reformer for Governor. It only remains to unite the majority by fusion or otherwise, upon a single electoral ticket, and prosecute the campaign of education with vigor to win this traditional Republican but strongly tariff-reform State. To make the strongest possible effort is more than politics. It is a duty.

IOWA.

(From The World of Aug. 12.)

Iowa became a State in 1846.

In the Presidential election of 1848 and 1852 the two great parties of that time almost exactly divided the vote. The Democrats winning by the narrow pluralities of 1,009 and 303.

The people of Iowa were mainly natives of Northern and Western States, and when the Republican party was first chosen, the State was presented in 1856 Fremont, the first Republican candidate, won the State's electoral vote by a plurality of 7,784, which was not quite a majority. In 1860 Mr. Lincoln had a plurality of 12,487, and a clear majority over the combined vote of the three opposing candidates. From that time to this the Republican party has carried the Presidential elections, as follows:

1864—Republican plurality..... 39,479
1868—Republican plurality..... 46,339
1872—Republican plurality..... 60,939
1876—Republican plurality..... 72,833
1880—Republican plurality..... 78,059
1884—Republican plurality..... 10,773
1888—Republican plurality..... 31,711

Notwithstanding this remarkable overturn of political sentiment, the Republicans carried the State for their candidate for Supreme Court Judge in 1881, on a light vote, by a plurality of 43,130.

This year the State's party has nominated Charles H. Van Wyck for Governor. He was United States Senator from Nebraska from 1881 to 1887 and distinguished himself while in that body by his opposition to monopolies and the tariff. It is expected that the Democrats will renominate Gov. Boyd, who was elected in 1888 by a majority of 10,000.

There seems to be hardly a doubt that the Republican electoral ticket can be defeated in Nebraska by a union of all the opposition forces. As the Democrats have the larger part of the fusion vote it is natural that they should expect a union on their electoral ticket, but the first step of the two parties, each of which cast a larger vote than the Republican party in 1890, is to unite.

In this way the electoral vote can be taken away from the Republican party. No effort should be spared to bring about fusion, and after that is accomplished, to win a victory over the party that is existing for the benefit of trusts and monopolies.

The right electoral vote of Nebraska should not and need not be cast for Mr. Harrison.

KANSAS.

(From The World of Aug. 15.)

Kansas has been a Republican State by overwhelming pluralities ever since its admission to the Union, and in the last Presidential election the plurality was the heaviest ever recorded in its history. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the ten electoral votes of that State will be counted against the Republicans this year because of the fact that all the forces in opposition are likely to be united.

In the Congressional election of 1880 the Republican vote was 115,025, while the opposition carried by a majority of 17,000, showing the Republicans to be in the minority by 64,514.

than 5,000, when represented Democratic sentiment upon the main issue of tariff reform.

This year there is grave dissatisfaction among Iowa Republicans. That party has hitherto so far satisfied the prohibition sentiment that it has not been a political party in the two parties suggested, or by a determined fight for a straight Democratic ticket, will be decided by the Democratic Convention next week.

The more cautious Democratic leaders favor fusion if the Alliance Convention now in session offers fair terms, in order to make the State a Democratic State, and to elect a Republican Governor. The Alliance Convention is now in session, and the Democratic Convention will be held in the fall.

Whether this shall be accomplished by a fusion with the Farmers' Alliance upon an electoral ticket composed of nine Democrats and five Alliance members, or by the election of a straight Democratic ticket, will be decided by the Democratic Convention next week.

NEBRASKA.

(From The World of Aug. 13.)

Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1864.

From that time until 1860 it was uniformly and strongly Republican. But in 1850 the Republican vote was a small minority.

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(From The World of Aug. 15.)

campaign. A fusion has been made which promises to be successful. The Democrats have nominated no electoral ticket, but will support that of the People's party, while the Congressmen and State officers a compromise division has been made.

At a meeting on Friday night were taken to perfect the fusion, but the prohibition candidates wherever it was likely to appear, and by establishing closer relations between the two General Committees.

Separately neither the Democrats nor the People's party could expect to win on an electoral ticket. United they can hardly fail to elect a Governor, and perhaps they will elect a People's party man, and elected they will cast the vote of the State or Weaver. To the Democrats the victory is assured in Kansas. No effort should be spared to make that result certain.

A SUMMING-UP.

(From The World of Aug. 14.)

The time for action has come.

A situation confronts the Democracy which must be met and mastered. An opportunity awaits which must be seized and utilized.

New York is a doubtful State at best. More than 1,500,000 votes for the idealist electors will be cast in this State on the 8th of November. Who will carry the result will depend on the result of the election of 1892. Harrison's plurality in 1888 was only 13,002. The assumption that either can carry a plurality in 1892 is absurd. Conditions and men's minds may change between now and November and give to the one or the other an overwhelming majority. But this is not the question. The question is every reason to believe that New York will remain to the day of election a doubtful State.

To blind ourselves to this obvious fact would serve only to cripple the party in its struggle for supremacy. To stake all upon New York is no worse than folly, because it is not necessary.

There is hope in the great West. Intelligent, resolute and persistent effort may change that hope to practical certainty. The Democratic canvass based upon opposition to plutocratic rule and the excessive taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. The people are ready to be led. The truth is, they proved this in 1890. Illinois stamped upon the Republican policy of protection for monopoly with an opposition majority of nearly 30,000. Nebraska with Kansas 50,000, Wisconsin with 30,000, Missouri with 22,000, Minnesota with 14,000 and Iowa with 10,000. In 1876 Mr. Hayes had a clear majority of 14,000, and not an election was held in the State until 1880 in which the prevailing party did not triumph by a majority over all. Garfield's plurality was 26,450 and his majority more than 22,000.

Nebraska was not felt in this State as a political party until 1880. It was then that Nebraska were Republicans, and the State administration was satisfactory to the agricultural interest. In 1880 the greenbackers cast a vote of 3,050, and in the next Presidential election there was a fusion