

# CASH INCOME FROM FARMS

## Effect of Republican Policies in the Corn Belt and Wheat Growing States.

# VALUE OF LANDS GREATLY INCREASED

## Prices of Cereals in "Lean" and "Fat" Years—Market Demand Affected by Action of National Administration—Rise in Values.

It has been quite customary for Democratic writers and speakers to attribute the extraordinary prosperity of the last eight years to Providence, and to deny that the Republican party could be especially allied with Providence.

In answer to this contention President Roosevelt, in one of his campaign speeches in 1900, made the witty remark that the Democratic party had "fused with about everything except Providence."

In relation to the remarkable increase in the agricultural prosperity of the United States during the years of the Republican rule subsequent to the last Democratic administration (1885-1897), it is the Democratic policy to sneeringly ask if the Republican party produced the bountiful crops, or had anything to do with the droughts, the rust, or other influences bullishly affecting the prices of commodities the farmer had to sell. Such sneering remarks, however, cannot suppress the fact that while there have been many vicissitudes during the last eight years in crop conditions, yet there has all this time been a more or less steady and big increase in the cash income from American farms.

In 1901, for instance, owing to hot winds and drought, there was a lean year in corn, and yet the farmers of the United States got \$921,555,768 for their corn that Republican year as against \$491,000,997 for their corn of the Democratic year 1896, which was a "fat year," as regards naturally splendid crop conditions, but a lean year indeed, as regards prices. The Republican year 1901 was thus a year in which prosperity for the Corn Belt farmers was preserved, despite a great natural disaster to the corn crop, while the Democratic year 1896 was a year in which there was no prosperity in the Corn Belt despite the especially bountiful size of the corn crop.

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**Dollar Wheat vs. Fifty Cent Wheat.**  
AT THE PRESENT WRITING THE CASH PRICE OF WHEAT AT CHICAGO IS ABOUT \$1.10. In August, 1903, it was 77 1/2 to 90 1/2 cents; in August, 1902, it was 68 1/2 to 76 cents; in August, 1901, it was 65 1/2 to 77 cents; in August, 1900, it was 7 1/2 to 76 1/2 cents; in August, 1899, it was 69 to 74 1/2 cents; in August, 1898, it was 65 1/2 to 75 cents; in August, 1897, it was 53 1/2 to \$1.07; in August, 1896, it was 53 to 68 1/2 cents; IN AUGUST, 1894, IT WAS 51 1/2 TO 58 1/2 CENTS.

**How the Increment is Earned.**  
The value of the crop produced during a particular season tends to regulate the value of the capital (the land) from which they are produced, just like the dividends which different securities which pay them. Henry George has spoken of the "unearned increment" that has arisen from the appreciation in land values. But while the agricultural history of the United States for the last eight years has shown an enormous amount of this "increment," yet to say it has been "unearned" is a rank injustice to the farmers who have so operated with Providence to produce the crops on which not only land values, but the national prosperity is based from year to year.

**Steady Gains in Value.**  
The following tables show how steady have been the gains in cash values of staple crops, despite fluctuations from year to year in size of crops:

CORN.	Production.	Total Value.
Totals—1903.	2,244,176,925	552,868,801
1902.	2,525,948,312	1,017,017,349
1901.	1,522,519,891	921,555,768
1900.	2,102,102,516	751,250,034
1899.	2,078,143,433	629,210,110
1898.	1,924,184,660	552,023,428
1897.	1,902,967,933	501,072,952
1896.	2,283,875,165	491,006,967
1895.	2,151,138,580	544,985,534
1894.	1,212,730,852	551,719,192
1893.	1,619,496,131	591,625,627
1892.	1,628,464,000	612,146,630

**OATS.**  
Totals—1903. 784,094,199. 297,061,995  
1902. 987,842,712. 395,554,852  
1901. 736,808,724. 293,058,777  
1900. 736,808,724. 293,058,777  
1899. 809,125,089. 208,069,233  
1898. 796,177,713. 198,167,975  
1897. 730,906,643. 184,405,364  
1896. 698,707,869. 147,574,719  
1895. 707,246,494. 132,429,447  
1894. 824,443,537. 123,655,098  
1893. 692,036,928. 214,816,920  
1892. 638,854,850. 187,576,092  
1891. 601,035,000. 200,253,611

**Per Capita Consumption of Wheat Increases.**  
The Republican policy of building up the manufacturers of the United States—of placing the factory beside the farm—accounts for the broader and better market the farmer during the last eight years has been steadily getting for his products. This is noticeable in the case of practically everything he has to sell—increasing consumption making prices relatively better no matter what the size of his crops.

**RYE.**  
Totals—1903. 29,363,416. 15,932,871  
1902. 33,630,592. 17,080,703  
1901. 30,384,830. 16,909,742  
1900. 23,995,927. 12,295,417  
1899. 23,961,741. 12,214,118  
1898. 25,957,522. 11,875,350  
1897. 27,393,324. 12,229,447  
1896. 24,309,047. 9,969,769  
1895. 27,210,070. 11,964,828

**Wheat and wheat flour retained for home consumption:**

Year.	Total Bushels.	Per Capita Bushels.
1890.	381,120,333	6.09
1891.	293,080,684	4.59
1892.	386,767,724	5.94
1893.	324,431,470	4.80
1894.	232,815,041	3.44
1895.	316,344,305	4.53
1896.	340,538,979	4.83
1897.	282,001,700	3.95
1898.	313,021,235	4.29
1899.	452,470,332	6.20
1900.	311,220,920	4.74
1901.	304,173,421	3.95
1902.	313,792,741	6.50

**HAY.**  
Totals—1903. 61,305,940. 556,376,880  
1902. 59,857,576. 542,036,394  
1901. 59,110,906. 445,538,870  
1900. 56,665,756. 411,929,187  
1899. 66,376,920. 398,060,647  
1898. 60,694,876. 401,890,728  
1897. 59,282,158. 388,145,014  
1896. 47,078,541. 898,185,616

### POTATOES.

Total—1903.	Production.	Total Value.
1902.	347,427,880	81,338,044
1901.	284,652,787	134,111,436
1900.	210,926,897	90,811,167
1899.	228,783,232	80,328,832
1898.	192,306,328	79,574,772
1897.	164,015,964	80,643,559
1896.	252,234,340	72,182,550
1895.	207,237,470	78,981,901

**A Lesson in Potatoes.**  
The last annual report of Secretary Stone, of the Chicago Board of Trade, makes some significant remarks regarding these steady gains in the cash value of our crops. It says:  
"Our production of wheat in 1903 aggregated 637,822,000 bushels; of corn, 2,244,177,000 bushels; of oats, 784,094,000 bushels; of rye, 29,363,416 bushels; of barley, 131,861,000 bushels, showing a total yield of the principal cereals of 5,000,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but the value was \$17,527,000 greater, showing the largest valuation recorded in any year, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT OF 1896."  
The farm value of the chief cereals, of hay and of potatoes, raised in 1903 amounted to \$2,417,750,450. The crop of wheat was 322,110,000 bushels less than that of the preceding year, but its farm value was \$20,841,000 greater; its valuation was in excess of the value of the crop of any year excepting that of 1901.

# UNLIKE DEMOCRATS

## FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF REPUBLICANS NEVER SHADY.

**Sale of Philippine Bonds to a Western Bank, the Highest Bidder—Democratic Deal with the Belmont Syndicate Riddled.**  
The fourth installment of the \$5,000,000 of Philippine bonds was taken at 101.41 by the Western National Bank of Oklahoma City, whose bid for the bonds was the highest. The fact that a western bank should outbid leading institutions of Wall street for these bonds suggests how the West is rapidly gaining in financial power and importance. No western bank would have dared to bid for such a large issue of bonds without being perfectly satisfied that it could find a broad market for them among local investors. The old financial problem of the West was to get money from the East. The present problem of the West is to find good channels for the investment of its own money.

By a transaction such as this we find investors in the Southwest becoming creditors of the Philippine Islands. In other words, they are lending some of the fruits of their own prosperity under the Republican rule to help along the prosperity of our nation's wards in the Philippines. The security which gives the whole government over the Philippines, to lives and property, trade and industry, makes the credit of the islands good, so that investors are quite willing to pay a premium for Philippine bonds. If the United States government were not sovereign over the Philippines, the owners of the islands would not be able to float bonds even at a discount, hence many needed improvements for the islands could not be carried out. Were the Democratic party to be successful in the election of next year, the sale of Philippine bonds would doubtless see a quick slump in their market value.

**Notorious Democratic Deal.**  
It is the Republican policy in the case of necessary issues of bonds, like the war loan of 1898 and this Philippine bond issue, to sell the bonds by popular subscription or by public competitive bidding for them. This gives the whole people an equal chance, and all sections of the country an equal chance, to secure them for investment and to realize whatever profit their ultimate appreciation may bring. Under the Democratic plan, as followed during the last Cleveland administration, the government ignored the small investors, and had no use for any financial institution west of Wall street.

For instance, on Feb. 18, 1895, the Democratic Secretary of the Treasury signed a contract with a New York syndicate for the selling of \$2,425,000 per cent bonds. These bonds the syndicate sold to the public for \$5,116,244, clearing a profit for itself, out of the transaction, of nearly \$3,000,000. The price at which the bonds were sold to the syndicate was equivalent to 104 1/2, when the existing United States four per cent bonds, with less than half as long a time to run, were bringing 111 on the market. The syndicate dictated to the government the terms of the deal. ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THAT SYNDICATE, AUGUST BELMONT, THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL ADVISER AND BACKER OF ALTON B. PARKER FOR PRESIDENT.

# WHY ALL'S WELL IN KANSAS.

## It is Because of Sound Money and the Protective Policy.

Few people realize how or why the condition of Kansas is watched with such solicitude throughout the country—especially in the Western States. The fact is indisputable that there is something about its climate, the mercantile disposition of its people and the conditions of life in Kansas that make it a sort of barometer for the rest of the country. When there is anything serious on the matter with Kansas it is certain that all is not exactly right with her neighbors. When there is a drought in Kansas there is apt to be a mighty thirst in all the region west of the Mississippi. When the rains and sunshine bless Kansas with bountiful harvests and the cyclone and grasshopper give her a wild berth, the fatness is apt to extend beyond her borders and fill the land with reason for rejoicings and content.

When Providence frowns on Kansas the heart of the nation is usually sorrowful for her—and for itself.  
When Providence smiles on Kansas the rest of us generally bid an avowal to melancholy.  
Therefore Senator Fairbanks did well, in opening the Republican campaign at Marion, Kan., Sept. 1, to remind his auditors of the change that had come over their prospects since the days when the whole land rang with the cry, "What's the matter with Kansas?" Happily he was able to proclaim, if not from the house tops, at least to the telegraph operators for dissemination throughout the nation, that "All's well in Kansas."

Swiftly he drew the picture of the conditions as they existed eight years ago, "Kansas was suffering from the effects of Democratic administration. The interests of her agriculture languished. Her crops rotted in the field or were marketed at unremunerated prices." And much more to the same effect. Then he pointed out the prosperity of the present, without need to recapitulate the blessings that good crops, good prices, good government and sound money showered upon Kansas as from an exhaustless urn. "During the last seven years," he said, "no one has shared the prosperity which has come to the country in a fuller degree than the farmers of Kansas." And he illustrated the prosperity of the State by the increase in her bank deposits "from \$33,000,000 in 1895 to over \$80,000,000 in 1903." As a matter of exact record it might be well to say that the bank deposits in Kansas increased from \$30,220,487 in 1896 to \$84,655,110, or 180 per cent, while those of the whole country increased from \$211,828,333 to \$540,649,702, or slightly under 134 per cent.

Would the reader know how all this wonderful prosperity came to Kansas? It was through her own industry stimulated and protected by the sound economic and monetary policies of the Republican party.

In 1895 corn on the farms of Kansas was bringing 18 cents a bushel; last year, according to the report of the Depart-

ment of Agriculture, it brought 36 cents or exactly double as much.

In 1895 the price of wheat on the Kansas farm was 51 cents per bushel; last year, according to the same authority, it was 71 cents.

In 1895 the price of oats on the Kansas farm was 17 cents; last year it was 20—a case where 30 cents was a joke which the Kansan appreciated clear down to his boots.

During this period freight rates on wheat per 100 pounds from Atchison, Kan., to Chicago were reduced from 24 to 19 cents, and on rye, barley, corn and oats from 20 to 16 cents.

In 1893 the revenue of the railways per passenger per mile in the territory of which Kansas is the center was 2.275 cents; in 1902 it had fallen to 2.236 cents. In the same period the railroad revenue from freight in the same territory had fallen from 1.161 cents per ton per mile to 0.978 cents.

There are good times in Kansas because of good government, good crops, good prices, increasing manufactures and declining rates for transporting the fruits of the world; and when there are good times in Kansas there is little occasion for discontent throughout the rest of the Union.

# FARM WAGES.

## Figures as to Rates Paid in England and the United States.

The August Labor Gazette, a government publication issued monthly by the British Board of Trade, gives an interesting account of the half-yearly agricultural hires at Whitstable, 1901, for the counties of Cumberland, Westmorland and North Lancashire, which affords an instructive view of the rates paid farm hands in England. The official report prepared for the department states that "the supply of male farm servants was fairly plentiful, owing partly to the slackness of employment in other industries," but that "wages showed a downward tendency in the case of men, but women were scarce and their wages were well maintained."

The following were the rates generally agreed upon for the half year—

per six months with board.	per six months without board.
Best men (with board).....	\$7.00 to \$10.00
Second class men.....	5.00 to 7.00
Youths and boys.....	2.00 to 3.00
Second class women.....	5.00 to 7.00
Second class girls.....	2.00 to 3.00

These rates have been slightly increased in the transcription from English to American, and even at the rate of \$5 per month, but they afford a clear and authoritative exhibit of what British farm hands are receiving by which every intelligent American farm hand can compare the wages he receives.

Without laboring the number of men employed in each class and at varying rates therein it is, of course, impossible to arrive at an average rate of compensation. But with \$100 per half year for the highest and \$50 for the lowest of the second-class men it is evident that the yearly average for male farm hands exclusive of youths and boys in Great Britain cannot be much, if any, above \$150 a year, while the average for women would be somewhere around \$100.

# NOT AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY

## The People Know Roosevelt, and Admire and Respect Him.

President Roosevelt is not an unknown quantity to the American people. He is personally well known to a vast number of voters in every part of the country. In New York he is familiar to the sight of a great majority of the people of that great city. Throughout his own State the same is true. In Boston he is as much at home as in New York, for Harvard is his alma mater. Throughout New England he is recognized as the representative and exponent of the ideals which have ruled the cradle of American liberty from the landing of the Pilgrim fathers.

And his native of the Empire State, this graduate from the famous New England university is even more frequently admired and beloved in the West—the far West—and the middle West, than he is in the East. And this fact is not a matter of accident. It is the West unswayed by sectional bias, as it is, but the national feeling of a young, virile people. A people who recognize a man when they see him!

During the McKinley campaign of 1900, Roosevelt, as candidate for Vice President, visited almost every Western State and territory. He spoke to immense crowds, and won friends by thousands by his straightforward, self-controlled, dignified utterances, and his manly, generous personality.

Toward the end of the campaign the national committee was overwhelmed by requests for speeches by Roosevelt in all parts of the country. It was a physical impossibility for him to accept one-fourth of the engagements to speak that were urged upon him.

In Chicago, where, on his return from the West, he addressed a great crowd at the Coliseum, he was received with the utmost exhibition of enthusiasm. His speech was calm, forceful, logical and convincing, a contrast to the frantic efforts of ordinary speakers.

Contrary to the expectations of people who had derived their ideas from the comic supplements, and other pictorial atrocities of the yellow press, Mr. Roosevelt's utterances were characterized by a steadfast adherence to the main questions at issue in the campaign, and whereas he said before the stamp of original thought, broad experience and study, and the most conscientious sense of responsibility. There was no ranting, no personal abuse, no wild statements or strange imaginings, in any of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches, and there was no posing. He stood before his great audiences dignified, collected and amply able to take care of himself—an American gentleman. In language, in bearing, in all that he said and did, there was what made friends for him of all who came within the sound of his voice.

President Roosevelt has visited the Pacific coast since his assumption of the presidency, and there, as well as throughout his journey from and back to the capital, he has met with the warmest and most enthusiastic reception. He met and talked with hundreds of his fellow citizens, in every occupation, in every stage and state of society, from the cowboy to college president. He saw and spoke to and was cheered by thousands upon thousands of men, women and children. President Roosevelt is a stranger to no people of the United States. He knows them. They know him. And they understand each other.

# PLAIN ENGLISH.

## It Comes from Oyster Bay and Applies to the New York World.

Sept. 1, according to a newspaper dispatch of that date, Secretary Loeb gave out a typewritten statement denying a story printed in the New York World to the effect that J. Pierpont Morgan has recently conferred with Mr. Roosevelt concerning the campaign. "It is as follows:  
The story in the World about the visit of Mr. Morgan to the President at Oyster Bay is a lie from beginning to end. Neither Mr. Morgan nor the New York representative of Mr. Morgan has seen the President recently, and neither has he conferred with Mr. Roosevelt concerning the campaign. "It is as follows:  
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