

# COAL FIGURES AID THE PARTY

Comparison of Administrations Shows Prosperity Means Republicanism.

DEMOCRATS BRING HARD TIMES

Stagnation Prevailed While Cleveland Sat in the Executive Chair.

Wages of Miners Are More Than Doubled During the Preceding Year.

Statistics on the coal industry of the State of Illinois, comparing conditions existing under Republican administrations with the situation under Democratic rule, aptly illustrate the prosperity that invariably accompanies Republican management. We furnish herewith figures covering a period of a dozen years, which form a striking contrast between the effects of Republican and Democratic tariff policies. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, most of which is included in President Harrison's administration, the coal statistics for Illinois are as follows:

Year.	Miners Employed.	Tons Produced.
1883.....	35,260	19,949,594
1884.....	35,110	20,072,738
1885.....	35,177	20,335,319
1886.....	37,630	21,929,890
1887.....	37,827	23,033,000
1888.....	38,748	24,221,327
1889.....	38,748	24,414,402
1890.....	38,748	24,414,402
1891.....	38,748	24,414,402
1892.....	38,748	24,414,402
1893.....	38,748	24,414,402
1894.....	38,748	24,414,402
1895.....	38,748	24,414,402
1896.....	38,748	24,414,402
1897.....	38,748	24,414,402

A study of this table shows that during Cleveland's administration there was not only no increase of output, but actually a loss. But this is not the worst feature. Compared with the last year of the Harrison administration there was a decrease of wages, during these four years, of 35.5 per cent. In Harrison's last year the miners earned \$10,632,000, while in Cleveland's last year their aggregate earnings were only \$7,521,527. With scanty work and lessened wages, the miner had to bear his share of suffering in one of the worst panics this country has ever seen.

Since's Output Nearly Doubled. In 1897 McKinley was elected, and since his inauguration the production again of a protective policy the country has enjoyed a period of good wages and prosperity. Instead of remaining stagnant, the coal industry has prospered by leaps and bounds, until the output of the state has nearly doubled. Instead of a reduced number of miners, there are now more than 15,000 more employed than there were six years ago. Wages are fully 50 per cent higher in Illinois coal mines now than they were in 1897. These statistics may be clearly tabulated as follows:

Year.	Miners Employed.	Tons Produced.
1893.....	35,260	19,949,594
1894.....	35,110	20,072,738
1895.....	35,177	20,335,319
1896.....	37,630	21,929,890
1897.....	37,827	23,033,000
1898.....	38,748	24,221,327
1899.....	38,748	24,414,402
1900.....	38,748	24,414,402
1901.....	38,748	24,414,402
1902.....	38,748	24,414,402
1903.....	38,748	24,414,402
1904.....	38,748	24,414,402
1905.....	38,748	24,414,402
1906.....	38,748	24,414,402
1907.....	38,748	24,414,402

Organization Only Incidental. This increase in the number of men employed and in the wages received was largely due to the policy of the Republican party, favoring American industries. Opponents of the Republican policy, and the radical element among the miners themselves, try to deceive miners into believing that the improvement referred to was due exclusively to the miners' labor organization. We would not deny that much good was done by the organization, much more perhaps than is generally realized, but the main purpose of an organization is to secure a more equitable division of profits, and where there are no profits there can be no division of them. If there are profits, and then let there be an equitable division of these. A labor organization does not of itself increase the demand for coal. This demand can arise only when the industries of the country are in operation, and call for coal supplies; and they can be in operation only when through the application of judicious national policies, they can run with a profit. Republican policies enable industries to operate at a profit, Democratic policies put them at a disadvantage.

To show that the improved condition of the coal miners of this state is not exclusively due to their organization, as is claimed, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that the miners' organization was no stronger in 1893 than it was in 1897, and yet that in the former year wages were 35 per cent higher than in the latter. This proves that for a labor organization to be successful the policy of the government must be liberal and to create a demand for labor. The

# DRUGGIST'S TROUBLES

"I had Theodore's Black-Draught a good medicine for liver disease, and it cured me. I had the medicine with me. It had the name of THEODORE'S BLACK-DRAUGHT, W. Va.

"If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Theodore's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine from the medicinal herbs, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile.

Theodore's Black-Draught will cleanse the bowels of impurities and strengthen the kidneys. A torpid liver invites catarrhs, biliousness, chills and fever and all manner of sickness and contagion. Weak kidneys result in Bright's disease which claims as many victims as consumption. A 25-cent package of Theodore's Black-Draught should always be kept in the house.

"I used Theodore's Black-Draught for my liver and it cured me. I had the medicine with me. It had the name of THEODORE'S BLACK-DRAUGHT, W. Va.

"If your liver does not act regularly go to your druggist and secure a package of Theodore's Black-Draught and take a dose tonight. This great family medicine from the medicinal herbs, stirs up the torpid liver and causes a healthy secretion of bile.

# THEODORE'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

Republican policies do this, and the Democratic policy do not. Wage Fund is Doubled. Let it be remembered that as the result of the Democratic tariff the output of coal in this state in the Cleveland years averaged less than in 1892-1893, and that the miners' wages fell from \$10,632,000 in 1893 to \$7,521,527 in 1897. Then contrast these four years of stagnation with the succeeding four years under McKinley and under Republican policies. The coal output of the state increased over 6,000,000 tons from 1897 to 1901; and what is most important, the wages increased from \$7,521,527 to \$14,147,402 annually.

Other conditions considered, it is safe to say that the miners' wage fund was more than doubled in McKinley's four years. Nor did the improvement stop there. During the last few years, and since McKinley's lamentable death, the coal output is 25,000,000 tons more a year, and the number of miners employed about 10,000 more, than in Cleveland's last year, while the wage fund is nearly three times as great. In 1897 we had a wage fund of \$7,521,527 to divide among 35,260 miners, while in 1903 we had a wage fund of \$14,147,402 to divide among 49,844 miners, making an average fund 72.5 per cent higher under Roosevelt than it was under Cleveland, and giving work to 14,176 more men.

# JOYS OF THE MISSIONARY.

Maned For Drought, the Chinese beat us in the West. Mrs. H. T. Ford of the China Inland Mission, Talking, writes to the London Daily News: "I told you in my last letter about the country people blaming us for keeping the rain off. They were boiling little paste figures (of us) in a great pot on a fire in the street, old women saying over it: "Four from seven homes and water from eight! Five from nine homes, both the foreign devils! Prayers down, and 1000 will die; Turn them up, and all will die." The words rhyme in Chinese and sound very fine. It is cheerful for us, isn't it? But now the rain has come I expect there will be a respite. Indeed, I heard yesterday that we were to be killed in three years."

Closing another week's work in southern Illinois, Mr. Denzen reported satisfactory conditions in all of the counties he has visited. His meetings have been largely attended and enthusiastic. The farmers in the country through which he has been passing are pleased with the crops and prices. The party is united and Mr. Denzen has not found any defection from Republican ranks in any of the counties. The good impression left by Mr. Denzen is making votes for the party in every county visited.—Kewanee Star-Courier.

He (Denzen) made a very favorable impression here, both personally and as a candidate for a high office, and was the common talk after the meeting that Mr. Denzen made votes for himself and the whole ticket, Saturday. There were many Democrats in the crowd, but they were probably had no more interested persons in the whole audience.—Carbondale Free Press.

His (Denzen's) argument is forcible and decisive. He does not indulge in flights of oratory nor high-sounding phrases, but deals with cold facts in a most interesting manner. For forty minutes he held the audience in a breathless stillness, something remarkable at so late an hour.—Marion Leader.

From the hearty welcome the Hon. Charles R. Denzen is receiving at the hands of Republicans in southern Illinois, his election over Stringer will exceed 100,000.—Illinois Idem.

# REPUBLICANS MUST ELECT CONGRESSMEN

Absolute Necessity Exists for Party to Retain Control of House.

BABCOCK SOUNDS WARNING NOTE

Fears That Over-Confidence of Republicans May Result in Inactivity.

Such Condition Might Prove Disastrous to the Administration of National Affairs at Washington.

Local campaign managers should take heed of the necessity for active endeavor in behalf of the congressional ticket. This is the word that comes out from the headquarters of the Republican national congressional committee, where Republican over-confidence in the campaign has cropped out in a most telling way. A Democratic majority in the next house of congress would be nothing short of a disaster—declared by some, even, more to be dreaded than a Democratic president.

With the opposition in control of the house, the hands of the Republican president and Republican president would be completely tied. As most legislation originates in the house, the majority party in that body would have credit for every commendable act that became a law, even if such measures were passed by the solid Republican vote, aided by a few Democratic realists who declined to respond to the party task. The administration policy on every important proposition would be antagonized and the president and his cabinet harassed at every turn, to say nothing of the disquietude that would prevail in business circles through fear of Democratic electricity.

Representative Joseph W. Babcock of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican national congressional committee, has sounded a warning of the possibilities of inactivity because of over-confidence. Mr. Babcock figures that the loss of fifteen districts in the whole United States might give the Democracy control of the house. For this reason it is apparent that Republicans in every district in Illinois should look well to it that the congressional candidates receive proper support. Even if a district is normally Republican it must not be taken for granted that the party nominee will be elected without an effort.

Representative Babcock's Warning. In a discussion of the possibilities of the coming congressional elections, Mr. Babcock said:

"In 1898, after McKinley had been triumphantly elected two years before, and in the excitement of war time, we carried the house by a bare majority of thirteen, which is plenty to work with when you get to legislation, but is altogether too close for comfort when you are running a campaign. In 1900 we ran our majority up to thirty-eight. Two years ago we dropped down to about thirty, where the majority now stands, making allowance for vacancies.

"If the Democratic party carry fifteen districts which are now represented by Republicans, they will wipe out our majority in the house entirely. You can readily see that in the natural course of events, without regard to the campaign work to be done by either party, the chances favor the Democrats. With an election here we would probably elect Roosevelt and lose the house.

"If nothing more was done, and the Republicans remain in the fatal dream of over-confidence, we will lose not only the house but the president, too. If we get right down to work and keep things hot from now until election, we can carry both the president and the house of representatives, but we can't do it by sitting around in our chairs and telling everybody that the election is a cinch."

He (Denzen) made a very favorable impression here, both personally and as a candidate for a high office, and was the common talk after the meeting that Mr. Denzen made votes for himself and the whole ticket, Saturday. There were many Democrats in the crowd, but they were probably had no more interested persons in the whole audience.—Carbondale Free Press.

From the hearty welcome the Hon. Charles R. Denzen is receiving at the hands of Republicans in southern Illinois, his election over Stringer will exceed 100,000.—Illinois Idem.

for laws to assist him in managing the affairs of the United States at home and abroad as the Republicans think they ought to be managed.

"I should show less the tendency and still keep control of both branches of congress we should have the initiative in all legislation and would have to meet only the veto power of the Democratic president, which, of course, he would be afraid to use indiscriminately. For this reason I repeat that the serious events of this country have more to fear from Democratic house of representatives than from a Democratic president.

"There are at least twenty-five districts," concluded the chairman, "scattered all over the country from one corner to the other, which the Republicans would lose if they allowed the election to go by default or went to sleep with the idea that hard campaign work was not necessary. "I feel confident that we can carry the house, but it can be done only by an unusually active campaign in every doubtful district. With the chances against us at the outset before any work is done, we cannot afford to miss a single doubtful district where hard work would save it, and I want to warn the active working Republicans of the country that they should get their feet set and see it that President Roosevelt and the foreign and domestic policies of the Republican party are backed up by a Republican working majority in the house."

# FIGHT AGAINST OVER-CONFIDENCE

Only Fear of Republican Losses Is Through Feeling of Certainty That Prevails.

The fight that is being waged by the Republicans in Illinois this fall is a peculiar one, but it can be done only by a direct fight against the over-confidence of members and active workers in its own party, rather than against the Democracy. Indeed, the party has much more to fear from the feeling of absolute safety that prevails among Republicans all over the state than from any possibility of a defeat sustained upon the Republican plurality by the opposition. History shows us that at not infrequent intervals political offices that were considered absolutely safe for the Republican nominee have been lost through default, friends of the candidate neglecting to go to the polls simply because they were confident that their individual votes were not needed.

Republican voters everywhere must look to it that no such accident occurs in November. Even where the normal Republican majority is so overwhelming as to preclude the possibility of defeat, it is the duty of the workers to see that every vote is recorded, if for no other purpose than the influence a heavy majority will have in other portions of the state and nation, even after election.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican National Congressional committee has expressed a fear that the Republicans may lose control of the national house of representatives in the coming election. Mr. Babcock is not a cranker, and he is not attempting to frighten more liberal contributors and corresponding members. He simply appreciates the danger resulting from the general feeling of security in a continuation of Republican political successes and corresponding national property. Unless the great mass of voters can be brought to realize the fact that every ballot counts it is not surprising that the Republicans are in a wretched state of mind in the house of congress may be materially reduced, if not entirely wiped out, even though an overwhelming per cent of the voters are strongly in favor of a continuation of the existing regime.

Vote. It is your burden duty to exercise the privilege of suffrage granted you under the constitution; as much so as it is the duty of the state to protect your property and person. Do not ignore your duty.

# PRIMARY LAW ASKED FOR

In his address before the people, Mr. DeWeese in favoring a general primary law. He urges it in every place. The Republicans of this county made such a law part of their resolutions last spring, and the Republican state convention declared in favor of such a law, and it should be passed by the next legislature. Mr. Denzen says: "You all know the methods which have brought our legislature into ill repute. A corporation that wants some favorable legislation sends \$5,000 into a district to assure the nomination of a Republican who will secure the corporation. Pretty soon it sends out another \$5,000 for the similar nomination of a Democrat. The Republican nominee is a bill, a notorious scoundrel, and the Democrats nominate John, an out and out rascal. The better element of each party is locked and threatens to bolt. But in the fall after the next frost, the Republicans decide to vote for the Republican scoundrel in preference to the Democratic rascal, and the Democrats decide to vote for the rascal rather than the Republican scoundrel. Thus the great and free American people choose which rascal shall represent the people in government. A constitutional primary, held for all parties on the same day, in every township under laws providing for the punishment of fraudulent practices, is what this state needs. The Republican party is pledged to bring this about. If you elect me and also a Republican legislature and primary reform is not then accomplished I shall consider my administration a failure."—Danville Commercial-News.

# The Review

is in every sense of the word a home newspaper. It prints the local news. No household is complete without it.

\$1.50 a year

is the subscription price. If you wish to keep posted as to happenings in the villages of Barrington, Palatine, Wauconda, Lake Zurich and vicinity, also news of the state

# Subscribe Now

If you are in need of any description of good, up-to-date Job Printing, make your wants known to us and we will gladly quote you prices that are right.

## LAMEY & COMPANY

Dealers in

### Building Material,

### Paints, Oils, Glass,

### Tile and Cement.

Barrington, - - Illinois.

The Barrington Review Gives the Home News Preference.

## HALL'S Hair Renewer

Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.

THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

### California Oregon and Washington

Fast Through Trains Daily

over the only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River. Direct route and excellent train service. Two trains a day to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland

Daily and Personally Conducted Excursions

For details and information apply to Agents of The North-Western Line

W. B. HARRISON, PASSENGER TRAVEL MANAGER, CHICAGO