# **DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETS ITS** CAMPAIGN PLEDGES TO THE PEOPLE

## In Power Less Than Nineteen Months, It Has Been Making History Rapidly and Has Record of Highly Important Achievement

ALL OF ITS DEBTS ARE
DISCHARGED IN FULL
Democrats Reggnized That Performance, Not Promise, Was What Made

American trade and American shipping from foreign monopolies.

10. A bill creating a department of labor.

11. In the pasage of supply bills ance, Not Promise, Was What Made and Retained Friends and They Act-ed Accordingly—Reductions in Tar-iff Rates That Have Helped the Consumer and New Era of Business Freedom Ushered In—Other Great Returns.

The following address by Hon. E. Y. Webb Congressman from the Ninth Congressionar District and Chairman of the Judiciary committee of the House, is from the Congressional Record, or Saturday, September 19:

Mr. Webb. Mr. Speaker: The Dem-Mr. Webb. Mr. Speaker: The Democratic party has been in complete power something less than 19 months, but in that short time has made history rapidly. During the transition period from 1909 to 1912, it made promises to the people as to the tariff, the currency, the trusts, and many other propositions, which, during the last year and a half, have been religiously redeemed. The Democratic party looked upon its promises as debts contracted with the people, and ligiously redeemed. The Democratic party looked upon its promises as debts contracted with the people, and when honored by the people with their votes and confidences, they began at once to pay their debts, and in less than two years have paid off every one of them. The Republican party prior to 1909 lived in a land of promises which, not being kept, left the people to "die of hunger. They attained power on a promise of downward revision which was kept by the enactment of a tariff higher that the old Dingley law. Their promises were lightly made, frequently mude, and quickly forgotten. The Democrate did not promises much, but did much; they roognized that performances. did not promises much, but did much; they recognized that performances, not promises, retain friends, and set in at once to redeem their word. The result is a record of legislative achievements worthy of a party of patriots and of the commendation of a patriotic people.

### The People's Demands.

The election of 1910 showed that the people were awake and that they proposed to realize their demands for a long list of changes, some of which

were as follows:

1. The right to buy as well as to

1. The right to buy as well as to sell in a competitive market.
2. Fair prices in an open market for their crude products.
3. A lowered cost of living.
4. The destruction of monopolies.
5. The destruction of gambling in acricultural products.

agricultural products.

6. The control of Wall Street gambling in stocks.
7. The valuation fo railroads and

telephones.

8. A remedy for overcapitalization

9. A corrupt practice act with
"teeth" in it.

10. Regulation of campaign expenditures and contributions

ditures and contributions.

11. An end of railroad rebates and

A systematic development of

Development of our water-

of Representatives, by intro-and passing the following ducing and passing the flaws, which later led the p intrust it with full control of the gov-

ment:
The House of Representatives of and liberalized the rules of the representatives the representatives. evised and liberalized the rules of the House so as to give the represen-stives of the people freedom of speech and action

It authorized investigations of 2. It authorized investigations of certain executive departments of the government and of certain industrial combinations, including the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company, and the Shipping Trust, the Beef Trust, and the Money Trust.

3. It authorized investigations of the government of the government

the Money Trust.

3. It passed a bill providing for the publication of campaign expenses before and after elections and fixed a limit on the election expenses of Senators and Repersentatives.

4. The Democratic House, by a vote of 237 to 39, passed a resolution referring to the various legislatures for ratification the proposition of amending the Constituton so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. the people.
5. It admitted Arizona and New
Mexico to statehood.
resolution which

ico to statehood.

It passed a resolution which
ad the President to abrogate the

ussian treaty.

7. It passed a bill to establish agaitural colleges in the several states.

8. It passed a bill providing for the safety of passengers at sea.

9. It passed a bill "to protect

of labor.

11. In the pasage of supply bills it has saved the national government millions of dollars.

12. A bill providing for an excise tax on incomes.

13. The Alaskan civil government bill, creating a legislature of one

House. 14. It passed many other measures 14. It passed many other measures of great general and local importance such as bills pending for a parcel post; government aid to public highways and nost roads; revision of our patent laws; and a resolution for the appointment of a commision to investigate foreign rural credit societies, with a view to the inauguration of a sound system of easier agricultural credits.

credits.
Trial by jury of indirect con-

tempt.

16. Relief of postoffice employees from the executive gag rule.

17. A bill to stop midnight injunc-

17. A bill to stop minight injunctions.

The Democratic victory in the elections of 1912 was an endorsement by the country of the work of the Democratic House of Representatives and of the declared policy of the party as to future legislation. In the elections this year the work of the administration, composed of a Democratic President and a Democratic majority in each branch of Congress, will to some extent be passed upon by the people. All interest centers upon the verdict of the people. A leading newspaper in reviewing the work of the Democratic Congress, to determine what the verdict should be, concludes that they have fought the good fight, and they have fought the good fight, and they have kept the faith." That "this Congress has a record of achievement in behalf of the average man that entitles it to the warmest commendation and that should guarantee another sweeping Democratic victory at the polis in November.

Another leading newspaper, in advising the voters this year to stand by the Democratic House "has justified the confidence of those of us who hailed it with so much hope." This writer continues: "This Congress has revised the abuses out of an extortionate tariff. It has imposed an income tax which lifts part of the burden of taxation from poverty to weath. It has enacted a banking and curency law for which the American people have been striving for nearly 20 years. Whatever differences of opinion there may be about the administrative details of this measure, all financial authorities agree that under it this country cannot have another panic like those of 1873, 1893 and 1907.

"In addition, this Congress has destroyed the lobby. In the matter of The Democratic victory in the elec-

other panic like those of 1873, 1893 and 1907.

"In addition, this Congress has destroyed the lobby. In the matter of Mexico it has scrupulously avoided all semblance of jingoism and demagogy. Taking its worth as a whole, the Congress that is still in session has achieved the most important record of constructive legislation of any Congress in fifty years.

12. A systematic development of good roads.

13. Development of our waterways.

14. A wider play for the postal savings banks.

15. A more extended system of purcel post.

16. An income tax.

17. An employrs' liability law.

18. A more rigid control of injunctions.

19. A better banking system.

20. A correction of the evils of civil service.

21. An end to the corporate grabbing of our national resources.

22. A prison term for plutocratic offenders against law.

23. An American marine other than a subsidized system.

24. A more comprehensive system of agricultural schools.

25. A more rational immigration law.

Antecedent Work of a Democratic House

The Democratic party began its good work in the Sixty-second Congress when it only controlled the House of Representatives, by introducing and passing the following laws, which later led the people to introst it with full control of the graph of the producing and passing the following laws, which later led the people to introst it with full control of the graph of the producing and passing the following laws, which later led the people to introst it with full control of the graph of the producing and passing the following laws, which later led the people to introst it with full control of the graph of the graph

I quote this editorial conclusion for the reason that it aptly expresses my own. The reforms that were begun by the Democratic House in the Sixty by the Democratic House in the Sixtysecond Congress have, by the aid of a
Democratic President and a a Democratic majority in the Senate, beer
carried forward in this present session until the pledges made by the
Democratic party to the people have
been written into the statute law of
this section. this nation.

The following brief review of legis lation by this Congress will illustrate how well the Democratic Congress has kept its promises to the people:

Charge of Incompetency Reputed.

It had been repeatedly charged by Republicans that it was not safe to entrust the government to the Demo-crats for the reason that they lacked the capacityf for constructive legisla-

the capacityf for constructive legislation.

This Democrat Congress found itself surrounded by the paid lobbyists
of the special interests, who are seeking to influence legislation in behalf
of their clients just as they had done
in the past. Following the fearless attack of the President, Congress drove
these lobbyists from the Capitol and
then proceeded to offer such well-considered bills for the revision of the
tariff, for currency reform, for an income tax and other subjects of
legislation that they not only received
the support of the Democrars, but of
Republicans and Bull Moosers as well,
With such unmistakable endorsement

Panic Prophery.

Republican orators, both great and small, freely prophesied business official aster as the sure result of Democratic success. The Wilson administration has completely revised the rules of business without the usual and here tofore inevitable panic. It has taker from the special interests their fostered monopolies and compelled the tofore inevitable panic. It has taken from the special interests their fostered monopolies and compelled the trusts to sell to our own people as cheapiy as to the people of foreign lands. It has wiped out the old and antiquated currency system and onacted a new one under which you get your money when you need it without having first to apply to Wall Street. It has passed an arbitration act for the settlement of controversies between capital and labor, which has act for the settlement of controverse between capital and labor, which has already been successfully employed in preventing great strikes that would have tied up the entire railroad busi-ness of the nation. Democratic suc-cess has proven itself to be a preven-tive for remois. tive for panics.

The following further review

legislation by this Congress will illustrate how well the Democratic Congress has kept its promise to the peo-

1.-Tariff Promises Redeemed. I.—Tariff Promises Redeemed.

The motive actuating the Democratic party in revising the tariff was that of the public good. Republican revisions, as a rule, considered the welfare of the protected interests as paramount and the interest of the people as a mere incident. The Democrats put the people above every other consideration and presented the country with a tariff for revenue. Promises were redeemed (1) by an enlarged free list, (2) by lower duties on other goods, and (3) by the income tax.

The Free List.

All foodstuffs were made free, in-

come tax.

All foodstuffs were made free, including wheat, corn, wheat flour, semolina, corn meal, bread, biscuits, wafers, eggs, fresh beef, veal, mutton, lamb, lard, fish, pork, hogs, cattle, sheep, bacon, hams, potatoes, bananas, rye, rye flour, and sugar.

Besides these, the free list was enlarged so as to include agricultural implements, bituminous coal, coke, bagging for cotton, cash registers, sewing machines, typesetting machines, typesetting machines, typewriters, shoe machinery, cement, flax, hoop iron, band iron, bar iron, pig iron, hemp, barbed fence wire, fence wire, baling wire, iro nore, sole leather, upper leather, split leather, belting, harness and saddles, leather boots and shoes, harnoss, cut nails, and spikes, wire nails, horseshoes and nails, needles, tacks, printing paper, iogs, timber, boards, lumber, fence posts, shingle bolts, shingles, hubs, wagon, blocks, oar blocks, heading blocks, clapboards, laths, palings, staves, ship timber, broom handles, wood puip and wool.

Comparison of Free Imports

## Comparison of Free Imports

Our total imports for the three years last past of articles free of duty were as follows: June 30, 1912, total free valua-

imported, nor any corn meal. Two hundred and four thousand six hun dred and eighty dollars worth of free bread came in, \$1,041,540 of sago tapioca and so forth.

	Perment Perme
ı	Lime 383,171
1	Eggs
1	Hemp 1,472,460
4	Flax 2,572,090
1	Bagging 584,593
1	Fresh Fish 2,481,03
Ч	Hering 2,498,133
ij	Mackerel 1,390,396
9	Iron ore 4,466,34
5	Pig iron 3,112,150
y	Scrap 220,22
ij	Machinery 844.45
ţ.	Needles 481,63
	Printing paper 10.365.04
Ŀ	Sait 304,82
¢	Potatoes 1,231,73
۲	Lumber 12,188,31
1	Railroad rails 312,06
r	
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	Boots and shoes 336,77
1	Other manufactures of leather 234,36
Ļ	Beef and veal, fresh 13,140,27
n	Mutton 1,112,29
2	Pork 537.94
e	
ė	
f	Cream 585,57
	Milk 1,056,23
	Laths 1,060,07
ä	Shingles 1.791.24
2	Wool 45,524,45
ø	The state of the s

been felt in many localitites and will in time be felt generally. Our total import of foodstuffs, free and dutiable, amounted to \$474,000,000, while our farmers will receive nearly \$11,000,000 for their total farm products in 1914. An industrial class that can cash a check for \$11,000,000,000 a year turns up its nose a half-billion dollar competitor.

Dutiable Imports.

Nearly every other import was left on the dutiable list, but the rates were cut materially. Raw wool had been paying a duty of about 44 per cent; this was put on the free list.

Blankets from 73 per cent to 25

Flannels from 93 per cent to 25 per ent and 30 per cent. Women's dress goods from 102 per

ent to 35 per cent. Knit fabrics from 85 per cent to 35 r cent. Clothing from 80 per cent to 35 per

Coupled with these great tariff reductions went another great achievement, the passing of the income tax law. Great fortunes were made to bear their just proportion of the burdens of taxation. Taxes were shifted from consumption to wealth, and a more perfect harmony established better than burden hearrs. burden bearers.

## Revenue Reductions.

With these sweeping reductions of the tariff corresponding reductions in revenue were expected. It was esti-mated that the receipts from cus-toms the first year would amount to toms the first year would amount to \$270,000,000, as against \$318,000,000 for 1913, the last year of the Payne law. The revenue from customs, however, exceeded our expectations and yielded \$292,000,000 in 1914, or \$22,000,000 more than the estimate, or an actual falling off from the Payne collections of about \$27,000,000, instead of a falling off of \$49,000,000 as had been estimated.

The receipts from internal revenue.

as had been estimated.

The receipts from internal revenue, exclusive of the corporation and income tax, for the fiscal year 1914, were about \$300,000,000, or a falling off of \$3,000,000,000 from the estimate, but were equal despite this falling off, to the internal revenue receipts for the last year of the Payne law.

as this it is needless to further refute the charge.

Panic Prophery.

Republican orators, both areat and Blankets from 73 per cent to 25

Changes on manufactured woolens tariff proved to be an adequate revenue producer, and the affairs of government under the reduced tariff are cent.

Blankets from 73 per cent to 25

Blankets from 73 per cent to 25 criticized the bill on the ground that it would show a deficit were wrong in their criticisms, and the Democratic arguments of a half century have been proved true by the operation of this new turiff law. The receipts were \$733,000,000 and the ordinary dishursements were 703,000,000, leaving \$30,000,000 balance to the credit of Democratic measurement, with the in-

zens in Mexico.

14. A law providing American registry for foreign built, but Amer-ican-owned vessels. 15. An act appropriating \$25,000,-000 a year for post roads went 000 a year for post roads went through the House and will doubtless

pass the Senate.

16. A law providing government insurance of ships against war risk.

17.-Railroads in Alaska.

Not the least of Democratic achieve

Not the least of Democratic achievements is that piece of constructive legislation by which Alaska is to have not more than 1,000 miles of government-owned and government-constructed railroads connecting tidewater of the Alaska Guif with the Yukon river at a cost of \$40,000,000. The President of the United States is to select the lines which will best promote the settlement of Alaska, develop its resources and provide adequate and suitable transportation for coal for the army, navy, and other government services, of troops, arms, and munitions of war, of the mails, and for other government and public uses, together with such branch lines, feeders, sidings, switches, and spurs as he may deem necessary.

While other rulers are overwhelmed by a policy of destruction and war, the Democratic party, guided by the greatest constructive leader of this age, commits itself irrevocably to a reversal of the Republican policy of "neglect for Alaska," and to the upbuilding and development of this far-

off American peninsula. This long slighted Northwest Territory is to become a tremendous "experiment sta-tion" for the most advanced of government policies.

18.—Amendments of the Aldrich-Vreeland Law.

Another achievement of the Dem-ocratic administration was the direct effect of the European war. This was an amendment to the Vreeland emer-gency currency law which enabled the banks to draw upon the \$500,000,000 Clothing from 80 per cent to 35 per cent.

Webbing from 60 per cent to 35 per cent.

Shawls from 70 per cent to 35 per cent.

Ryussels carpet from 76 per cent to 25 per cent.

Tapestry Brussels from 62 per cent to 20 per cent.

Tapestry Brussels from 62 per cent to 20 per cent.

Tapestry Brussels from 62 per cent to 20 per cent.

Two-ply carpet from 64 per cent to 20 per cent.

Two-ply carpet from 62 per cent to 20 per cent.

Stockings from 94 per cent to 30 per cent and 40 per cent.

Reductions on cotton goods were as follows:

Cotton cloth from 43 per cent to 25 per cent.

Waterproof from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Cotton cloth from 43 per cent to 25 per cent.

Waterproof from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Waterproof from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

Cotton cloth from 43 per cent to 25 per cent.

Cotton cloth from 43 per cent to 25 per cent.

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Section of the per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 20 per cent. 25 per cent. 26 per cent. 26 per cent. 27 per cent. 26 per cent. 27 per cent. 27 per cent. 27 per cent. 28 per cent. 29 per cent. 20 per

10. The passage of a better homestead law.

11. A law to provide for raising the Volunteer forces of the United States in time of war.

12. A law providing for the relief and transportation of American citizens in Maxico.

13. Maxico.

14. A law providing for the relief and transportation of American citizens in Maxico.

to the high plane of genuine worth and practical honesty. Fake fiscal agencies will no longer exploit railroad securities to the detriment of stockholders. Private banks will not become depositories for interstate corporations. Supplies and equipment will be purchased in open competitive fields and not from fake companies established to rob the stockholders of the railroads—minority stockholders will not be open to robbery. The stock exchange will lose its mechanical power over transportation and national banks no longer be permitted to act as exploiters disguised as promoters.

Woodrow Wilson, the President of the American people, has in his advocacy of these laws made himself the greatest living example of developed national ethics, and in the passage of these laws the American people are assured of the existence of a new code of business ethies, and the dawn of a new era of business practices. These laws clinch the "new freedom" by assuring all comers "equality of honest opportunity. They are substantial reforms; they have already awakened the national conscience, and back of their birth spurring them forward into action, stands the form of Woodrow Wilson, not only our greatest of great Democratic leaders, but the great leader of not only our greatest of great Demo-cratic leaders, but the great leader of

us all.

Here Congressman Webb presented the letter from Congressman Doremus

(Continued to the seventh page)