

## Democratic Candidate for State Treasurer

**W**ILLIAM HARVEY BERRY needs neither introduction to the voters of Pennsylvania, nor eulogium. He was born in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois, Sept. 9, 1852, the son of Benjamin D. and Mary F. Berry. His father was among the pioneers of Illinois and a skilled mechanic, having perfected several useful inventions.

Inheriting his father's mechanical inclination Mr. Berry served an apprenticeship in the machine shops of George W. Tift, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and has been actively engaged in kindred pursuits ever since. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and acquired a technical education in mechanical engineering, in various night schools and at home. He had made several inventions of value, notably a high-pressure, superheating boiler which bears his name.

Mr. Berry is President of the Berry Engineering company, which manufactures several of his inventions. He has

been a lifelong student of economic questions and has written copiously and spoken frequently in several states upon such subjects. He has repeatedly addressed conventions and societies of bankers upon the subject of finance and currency and during the Congressional Session of 1907 addressed the House Committee on Banking and Currency, upon the invitation of Chairman Fowler.

Mr. Berry has always taken an active interest in public affairs and political discussion. Always opposed to the reactionary policies of the Republican party he has frequently been called upon to lead the "forlorn hope" of the minority in contests for Congress and other offices. In February, 1905, he was elected Mayor of the City of Chester and inaugurated some reforms and improvements that challenged wide-spread attention.

When the Democratic State Convention assembled in the Mid-Summer of that year to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, everybody was talking of the things which William H. Berry, the new Democratic Mayor of Chester, had done and was still doing, to reform and improve that ring-ridden city. Thereupon somebody suggested that such a man would make a suitable standard bearer for the party in the impending State contest. An attempt was made to get his consent but it failed, the convention nominated him anyway and he accepted.

To most minds the Democratic Nomination for a State Office in Pennsylvania at that time, was not a desirable compliment. But Mr. Berry had confidence and entered into the campaign as if his election were a matter of course.

He delivered his first speech at the notification meeting in Harrisburg and made such a forceful and eloquent appeal to the people and such a startling exposition of the iniquities of machine politics that every man within his hearing was inspired with confidence.

The campaign was Berry's campaign from the beginning. He spoke in nearly every County in the State and wherever he spoke the people were aroused as they had never been before. Three weeks before the election his triumph was a foregone conclusion and everybody realized the fact though the despairing managers of the Republican machine frantically appealed to their followers to invoke every expedient to avert the result. His plurality was 88,194.

The record of Mr. Berry's achievements as State Treasurer is familiar to every intelligent citizen of Pennsylvania. Soon after his induction into the office he began to suspect that things were not right and instituted a quiet investigation with

the result that the most colossal frauds of modern times were revealed and the civic affairs of the State completely revolutionized. The graft was halted for a time and the State subsequently recovered more than a million dollars of the loot.

In 1910, Mr. Berry became a candidate for the Democratic Nomination for Governor but was defeated by Webster Grim. Subsequently he was nominated by the Keystone Party and polled upwards of 382,127 votes. In fact it is generally believed that he was elected but counted out in Philadelphia.

### Extracts From Marshall's Speech of Acceptance.

The individualism of Thomas Jefferson is not dead. It walks the earth this day calling upon all men to make of this age the MILLENNIUM OF STATESCRAFT wherein NO ONE SHALL CLAIM TO BE THE MASTER AND ALL SHALL BE GLAD TO BE THE SERVANTS OF THE REPUBLIC.—Thomas E. Marshall.

It is men not money, brains not business, love not lucre, peace not prosperity, which mark the greatness of a people.—Thomas E. Marshall.

It is good to love wealth and all that wealth can bring, but it is better to love the Republic more than all the trappings of outside pomp and circumstance.—Thomas E. Marshall.

The sum of the justice and the charity for which I am contending is the REVIVAL OF JEFFERSON'S IDEA OF EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.—Thomas E. Marshall.

Get into the bread line if you will, but beware in so doing NOT to drive out the WEAKER BROTHER.—Thomas E. Marshall.

It is no part of government to BOOST one man and to BOOT another.—Thomas E. Marshall.

Try as we may to separate the religious from the civic, the fact yet remains that GOOD GOVERNMENT HAS IN IT AN ELEMENT OF MORALITY.—Thomas E. Marshall.

Any system of government which enables one man to take advantage of another, is NOT A SYSTEM UNDER WHICH A DEMOCRATIC CONDITION OF LIFE CAN THRIVE.—Thomas E. Marshall.

The historic Democratic party moves forward now as always true to the PRINCIPLES OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, LOYAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.—Thomas E. Marshall.

### REGISTRATION DAYS IN ALL CITIES FOR THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1912

(All Previous Registrations have Expired)

Tuesday, September 17th,

Saturday, October 5th.

The hours when the Registrars will sit, in the cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton are from 7 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 4 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

In all other cities, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., from 2 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and from 7 o'clock P. M. to 10:30 o'clock P. M.



William Harvey Berry.