# WHY THE G. O. P. SHOULD WIN OUT

Able Presentation of Issue at Outset of Campaign.

### PROUD RECORD OF GREAT PARTY

It Stands For Expansion, For Progress and Prosperity, Is Constructive, It Organizes the National Will, Is a Party of Statesmen, and With Taft and Sherman As Its Standard-Bearers Is Bound to Be Successful at the Election to Be Held In No-

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, Sept. 8.

In meeting the issue "Why the Republican party should be successful next November," the Republican congressional committee sought the brightest literary minds in the country to present the case in a brief and for-cible manner, and from among 200 articles upon the subject submitted, that written by Frank Hendrick, of New York city, was awarded the first prize of \$150.

This is what Mr. Hendrick wrote: The Party of Expansion.

"The Republican party was founded upon the principle that this government was established to protect for all times the rights and opportunities of every individual from abridgment. That principle it has successfully main tained. Through the Civil War it con secrated a reunited country to free and equal American citizenship. It has kept the channels of interstate commerce open for all through the national banking system, the refunding of the na tional debt, resumption of specie pay ments, the gold standard and emergency currency law, has sustained

the life current of national integrity.

"As trustee of the national wealth,
it has investigated mineral regions, surveyed soils, developed waterways including the Panama canal, irrigated deserts, conserved watersheds, and busbanded the public lands. Protecting American labor by regulating immigration and by taking at the custom house, to pay American taxes, foreign capital's advantage from low wages, it has preserved to American industries the home market of eighty millions of the world's greatest consumers and so laid the surest basis for American competition in foreign markets. Uniting capital and labor, thus, in a common prosperity and common source of in-creased reward, it has created opportunities, improved conditions of employment, brought about a higher standard of living, and more wide-spread distribution of wealth and wellbeing, and made expansion moral as well as material

'Intrusted with insular possessions, it has brought them peace and pro-gress, and provided for the extension and protection of American trade, for the national defense, and for the honorable discharge of the responsibilities of world greatness. Maintaining peace with foreign nations and em, it has given American rights and American opportunities new meaning throughout the nation and

The Party of Progress and Prosperity. "Promising progress and prosperity, it has been politically sincere. It has never had a candidate of a section, prejudice, or class, nor a platform of negation, scheme of repudiation, pro gram of scuttle or doctrine of despair It has never lent itself to a demand for revolution, to be followed by reaction and retrogression, it has stood firm for evolution by constant, steady and anduring progress. Finding trusts, giant-born, flourishing under supposed conflict of state and national law the double prohibition of existence serv has never, in an attempt to destroy trusts, withdrawn, in state or nation, the protection of law from prosperity, but has, through executive investigaon and resort to the courts, resolved the conflict which had silenced law and

the conflict which had silenced law and given trusts existence.

"It has never proposed to advance American workingmen and American institutions by banishing American industries and building up those of other lands, and scorned to insult labor with an illusionary propise of impurity." vands, and scorned to insult labor with an illusionary promise of immunity from law. Yet it passed the pure food flaw and the employers' liability law secured equal accommodations on rail roads, aided agriculture, created the civil service, established free rura mail delivery, reduced foreign postage and increased pensions. Continuing naturally marked-out progress, it wil keep its pledges of tariff readjust. keep its pledges of tariff readjust-ment, currency reform and develop-ment of the merchant marine, and make the United States the financial

make the United States the financial centre as it has made it the industrial centre of the world.

"In the evolution by which party government has become the extraconstitutional method of securing responsibility to the people, the Republican party has become their traditional representative and the Democratic party the organized sanisation of indiparty the organized aspiration of individuals for power without responsibility. Fairly tried, from 1893 to 1895, the two Democratic houses and the Dem cratic president were a 'wild team' an a helpless driver. Democracy agitates local differences, Republicanism or ganizes the national idea. In 1863 the people were committed to the cause o human liberty; the idea of 'Liberty and Union' expanded for the first time into the reality of the American na-

"In 1879 money was committed to a specie basis; specie was at once, until 1893, no longer sought, and government bonds went to a premium at the reduced rate of interest. In 1896 busi-

enacted prosperity set in and in ten years bank deposits almost trebled—a permanent gain which the recent panic, a 'state of mind' now completely dispelled, scarcely touched. In 1906 business was committed to fair methods; without compulsion violations

"The Republican party, at each period, sounded the public conscience, felt the national pulse, framed its poli-cies in response, and realized in law the dominant American idea. Its constructive past assures its constructive It is today as it always has 'The Party Fit to Govern.'
The Party of Statesmen.

"The party of statesmanship, it has been the training school of statesmen. Its policies have been forged in the heat of public discussion, tempered in the deliberation and shaped in the conflict of many trained minds, and drawn and finally wrought for the country's welfare. Dominating its members through principles, it assures unity in government; its staunchest partisans have made the greatest contributions to national progress. The roster of its leaders is the national roll of honor of public service.

"Republicanism stands today for progressive policies in safe hands. By solving the constructive problems of world power in the last two administrations, William H. Taft taught the world our capacity and us his own. In all constructive legislation for twenty years James S. Sherman has been a leader. In the records of the Republi can candidates as well is in the plat-form are written the story of the na-tion's progress and the reliance of the

"A Democratic president or a Demo cratic house would turn back those pages; thereafter Bryanism would re cord 'Destruction.' This the Republican senate could not prevent. Under Taft and Sherman and a Republican con-gress the great progress of the past will be held and the greater progress of the future will be assured.

## CLEVELAND'S LAST WORD TO PARTY

## Praised Taft and Called For Elimination of Bryanism.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8,
Pennsylvania Bryanites are greatly exercised over the publication of Grover Cleveland's last political doc-ument, in which he forecasted the election of Judge Taft and recorded his opinion that the national Democ racy will never regain its prestige until Bryanism shall be eliminated.

There is no doubt that these declarations have had far reaching in-fluence among the conservative ele-ment of the Democracy of the Key-

stone State. The Cleveland article was the first of a series which the late ex-president intended to write, but which his death cut short. It was copyrighted by the New York Times after permission to print it had been obtained from Frederick S. Hastings, executor of Mr. Cleveland's estate.

In this article Mr. Cleveland among other things said:
"With the other parties disorganized, redeveloping and procreating, the Republican party is certain, though with a considerably lessened strength, to move on to a safe victory sustained by the popular support of reforms which should not redound to its glory solely, those reforms having been the work of decent men of all parties. \* \* \* "Personally and officially I have had

the opportunity of knowing many things concerning Mr. Taft that were not a matter of general knowledge and with a keen interest I have watch ed his large share in the conduct of our national affairs in very recent His excellence as a federal judge in Cincinnati is something not to be underestimated or overemphasized, for should be come to the presidential chair the qualities which made him a judge of high ability, which I him a judge of high ability, which i know him to have been, will be the most needful to him as president of the United States. His high ideals of honesty and of relative justive, his great capacity for severe labor and his humorous wisdom in the face of the serious problem are attributes. the serious problem are attributes equally valuable and commendatory to a people, seeking him in whom they may repose the trust of their collective interests while they turn their in-

Has Important Qualifications. "These questions are fruitful of trouble and perturbation, and the pri-

mary requisite of the man or men who must deal with them is an abundant knowledge of the people of the outly-ing domain. That Mr. Taft is possessed of this knowledge as is no other man in the country is hardly to be denied; granted that he has had extraordinary opportunities, he has shown himself able to improve those shown ninger able to improve those opportunities in a manner which it is not extravagant to say will be his broadest claim so far to enduring monds or do a buck and wing with Mrs. Notion.—Minneapolis Journal.

rame when the acute visual distortion of the present and opportune shall have given place to the inexorable per-spective of history in which the relaspective of history in which the rela-tive values of public deeds to public duties are completely clarified and announced to posterity."

DENIES THAT BRYAN "COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President Is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burke of Pittsburg in an address on "The Powers of the President" says:

"The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse sen-As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter. "Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each pos-sesses a strong individual character, which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these wante House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of the election alone.

ident is without a rival in the world Through the agencies under his control he will this year disburse a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in adding to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements.
"In view of the fact that during the

states controlled by his party have decreased from 23 to 12, the number of senators from 48 to 31, the number of representatives in congress from 220 to 164 and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground, whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly hetero-geneous mass of Populistic elements, the American people can see little pros-pects of a constructive policy if Mr. Bryan should succeed."

Things Bryan Would Forget.

The most important, because the most curiously novel, feature of Mr. Bryan's address is his apotheosis of the party platform. A new doctrine of the party platform. infallibility is embodied in these sen tences at the very beginning of Mr.

Bryan's speech:
A platform is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains. A platform announces a party's posi-tion on the questions which are at is-sue, and an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views which have not been submitted to the voters for their ap-

It is natural that Mr. Bryan should disavow certain "omitted issues," such as free silver, government ownership of railroads, the initiative and referen dum, attacks upon the courts and other theories which at times he sanctioned overhastly in the past. But he is unfortunate in his manner of express ing that disavowal.

party platform is not political writ. The American people holy writ. The American people choose for president a man, not a clerk, to carry out the orders of a convention committee. A platform is not a prophetic code of conduct, but a summary of basic principles, to be al tered, amended or enlarged according to the country's needs.—Philadelphia North American.

Hon, William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1807 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chau-tauqua county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to

turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:
"I am a union labor man, and I want
to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workingmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make

Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan tive interests while they turn their increased attention to their pressing individual demands.

After discussing problems resulting from national expansion, continuing. intended to convey the impr ssion that citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months be-fore the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

> Keeping In the Spotlight. Candidate Chafin, having fallen into the water tank out west and having stopped half a brick with his person at Springfield, will, if he is going to keep

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED EXCULSIONS

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J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

## Proposed Amendments to the Pennsylvania Constitution

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR
THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF
ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:
Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

tion.
Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as

thereto so that the same shall read as follows;
Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, In turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ed by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A MENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR
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A JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing
counties, cities, boroughs, townships,
school districts, or other municipal or
incorporated districts, to increase their
indebtedness.

ndebtedness. Be it resolved by the Senate and House Representatives of the Commonwealth

tions of the Commonwealth, allowing counting, citize, for four parts as otherwise provided in this morporated districts, to increase their heart properties of the parts of th

"Pa, what sort of a house is that?"

"That, my son, is the blind asylum.
Blind people live in there."
"They can't see, can they?"
"No, my boy."

"Then tell me, pa, please, what has

the house got windows for if they can't | tant story.

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None of the Bryan phonograph rec

ords has the speeches advocating free silver and immediate government ownership of the railways, nor have they the "great commoner's" attacks on Roger Sullivan, Colonel Watterson and Guffey. These omissions tell an impor-

The flame of an ordinary match has a much higher temperature than is generally known and will melt cast iron or steel filings. Try it by striking a match and sprinkle the filings through the flame. Sputtering sparks will be the result of the melting metal. -Popular Mechanics.

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Relieves coughs by cleansing the and bronchial tubes.

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