

THE HARM BRYAN COULD DO IF ELECTED

Would Ride His Hobbies Despite a Republican Senate and House.

PLAUSIBLE ARGUMENT REFUTED

Substantially the Only Plea Offered in Behalf of the Democratic Candidate Shown to Be as False as It is Shameless—At Once an Apology and an Indictment.

One of the most frequent and seemingly plausible arguments in behalf of Bryan's candidacy is that as President of the United States he could do no harm, because the Senate and the House also, if Republican, would prevent him from having his own way. Would any sane business man in the United States entertain such a suggestion? He would reject it indignantly and rebuke the person making it. "What!" he would exclaim. "Place an untrustworthy person in charge of my affairs and trust to others to see that he is not allowed to injure me? The very idea is an insult to my common sense!"

Yet day in and day out, in newspaper articles, speeches and talk between man and man, the argument we have quoted is applied to the greatest office in the United States, the office of the holder of which possesses more power, for good or ill, than any king or emperor, and who can, even by a mere utterance, effect incalculable evil to business interests throughout the United States. It is substantially the only plea offered in behalf of Bryan to the business men of the country, and the persistence with which it is repeated suggests that those who present it think it is having some effect, or perhaps which is more likely—it is the only plea they dare to present, conscious as they are of the utter unfitness of their candidate and of the futility of seeking to gain support for him on his merits as a public man.

It is a false plea, as false as it is shameless. Bryan in the White House could be and would be for four long years the most dangerous pest and plague the business interests of this nation have ever encountered. The lack of ballast in his political career up to date, his weather vane veering this or that, and the compass to catch a promising breeze, his lightning somersaults from one political hobby to another, his plagiarism of any novelty that he thinks may attract the thoughtless—all these foreshadow the instability of his course should he achieve the aim of his ambition and prove the menace that his very presence in the White House would be to business interests.

Neither Senate nor House could prevent him from doing irreparable harm, and business men who had been deceived into accepting him as harmless would have abundant time and leisure to repent.

What a contrast between the candidate whose strongest plea is that, if elected, he would be unable to do anything very bad because Congress would not let him, and William H. Taft, of whom President McKinley said, "I am sending Taft to the Philippines because he is the broadest and most unselfishly brave man I know, and because he will carry the spirit of the Constitution of the United States in his very blood"—Taft, the statesman, held in esteem throughout the civilized world; the just judge and modest, sincere gentleman, "full," as one writer describes him, "of the knightly under which the honor and strength of a great nation must be shielded in insidious peace as in open war." Nobody suggests that William H. Taft would need a Congress to watch him, or that any man because he would be wrong or a menace to the business interests of law abiding citizens. Nobody has any doubt that Taft as President would be guided solely by his sense of duty, without regard to the bearing of his acts on his political or personal fortunes. In brief, nobody would dare to present in behalf of Taft the plea which is at once an apology for and an indictment of Bryan.

SECRETARY ROOT ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Our people are keenly alive to the public interest and content for the discussion of public questions. Expression of opinion is free as the air we breathe. Respect for law is general; disregard of it is the rare exception.

Bryan saving banks are being handed out at the Democratic national headquarters. Does a guarantee on deposits go with them?

A CHANGE IN STYLES

(From Judge.)
When William Taft is President, heigho, in 1919,
How styles will change. No one of us will then train down too fine,
Horse jockeys will begin to stuff, and ere they go their rounds
Each one will have to tip the scales at full two hundred pounds.
May Irwin will have to hant in one continuous Lent,
But she can amble out and sing, when Taft is President.

Thin men of every shape and size will hide themselves away,
All hollow cheeks will be taboed, all diets be passed,
All hatched faces will be mobbed. Each girl we love must be so fat she'll quiver in our arms in rotund ecstasy.
Round-bellied aeronauts must steer balloons they represent.
All cooks must sleep in double beds, when Taft is President.

The corporations will not be confined to just a few,
But all the common people will have corporations, too.
No one will dare to worry; though in debt we'll gaily smile,
For we might lose flesh by worry, and we wouldn't be in style.

And though hard times are coming and we're broke, we'll still present
Our joyful curves to all the world, when Taft is President.

WHO THREW THAT BRICK?



—From Cincinnati Times-Star.

MR. TAFT ON BANK GUARANTY

Explodes Bryan's Pet Proposition in Speech at Minneapolis, September 26.

My information with respect to the Oklahoma system is that it is developing as might be expected. I have a correspondent who is intimately acquainted with the conditions in Oklahoma. In a letter of September 22, 1908, in speaking of the effect of the guaranty of deposit law, he uses the following language: "Conditions in Oklahoma are growing worse than was expected on account of the recent decision whereby it was decided that the Bank Commissioner had no right to refuse to grant a charter to parties proposing to organize a bank. As an instance, in a town of less than 500 people as many as four banks have been organized. Application is now in for the organization of a fourth bank in one town of only 470 population. Men whose past record proved them to be incompetent are engaged in the banking business and getting in control of banking institutions. I have knowledge of one instance where a man was engaged in business some years ago and failed. He went to another town and engaged in the same line of business in his wife's name, but conducted her affairs in such an unbusinesslike way that she failed. Some time afterward he went to Oklahoma Territory and started a small State bank, but found he could not succeed and sold to other parties and left the Territory. A few months ago, however, he returned and started another State bank, advertising that the depositors are secured under the State guaranty law, and after sixty days' operation he now has over \$100,000 deposits. I have it from the best authority that he now proposes to start fifteen new State banks throughout the State, two of which have already been organized, and one now doing business."

CONTINUE THE PARTY IN POWER THAT DOES THINGS

This would seem to be an unpropitious occasion for the appeal to the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction which certain political elements are making. "Turn out the party in power" is the burden of their demand, yet never was there a time when the party in power had such a magnificent record to its credit—a record of things accomplished as well as promised. Against this record the appellants have only promises. For eleven years the Republican party has been establishing this record year after year in administration, Congress after Congress in enactment. There is no reason to apprehend that there will be either faltering or failure as long as the party is kept in full power. But it must be understood that the Republicans in the Senate and the Presidency and deny them the House.

GERMAN-AMERICANS TRUE TO THEIR PRINCIPLES

The German is, as a rule, a good business man. He believes in the gold standard—which Bryan does not; he believes in protection for American industry—which Bryan does not—he believes in expending the money of the Government for the benefit of all the people, in the rural free delivery, the irrigation of arid lands, the preservation and utilization of our forests, the improvement of agriculture and other great public services, which Bryan, according to the political platform to which he has subscribed, regards as "unnecessary and wasteful."

MR. TAFT AND REVISION OF THE TARIFF

Declares American Wage-Earners Should Not be Compelled to Compete With Free Trade Labor. In the course of his speech in Sioux City September 29 Mr. Taft defined his attitude on the question of tariff revision with characteristic frankness. He said: "My own impression, without being familiar with the schedules as an expert, is that in most cases the operation of the protective tariff has been normal, the cost of production has been reduced, and therefore the revision with respect to those schedules should be downward. There are a few, however, in which no such change has taken place. Indeed the change in that case has been the other way and in that respect probably the tariff ought to be raised."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Senator T. P. Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma, now a Bryan spellbinder, in a speech delivered at Dallas, Texas, in 1896, said: "The trouble with the Democratic party is it is a party of statesmen, without statesmanship, patriots without patriotism, heroes without heroism. Their policy begets farmers without farming, laborers without labor, freemen without freedom."

"The Fifty-second Congress had a Democratic majority of 148, and if it redeemed a single pledge, observed a single promise, kept a single command or discharged a single obligation made to the people of the United States I will quit the stump and retire from the canvass."

"The Fifty-second Congress was elected on retrenchment and economy, the free coinage of silver and the repeal of the McKinley law. In the matter of economy that Congress exceeded the Republican \$1,000,000,000 Congress by \$40,000,000."

PROSPERITY AND COPPER.

(From the Springfield Republican.)
One large copper producer is reported as saying: "If Bryan is elected copper will sell at eleven cents; if Taft is elected it will sell at fifteen cents." He does not know, of course, whether it will or not, but must be talking for political effect. But it may be observed that copper at one time sold as high as twenty-five cents under Mr. Roosevelt's "business-destroying administration." Can't we expect as much prosperity from a Taft as from a Roosevelt administration?

A GOOD EMPLOYER.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)
For four years Mr. Taft had charge of 30,000 workmen at Panama, and they unite in saying that he is a good boss, as well as efficient in carrying forward the business in hand.

Mr. Bryan has been exhorting Mr. Taft to utter some "plain, simple sentences." Here are two: "I stand on my record. Can my opponent say as much?"

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Their Vote Assured to Taft and Sherman, Who Stand For National Honor, Credit and Progress. The German is, as a rule, a good business man. He believes in the gold standard—which Bryan does not; he believes in protection for American industry—which Bryan does not—he believes in expending the money of the Government for the benefit of all the people, in the rural free delivery, the irrigation of arid lands, the preservation and utilization of our forests, the improvement of agriculture and other great public services, which Bryan, according to the political platform to which he has subscribed, regards as "unnecessary and wasteful."

The prospect that Bryan would be nominated drew bitter protests from leading Germans and German newspapers, including the newspaper controlled by Ridder, the present Democratic campaign treasurer, who declared that he would never support the advocate of free silver and repudiation, and other vagaries offensive to the sound judgment and honest character of German-Americans. The fact that Mr. Ridder has seen fit to change his attitude toward the can-

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MR. TAFT AND THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

His Friendly Views Accepted as a Classic Interpretation of Law. WAGE-EARNER'S MAGNA CHARTA

Republican Candidate's Judicial Decrees Acknowledged to Be This by the Ablest Leaders of the Labor Movement—Bryan Voted For Bill Which Shut Factories.

Thanks to the stupidity of Mr. Bryan and his campaign managers in attacking Mr. Taft's record on labor questions, the leaders of the great labor organizations have made a searching investigation of the whole subject, only to be convinced more thoroughly than ever that Mr. Taft, instead of being hostile to the interests of wage-earners, has been their steadfast and one of their most powerful friends. Mr. Bryan's record on the labor issue is merely an unbroken story of unfulfilled promises and false prophecies. He never did a thing directly affecting the interests of the workingman except to help enact the iniquitous Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894, which paralyzed American industry, forced the closing of hundreds of mills and factories, drove tens of thousands of wage-earners into idleness and brought want and misery to their families.

That is absolutely all that Mr. Bryan ever did for American labor. The memory of the ruinous law which he helped to enact is a nightmare to American workmen. The record is a reproach to Mr. Bryan, not saying a word about it in this campaign, because he dare not. Challenge him to defend it and he will squirm like an angworm impaled on a pin.

Mr. Taft's record on the labor question is a record of practical, positive results. As a judge on the bench he gave decisions which for the first time clearly defined the rights and privileges of labor organizations under the law. He made it clear that workmen may legally form unions, that these unions may combine with one another; that they have the right to maintain funds for those of their members whose pay is considered inadequate; and that they may appoint officers to advise them as to the course to be taken in relations with their employers.

Thus, while administering the law with jealous regard for the interests of justice, Mr. Taft rendered a service to the cause of labor surpassing that of any of his contemporaries on the bench. He set forth the rights and prerogatives of organized labor so distinctly that his views have been accepted by all our courts as a classic interpretation of the law on those subjects. In some quarters Mr. Taft's rulings on labor questions have been honestly misunderstood, but in others they have been deliberately misrepresented. For that reason the careful examination of the entire matter which has followed the Democratic attack upon Mr. Taft's labor record is a most fortunate circumstance. The more thoroughly it is scrutinized the better for the Republican candidate.

The great value to labor interests of Mr. Taft's judicial decrees was long ago recognized by the ablest leaders of the labor movement. As illustrating this, the head of one of the great organizations of railway men said to Mr. Taft a few days ago: "When you made your labor decision we all thought it was an outrage until we got down to St. Louis and had to fight Gould, and then we understood your decision and to our great surprise found that you had laid down there the Magna Charta upon which we could depend for the protection of our rights."

Mr. Bryan has nothing for the workmen but an offering of empty promises and a prophecy of disaster. His record is a blank except that in one instance he helped to enact a law which struck a deadly blow to labor interests and drove an army of wage-earners into want and despair. Mr. Taft, on the other hand, presents a record of honorable service in behalf of labor. He has helped to establish the rights of labor under the law. He has pointed out how the wage-earners of the country may lawfully unite for their protection and that they may work together, one tradesman with another, to promote their common interests. The story of his splendid efforts in behalf of the wage-earner will be read with gratitude long after the name of Bryanism has faded from the memory of man.

TAFT TO LOVERS' RESCUE.

Romance is quite important to Judge Taft as becoming President of the United States, for in the stress of the campaign he finds time to become a public candidate's kindly intervention with prosaic officials in the War Department Lieutenant Eben Clayton Hill, of the Marine Corps, U. S. A., and Miss Lucy Lovell Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, were married on the day set for their wedding.

Lieutenant Hill was stationed at Columbus, Ohio, and actuated by a desire to attend his own wedding sought through the meshes of red tape at the department in Washington to obtain leave of absence to permit him to do so without avail. Miss Atwater is the daughter of Edward S. Atwater, a cousin to Mr. Taft. The latter was appealed to, and not in vain. With the much desired leave of absence the wedding preparations were hurried forward and everybody was happy.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ON TAFT'S TRAINING

"It is William H. Taft more than any man ever called to the leadership of the American people who has had the best training, the widest experience and the wisest teaching to fit him for that glorious but serious task."