

POLITICAL COMMENT

STALWART AND SOUND.

Nominee for Vice-President Declares Fidelity to Republican Policies.

There is no doubt in the Candidate Sherman's tariff expressions. His speech of Aug. 18, responding to the official notification of his nomination by the Republican party for the vice presidency rings true to protection. "First, then, let me say that I am a protectionist." No one doubts it. Long years of faithful and efficient service as a Representative in Congress have proved it. Mr. Sherman has never wavered on the tariff. He has always believed that American labor and industry should have the first lien on the American market. So far as his voice and influence can affect legislation he will as Vice President be found on the side of unrelaxed and adequate protection.

He believes in the "reasonable profit" declaration of the Republican platform—a reasonable profit not alone for the manufacturers whose capital is invested, but for the wage earner as well, for the farmer who supplies the raw material, for the miner who digs the coal and the ore, and for every hand that helps to produce and market the finished product.

Without profit there can be no business. Mr. Sherman would insure profits by shutting out unfair and injurious competition, and would then divide up the profits among all that are entitled to a share. Experience has proved that profits disappear when foreigners are allowed to undersell American labor in the American market. Also that employment disappears and wages shrink, leaving the wage earner only a beggarly share of the profits, and probably no share at all.

A revision of the tariff with the "reasonable profit" principle strictly adhered to is the pressing need of the time. It is because of the heavy inflow of cheaper products from abroad that

prices. They had just passed through the dismal tariff "reform" period of 1893-97, when values of farm products and farm lands in four years shrunk more than five billion dollars, and they were quick to note the changed conditions brought by restored protection. In eleven years they have recouped their losses many times over, and to-day they are the real money magnates of the country.

But the World editorial did one good thing when it brought out the following response from a New York State farmer:

To the Editor of the World: I am an independent in politics. I helped elect Cleveland President, but I am not yet ready to sacrifice a known quantity for an unknown one. During the administration of Cleveland I was compelled to place my butter on the market at 10 cents a pound and my pork at 5 cents a pound, without a buyer in both cases. Do you wonder I don't want a change? Not I! If we are passing through hard times now, with butter at 25 cents a pound and pork at 8 cents, we farmers don't see it.

G. J. WALDRON.

Madison, N. Y., August 10. If anybody is looking for a reason why the farmers of the United States are not going to vote for Bryan this year, that reason can be found in this letter of Farmer Waldron, of Madison. Five million farmers have equally good reasons.—American Economist.

A Vital Difference. Democratic papers are multiplying words over Mr. Bryan's tariff speech in Iowa as if it contained something new and important. As a matter of fact, it is simply a restatement of Mr. Bryan's views as a free trader. In just one thing he has been consistent as a politician. He has been a free trader always, and is one now. He evades the use of the term, but will not, as some of the Democrats in Southwest Missouri are doing, say he is for the protection of zinc against the free importation of foreign ore, but for free trade in everything else. If he had

reasonable profits have become impossible. Accordingly mills and factories are running on reduced time, or not running at all, and 2,000,000 artisans are out of employment.

Mr. Sherman interprets the Republican platform as promising to remedy these bad conditions by such a revision of the tariff as shall bring a return of needful protection. When that shall have been done there will be no idle mills and factories, and the 2,000,000 artisans will get back their jobs.

Surely this is worth striving for. If there is in this campaign a single issue, or any group of combined issues, so important as the question of restoring prosperity by restoring work and wages we do not know what those issues are.

"We Farmers Don't See It."

Not long ago an editorial in the New York World appealed to the farmers of the United States to rally to the support of a party which is pledged to reduce a tariff taxation which the farmer is forced to pay on everything he buys, while getting no benefit from anything he sells. This is an old, exploded theory which has been so completely discredited in the past eleven years of phenomenal prosperity for farmers that the World ought not to resort to its use.

American farmers are the backbone of protection. They know perfectly well what they get out of it. When Bryan was beaten in 1896 and McKinley and the Dingley tariff touched the button that started the wheels in the mills and factories the farmers were among the first to realize the value of a policy which provides a near-by market for their products at greatly increased

the power he would destroy all protection at a stroke, and let American wages and industries struggle unaided against foreign competition.

Mr. Bryan, without qualification, is for free trade. The Republican party is absolutely committed to, and a firm believer in, the policy of protection. If Mr. Taft is elected the protective policy will be maintained by the next administration, with such revision of schedules as it may consider necessary. If Mr. Bryan is elected he will at once, assisted by a Democratic House, assail protection all along the line, and work for a change in the Senate until free trade is agreed to by that branch also. Mr. Bryan simply repeated himself, with immaterial verbal changes, in his tariff speech at Des Moines. Baited, there is nothing in it but free trade, and it is well known that Mr. Bryan has always been a radical on this subject. Intelligent voters will govern themselves accordingly.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Democrats in dealing with the tariff, as in other matters, have shown that they are good critics but bad actors. Their platform will not declare for free trade, but they will attack the protection policy of the Republican party with arguments which, if sound, would justify free trade. If entrusted with power in the executive office and both branches of Congress, they would adopt an illogical tariff giving liberal protection to the industries of the South and grudging or inadequate support to those not represented in that section. The fact is that the party has no national policy and is united only in distrust of the purposes and policies of the opposition.—Dubuque Times.

TWO TARIFF POLICIES.

One Would Protect, the Other Ignore the Rights of Labor.

Having dropped the free coinage of silver, the nullification of the courts, and immediate freedom for the Filipinos as his paramount issues, Mr. Bryan will now attempt to capture the Presidency on the tariff issue.

The Republicans declare their adherence to the policy of protection, under which the enormous business of this country has been built up, and under which the people have enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than the world ever saw before. And they declare that the "true principle of protection is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to American industries."

The Democrats reject the protection principle utterly. What they propose is "to restore the tariff to a revenue basis." This is equivalent to the old demand for "a tariff for revenue only."

In rejecting the protection principle the Democrats are at last consistent, for it was not long ago that they formally declared that "protection is robbery." That there has been no modification of opinion on this question is clear from the action of the Committee on Resolutions. When one of the members suggested that the cost of labor should be recognized in reducing the tariff schedules he was sharply criticised on the ground that his proposition was "undemocratic," and it was withdrawn from consideration, says a Denver dispatch, "upon telegraphic request from Mr. Bryan."

Summing it all up, the Republicans would revise the tariff to protect American workmen from the competition of poorly paid labor in Europe and would maintain the protective principle for the benefit of both wage earners and manufacturers, while the Democrats would revise the tariff without regard to the difference in the cost of labor between Europe and the United States, and would get as closely as possible to a tariff for revenue only.

How can there be any question about the result of the presidential campaign when the great issue is so clearly defined as this?—Chatham (N. Y.) Republican.

Would Bryan Be Harmless?

Some persons say that if Bryan were elected he could do no harm, for the Republican Senate would tie his hands, and the Senate is certain to be Republican for four years more at least, regardless of any mutations which may come in the presidency or the House of Representatives. Several Democratic papers which opposed Bryan not only for the nomination, but until long afterward, and which now give him a half-hearted support, justify their acceptance of his candidacy on the theory that the Republican Senate would make a cipher of him if he should carry the country. Those papers ought to understand that if Bryan could do nothing in the presidency except draw his pay this would be a pretty good reason why he should be kept out of the presidency.

Representative Burke of the Pittsburgh District, however, in a speech delivered in Salem, Ill., Bryan's birthplace, shows that this idea of Bryan's harmlessness is a mistake. He points out that the Executive Department of the government has much greater power to rule or ruin than has the legislative. A man of fads and crankeries, like Bryan, in the White House could do much to cast discredit on the government and to humiliate the people. Moreover, under the President's direction the government now expends about \$1,000,000,000 annually, and this would give him an influence which, in the case of an unbalanced person like the Democratic candidate, would be likely to inflict harm on the country.

It is a mistake to suppose that the election of a man like Bryan would bring no ill effects to the country. His election would probably carry with it a Bryanite House of Representatives. It would be likely to carry with it several Bryanite Legislatures which would reduce Bryanite Senators. The big Republican majority in the Senate would be reduced, and the new members would be of the Bryanite order. Moreover, the pressure of a Bryanite President and House of Representatives, reinforced by some new Senators of the same stripe, would be likely to weaken the Republican line in some spots, for a Bryan victory could easily be made to appear to be a popular mandate for reckless legislation. By death or resignation four places on the Supreme bench are likely to be vacated during the term of the President who will take office next March. How would the same, conservative people of the country like to see Bryan get the power to fill those places? The only way to keep Bryan harmless is to roll up a bigger majority against him in 1908 than was cast against him in 1900.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Indiana's Vote Fixed.

Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, is a political analyst in excellent running order. His figures come out as easily and smoothly as if that appeal to the farmers to chip in on the campaign fund was having results. He was in Iowa the other day and looked things over. When he came away he pulled out his notebook and put the State in the sack for Bryan coalition.

As Indiana has been honored with a name on the ticket, Mr. Kern has every reason to believe there'll be no trouble with the voting there. But a little thing in statistics has just bobbed up which double-clinches the State. It appears that within a year Indiana has increased its population of males by 3,000. There are 47,571 of these useful and Democratic citizens within the borders. Mr. Kern can now sleep an hour longer in the morning. The males have kicked the door to, so that, even if it would the State cannot escape. It is no more doubtful than that John W. will be early at the polls.—Toledo Blade.

Striking at Coal Trust.

Attorney General K. Jackson of New York, acting under the State anti-trust law, has obtained a court order for a hearing of charges against the coal-carrying railroads of the State to the effect that they operate under an agreement amounting to a virtual monopoly, so as to keep up prices on this staple commodity. Officers of the Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna, Reading, Delaware and Hudson, Ontario and various coal companies have been summoned to make answer. Jackson will ask for an injunction against the continuance of the agreement.

Through the munificence of the widow of a New York capitalist, the means has been supplied for the establishing of a magazine printed in blind point type.

VETERANS IN PARADE ON TOLEDO STREETS

Remnant of Civil War Hosts Marches with Flags Flying and Bands Playing.

FORT MEIGS SHAFT DEDICATED.

Granite Monument, 82 Feet High, Commemorates Preservation of American Boundary.

Media correspondence:

With flags flying, bands playing, crowds cheering, and a bright sky overhead, veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic marched through the streets of an encampment city for the forty-second time Wednesday afternoon. At the official reviewing stand, where stood William H. Taft, Governor Harris, Senator Foraker and Mayor Brand Whitlock, the colors were dipped, and the department commanders joined Commander-in-Chief Burton in the stand. The parade being the leading feature of the encampment, many timed their arrival for the event, and the crowd of visitors was augmented by thousands during Tuesday night.

It is estimated that, including the veterans and their wives, there were 150,000 visitors in the city. Excursion trains brought them by hundreds from cities of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and they poured in from the rural districts on the interurban lines.

It was well toward 11 o'clock when the van of the parade marched past the reviewing stand, where they were saluted with a bombardment of flowers, for which surprise the women of Toledo had been preparing for several days. They emerged from the floral shower to be greeted by an immense human flag, made up of nearly 3,000 children, who, in their dresses of red, white and blue, swayed their bodies so that the emblem seemed to sway as in a breeze.

Harrison Preserved Boundary.

Two events of the G. A. R. encampment Tuesday were the dedication of the Fort Meigs monument and the civic parade. In the latter 3,000 members of local organizations marched with bands playing and banners flying, while the veterans, whose parade was to take place Wednesday, looked on. It was at Fort Meigs that General William Henry Harrison checked the British advance under Proctor after the general had profited by General Hull's surrender at Detroit. With citizen soldiery gathered from Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Virginia, General Harrison succeeded in preserving the American boundary as it now exists. In those days Toledo was a mere collection of huts, which served as headquarters for French furriers and traders traveling from Montreal and Quebec to Cincinnati and New Orleans. Not many years ago the graves of the heroes of Fort Meigs lay unmarked. A church stands where there was formerly a British battery.

Tents Are Discarded.

The forty-second encampment will, veterans declare, go down in history with a most laudatory chapter devoted to a committee which abandoned the traditional tents and domiciled the old soldiers under real roofs and on real beds. The veterans in Toledo ran no risk of colds and rheumatism from sleeping on the straw strewn ground or from dew soaked canvas.

There was something in the tents of former rounlons which appealed to the imagination of the veterans and stirred their memories of war days, but many of them paid for it with pneumonia and rheumatism, and they were unentitled in their praise of the arrangement this year.

President Heads Peace League.

The Peace and Arbitration League which was the outcome of the North Carolina Congress has made President Roosevelt its honorary president. The program includes the building of an adequate armament. Senator James B. McCreary of Kentucky is the active president of the league. Another peace organization has just been formed at New York known as the League of Peace. It proposes to unite the nations of the world in a great federation, with the permanent International Hague court as the judicial department of a world government, with the interparliamentary union composed of members of all the national parliaments as the legislative department and with a world executive having the title of peace-maker. To choose this executive they propose to have an electoral college made up of about 100,000 of the intellectual leaders of the world, the votes to be sent by mail and to be opened and counted by the first session of the full parliament following the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Berlin next September.

Negro Celebration Forbidden.

Race riots were barely prevented at New Orleans when Mayor Behrman, in response to popular sentiment as reflected in several of the daily papers, refused a permit for the holding of a meeting by negro citizens, who wished to do honor to the negro girl, Marie Holden, who won over all the contestants in the national spelling contest during the recent sessions of the National Educational Association at Cleveland. Proud negroes interfered and induced the promoters of the meeting not to insist.

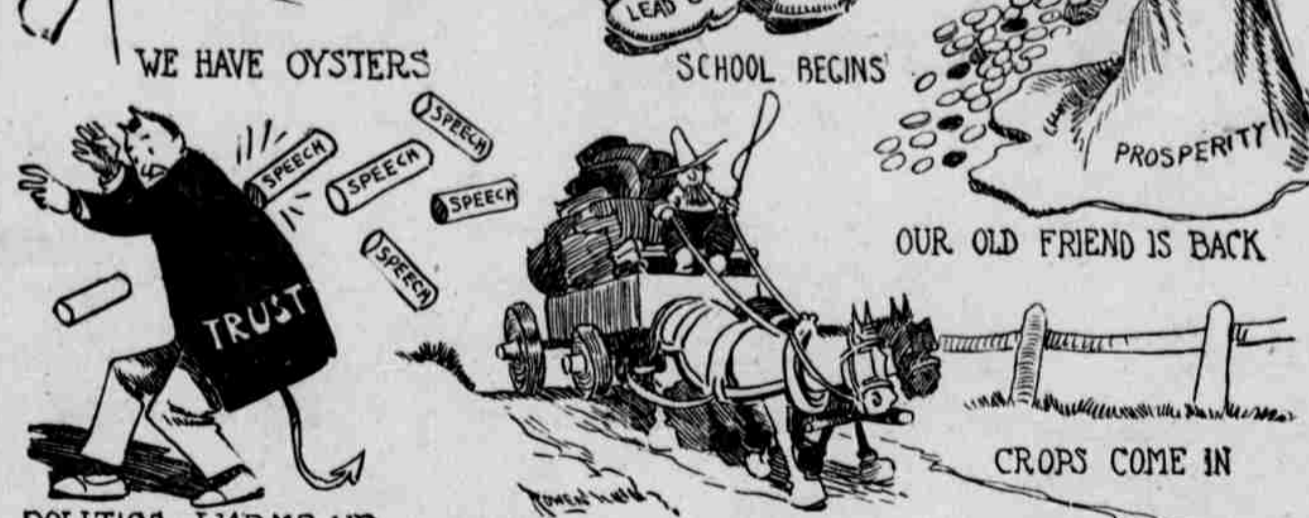
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WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH SEPTEMBER?



THE BASEBALL RACE TIGHTENS



OUR OLD FRIEND IS BACK

DEATH TOLL OF JULY 4.

Day's Fatalities Now Number 163, with 5,623 Persons Injured.

The death and injury toll of July 4 throughout the United States is listed in the current issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, which for six years has tabulated the yearly tribute exacted by the toy pistol, the cannon cracker and their kind. The greatest number of deaths and injuries yet recorded occurred in 1908, despite the widespread effort toward a "safe Fourth."

The most common cause of injury was the blank cartridge and the hand was the member most frequently injured. While the medical fraternity congratulates itself upon the decreasing fatal percentage of tetanus, the grim figures of 75 per cent still stand as the death toll of cases. The almost hopeless efforts of physicians in advanced cases of the disease make it one of the diseases most to be dreaded by them.

The total deaths and accidents by states, collected by the medical association for six years, follows:

State	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Alabama	2	1	2	1	2	1
Arizona	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1
California	158	142	142	151	130	130
Colorado	39	44	26	23	25	13
Connecticut	162	163	132	169	68	105
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dist. of Col.	2	10	24	5	12	21
Florida	1	2	2	2	2	2
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois	306	423	542	598	498	538
Indiana	160	211	217	266	231	255
Iowa	169	137	328	255	231	174
Kansas	63	88	56	61	64	72
Kentucky	30	74	17	21	194	12
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maine	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	144	157	288	193	163	203
Minnesota	157	102	174	95	95	95
Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1
Missouri	147	84	218	325	299	373
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	160	211	217	266	231	255
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington	1	1	1	1	1	1
West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	190	215	230	135	150	187
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1

Zeppelin's New Airship Record.

Although again failing in his attempt to make a continuous twenty-four-hour flight in his great airship, Count Zeppelin did break all records by the air journey which he took from Friedrichshafen on Lake Constance. Over the lake and many cities and towns the big aerostat sped, while guns were fired in salute and thousands of people gathered to gaze and cheer. Down the Rhine to Mayence it went at a speed of about twenty-nine miles an hour on the average, and then turned homeward. Soon, however, the ship was brought to the surface of the river, while repairs were made in the mechanism, after which it proceeded. His continuous flight was 281 miles.

Politics and Politicians

The Iowa executive council has issued a certificate of nomination for Congressman J. A. T. Hull.

The Typographical Union of Lincoln, Neb., has elected W. J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, to honorary membership.

B. F. Nelson, president of the Minnesota Agricultural Society, has presented W. J. Bryan with a trick mule as a mascot.

John Temple Graves, candidate of the Independence party for Vice President, underwent a slight operation in a private hospital in New York recently.

The Illinois Independence party State convention was held in Chicago and a slate named with George W. McCusker of Rock Island nominee for Governor.

In the Oklahoma Democratic primaries Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator, was renominated by an overwhelming majority, and this is equivalent to an election.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate, is quoted at his Indiana home as saying that the Independence party is not likely to be an appreciable factor in the present campaign.

In a letter to the secretary of the Socialist party in Boston, Supt. Plimpton of Fenmont Temple refuses the application for the use of the hall to hold a Debs meeting on Oct. 5.

Gov. Johnson of Minnesota in reply to a letter from Bryan has placed himself at the disposal of the Democratic committee after Sept. 1. It is not yet decided in what State he will speak.

Chairman Hitchcock has announced an extensive speaking tour for the Republican vice-presidential candidate, Sherman, in the West and middle West, covering points where Bryan shall have spoken.

The name of M. R. Preston, the Nevada member, has now been taken from the list of the Socialist Labor ticket, as the definition to run was officially confirmed. In his place August Gillhas has been named for President.

E. P. SARGENT IS DEAD.

Commissioner of Immigration Yields to Disease.

Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, died in Washington Friday from stomach trouble and a complication of diseases.

Frank Pierre Sargent was born in East Orange, Vt., Nov. 18, 1854. He attended the village school of his native

town and then became a locomotive

fireman. Becoming an enthusiastic

labor union advocate, he was elected

chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive

Firemen, and held the office for seven

years, his headquarters being at

Peoria, Ill. He married George M. Mc-

Cullough.

In 1908 President McKinley appointed

Mr. Sargent a member of the Industrial

Commission, but he soon resigned

from that body, which made its final

report in 1902, and in 1900 declined the

position of chief of the bureau of printing

and engraving, offered him by President

McKinley. July 1, 1902, President

Roosevelt appointed Mr. Sargent Com-

missioner General of Immigration, and

he has since held the office.

Competition for Beef Trust.

Chicago hears that a company has been

formed to operate independent stock

yards on a large scale, beginning Oct. 1.

It will be known as the Chicago Stock

Yards and Transit Company, with \$2-

500,000 capital stock. Already twenty

acres have been purchased at Thirty-

ninth street and Forty-eighth avenue, and

buildings are in process of construction.

The new concern is expected to cut prices.

A new school for children is to be es-

tablished at Fort Snelling this fall. There

has always been a lack of suitable teach-

ers among the command at the fort, nec-

essitating sending the children of officers,

enlisted men and employes to the public

schools in St. Paul for their education.

At a recent meeting of the St. Paul

school board a measure was adopted of

feeling to furnish the requisite number

of public school teachers in relation to the

school on an equal footing with the public

schools in the city. The offer has been

accepted by the fort authorities.

James Kivir Hardie, the Socialist leader

in the British Parliament, whose failure

to get the customary invitation to the

king's garden party in Windsor Castle

has stirred up much bitter feeling among

his associates, now declares publicly: "I

shall allow no interference with my po-

litical conduct in or out of Parliament

by the king or the court."

The nomination of Joseph L. Bristow

in the Republican primaries of Kansas,

for the seat in the United States Senate

now occupied by Senator Long is almost

universally credited to the influence of

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.



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