

MR. TAFT'S BIG RUNNING MATE

James Schoolcraft Sherman, the Original "Sunny Jim."

A Wise, Versatile, Experienced Statesman Who Has Shaped National Legislation.

When Vice Presidential nominee, James Schoolcraft Sherman, returned home to Utica, New York, after having been nominated by the Republican Convention at Chicago, it is said that in the vast throng of his home people who turned out to meet him was an old woman, bent with the burden of eighty years. She approached Mr. Sherman, whom she has known almost since his birth, and declared to him that he had been selected by Providence to his new office of honor, in order to teach the American people the gospel of good cheer and sunshine of kindness for all Americans.

It is not definitely known that she is in the confidence of Providence, and so speaks by the card, but Sherman's career up to date has shown his capabilities in that line. He is the original "Sunny Jim," and wears "the smile that won't come off."

The Original "Sunny Jim."

This is not a superficial attempt to look pleasant. It does not sequester itself in the wrinkles of his mouth or the lines around his eyes. This genial, expansive, irradiating smile speaks of good digestion, a sunny temperament and a complacent mind, possessed by a man who is pretty well satisfied with the past, and reasonably sure of the future. A man of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows. He has been laughing good humor for a little more than half a century. Now the world laughs with him. His sunshine and good cheer, as bread cast upon the waters, returned to him pound-cake, as Josh Billings would say, and out of this and other assets he has been enabled to rise, and to be nominated to the second highest position within the gift of his countrymen.

Sherman, Seymour, Conkling, Born at Utica.

"Sunny Jim" Sherman first appeared on earth at the village of New Hartford, New York, a suburb of Utica, on the night of October 24, 1855, two years before Mr. Taft saw the light in Cincinnati. Mr. Sherman was already at that time pointing with pride to one of his illustrious sons in the person of Horatio Seymour, and was soon to still more illustrious son in the person of Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Sherman's father was a lawyer of prominence in Central New York and determined that no "pent-up Utica" should restrict the powers of his son, and so he sent him at the proper time to Whites-town Seminary and Hamilton College. He came out a husky youth—he weighed 190 pounds at sixteen years of age—with oratorical talent and a reputation as a good student.

Belongs to Old American Family.

His family runs back to Roger Sherman who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and back of him for more than one hundred years to 1690, when the first Sherman came over from England to this country, with a strain of stolid Dutch in his veins. John Sherman, the Ohio Senator, and William Tecumseh Sherman, the great Civil War general, were from the same original stock. Edward Everett Hale is also a distant connection. Schoolcraft, the historian of the American Indians, was "Sunny Jim" Sherman's great-grandfather.

Gets into Politics Early.

One of the first things the Vice Presidential nominee did when he returned from college was to accept the nomination for State Senator on the Republican ticket, and was beaten by only one vote. He was elected mayor of Utica at the age of 23. He was the youngest municipal head the city had ever had. From that date politics has wooed him away from his profession of law. He was elected to Congress, and has served his constituency with but one exception term ever since. He is now in his tenth congressional term. There is a "big five" in the lower house of Congress, who do things and largely shape the legislation of the country.

An Adept Parliamentarian.

Mr. Sherman was a particular friend of Thomas Brackett Reed, formerly Speaker of the House, who considered him the best parliamentarian on the floor. He often turned over the gavel to "Sunny Jim," who occupied the chair during some of our most important legislation in recent years. He presided frequently during the famous debate on the Dingley Tariff Bill and on the Cuban War Revenue Bill, each of which occupied many weeks. Mr. Reed appointed him chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the 55th Congress, a place he has since filled with distinguished success, and also to membership on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Sherman's most important legislative work has perhaps been done on the Indian Affairs Committee. He is credited with a better understanding of the various questions connected with the government's obligations to the Indians and its efforts to fulfill them than that of any other Congressman

who has been called upon to deal with this subject.

Work on Other Committees.

His work on other committees has been equally creditable. One of his bills as a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was the False Branding Bill, which has proved effective in protecting the American cheese manufacturers.

He made the first favorable report to the House on the Nicaragua Canal before the Panama project had developed, and has strongly supported the Isthmian Canal enterprise. He was the father of the Philippine Cable Bill and of the bill for the reorganization of the revenue cutter service. He holds third place in the important Committee on Rules, and has been looked to as one of the best counselors in guiding the business of the House.

Distinguished Service to State.

Mr. Sherman's party services outside the halls of Congress have been distinguished and extensive. He has been the vice-chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee in several campaigns and the chairman in one; and in those positions has earned much credit for executive ability. He is a convincing campaign orator, and in Congressional and Presidential campaigns has spoken to the people of many states. He presided over the New York Republican State Conventions of 1895, 1900 and in the present year.

Friend of All the People.

He is approachable, genial and democratic. His home people, like his brother Congressmen, call him "Jim," which appellation expresses their appreciation of his personal qualities and their sense of his nearness to them as their true and tried Representative. He is a staunch friend of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has a genuine regard for those veterans of the army who jeopardized their lives to preserve the Union, and is always solicitous for their interests at Washington. No old soldier ever found Mr. Sherman too busy to give attention to him.

Successful Business Man.

At home "Sunny Jim" Sherman is one of the leading business men of his community. He is president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company,—not an organization in restraint of trade, but to encourage thrift and economy—and vice-president of the Utica City National Bank. He is also president of the New Hartford Canning Company and the Utica Ice Company, two industrial corporations. His political foes declare him to be worth \$750,000, but his family says that \$200,000 would measure fully all of his earthly possessions.

Is Fond of Clean Sports.

Mr. Sherman is a pretty fair billiardist. He tried some years ago to play baseball, and got up a nine at Whites-town Seminary in his youth, but one of the first things it did after he provided it with uniforms, bats and balls was to get together and vote him off the team. But he makes up for lack of skill on the field by enthusiasm in the grandstand. He is a baseball fan, and it is reported that he attended three games in Chicago before they nominated him, and had arranged to attend another when the convention interfered with his plans.

A Big, Versatile American.

So we have, in "Sunny Jim" Sherman, Vice-Presidential Republican nominee, an American among Americans, who can trace his American ancestry back 250 years, one of whom signed the Declaration of Independence, and others have taken some of the leading and most honorable positions in American history, both in peace and war. His versatility is representative of the true resourcefulness of the typical American. He is a lawyer, a scholar, a successful business man and financier at home, a statesman, parliamentarian and valued public servant in Congress, a man of domestic habits and a model husband and father.

Right Man in Right Place.

His manliness and human instincts know no race or party. He is a humanitarian and statesman before he is a politician. The people of his home town of Utica turned out en-masse upon his return from the Chicago convention, and irrespective of party, gave him such a reception as comes to few men in life. During the midst of the fanfare the Mayor of Utica remarked, "We have an insane asylum at the top of the hill, and we are thinking of asking the Legislature to enlarge it. The town has gone crazy over Jim's nomination."

Successful in business, efficient and influential in statesmanship, and possessing the confidence of his fellow-men, should the emergency ever arise, James Schoolcraft Sherman could, with confidence, if necessary, take up the responsible duties of chief executive for which as Vice-President he would be next in line, in case of emergency creating a vacancy.

Question of Injunctions.

You ask me what I think of a provision that no restraining order or injunction shall issue except after notice to the defendant and a hearing had. This was the rule under the Federal statutes for many years, but was subsequently abolished. In the class of cases to which you refer I do not see any objection to the re-enactment of that Federal statute. Indeed, I have taken occasion to say in public speeches that the power to issue injunction ex parte has given rise to certain abuses and injustice to the laborers in a peaceable strike.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, in correspondence with President Llewellyn Lewis, of the Ohio Federation of Labor.

"SUNNY JIM SHINE" AT UTICA



—From the Chicago Tribune.

WHY THE REPUBLICANS SHOULD WIN.

Prize Essay by Frank Hendrick.

I.—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 maintained. Through the Civil War it consecrated a reunited country to free and equal American citizenship. It has kept the channels of Interstate Commerce open for all and, through the national banking system, the refunding of the national debt, resumption of specie payments, the gold standard and the 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 husbanded 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 increased reward, it has created opportunities, improved conditions of employment, brought about a higher standard of living, and more widespread distribution of wealth and well-being, and made expansion moral as well as material.

Intrusted with insular possessions, it has brought them peace and progress, 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 at home, with foreign nations and among them, it has given American rights and American opportunities new meaning throughout the nation and throughout the world.

II.—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 negotiation, scheme of repudiation, program of scuttling, 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 enduring progress. Finding trusts, giant-born, flourishing under supposed conflict of state and national law, the double prohibition of existence serving but to foster their development, it has never, in an attempt to destroy trusts, withdrawn, in state or nation, the protection of law from property, but has, through executive investigation and resort to the courts, resolved the conflict which had silenced law and given trusts existence.

It has never proposed to advance American workmen and American institutions by banishing American industries and building up those of other lands, and scorned to insult labor with an illusory promise of immunity from law. Yet it passed the pure food law and the employers' liability law, secured equal accommodations on railroads, aided agriculture, created the civil service, established free rural mail delivery, reduced foreign postage, and increased pensions. Continuing naturally marked-out progress, it will

keep its pledges of tariff readjustment, currency reform and development of the merchant marine, and make the United States the financial center as it has made it the industrial center of the world.

III.—The Constructive Party—It Organizes the National Will.

In the evolution by which party government has become the extra-constitutional method of securing responsibility to the people, the Republican party has become their traditional representative and the Democratic party the organized aspiration of individuals for power without responsibility. Fairly tried, from 1893 to 1895, the two Democratic houses and the Democratic President were a "wild team" and a helpless driver. Democracy agitates local differences, Republicanism organizes the national idea. In 1893 the people were committed to the cause of human liberty; the idea of "Liberty and Union" expanded for the first time into the reality of the American nation.

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 1893 business men were again committed to confidence; before a single statute was enacted prosperity set in and in ten years bank deposits almost tripled—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 largely ceased.

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

IV.—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.

V.—Taft and Sherman Constructive Candidates—A Constructive Platform.

Republicanism stands to-day 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 Republican candidates as well as in the platform are written the story of the nation's progress and the reliance of the future.

A Democratic President or a Democratic house would turn back those pages; thereafter Bryanism would record "Destruction." This the Republican Senate could not prevent. Under Taft and Sherman and a Republican Congress the great progress of the past will be held and the greater progress of the future will be assured.

David B. Hill has pledged his support to Bryan, but he will and it necessary to say something more than "I am a Democrat" this year.—Washington Post.

SECRETARY WILSON CHEERFUL

Head of Agricultural Department on Business and Political Conditions in the West.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who has just returned to Washington from a visit of two months in the West, brings a cheering prosperity bulletin. He declares that the West doesn't know much about the alleged business troubles. Its farmers have magnificent crops growing, and are selling the old crops and are preparing to sell the new ones for high prices. Weather and crop conditions this season have been excellent, and the new crops, the secretary believes, will have a most buoyant effect on financial and commercial conditions all over the country. He confidently looks for a continuation of the improvement in business which has been apparent everywhere for the last few months, and for its forward movement at an accelerated speed.

"Generally speaking," said the secretary, "the information of our department shows that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the productivity of the soil. We have investigated this carefully, and there is no doubt that the acre yield of crops is showing a most significant increase. We attribute it to better farming methods, to assimilation of the scientific information about crop rotation, caring for the soil, etc., which the department and the agricultural colleges have placed at the command of the farmers, and to a general effort at intelligent preservation of the elements which enable the soil to do its best work."

Speaking of political conditions, Secretary Wilson said that the drift in the West is all for Taft, and he expressed a strong conviction, based on his inquiries in a number of states, that Mr. Taft will carry all the states that President Roosevelt carried four years ago, so far as the West is concerned. The feeling that Republican rule will bring back general prosperity and assure its continuance is a powerful influence with the voters. Later in the campaign the secretary will go on a speaking tour for the Republican ticket, especially in New England.

A TRIBUTE TO TAFT.

New York's Governor Tells Why He Supports Taft's Candidacy. (From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown Speech.)

"No one more than I desires to see administration purged of every selfish taint, to have fair and impartial laws faithfully executed, to get rid of every vestige of special privilege at the expense of public interest, to liberate trade from unjust encroachments, to purify our electoral methods and to maintain honest representative government. And it is because of his loyalty to these ideals, because of his broad sympathies, and his rare equipment in character, ability and experience, because tested in the difficult fields of judicial and administrative work, he has proved his quality by eminent service, because of his varied learning, his acquaintance with affairs, his respect for constitutional government and his capacity intelligently and justly to plan and direct necessary reforms that I most earnestly support the candidacy of William Howard Taft."

Whenever the Interstate Commerce Commission deems it important as an aid in fixing rates to determine what it would cost now to rebuild any railroad, it has complete power to do so.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

FALSE CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE

Scrutinizing with Microscope to Pick Flaws in Republican Record.

Actual Figures Show Increased Expenditures of Government Consistent with Growth of Country.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown Speech.)
Hermetically corked up on the old issues of free silver, imperialism and government ownership of railways, Mr. Bryan is scrutinizing the record of Republican administration during the past twelve years with a microscope to find some peg on which to hang an attack. It would not be altogether surprising if a party which had done so much in this period to advance the glory and economic progress of the country had made a casual error here and there. These twelve years have witnessed the war with Spain, which gave freedom to Cuba and Porto Rico and brought the Philippines under American authority. They have witnessed the emergence of the country from depression and financial uncertainty upon the firm ground of the gold standard, enacted into law by a Republican Congress. They have witnessed the erection of a navy which is carrying our flag with honor around the world. They have witnessed the extension of the strong hand over the railways and the great corporations in behalf of equality of treatment for all citizens. In sum and substance, these twelve years have witnessed for the average man a degree of prosperity and comfort never before equaled under any flag in any country since the world began.

Cortelyou Punctured Charges.

In picking flaws in this record Mr. Bryan has taken upon himself to criticize the appropriations of the last Congress and to make the declaration that "there was a deficit of some \$96,000,000 in the last fiscal year." If Mr. Bryan knows what he is talking about, this reference to a deficit is amazingly indigent. Secretary Cortelyou punctured this particular Bryan gas-bag effectively soon after the fiscal year closed on June 30. He issued a statement showing that when the proceeds of bonds sold were added to the receipts from taxation and miscellaneous sources, and allowance was made for the reduction of the public debt, there was no deficit, but a surplus. The appearance of a deficit was only arrived at by counting all expenditures for the Panama Canal and other public works and failing to count on the side of the receipts the proceeds of the bonds sold for the construction of the canal. It is the custom in nearly every other civilized government to issue bonds for all public works, but so large have been the receipts of the treasury of the United States that it has been the custom to pay for these permanent investments of capital out of current receipts. It is a bad system of bookkeeping and Secretary Cortelyou has announced that he proposes to correct it. It might have been pardonable for "the man in the street" to be misled by the present form of treasury statement. It is not pardonable on the part of a man who pretends to be a student of public questions. Mr. Bryan must either confess himself a stupid novice in regard to public finance or as deliberately seeking to mislead the people as to the facts.

General Economic Activity.

The tremendous expansion of military and economic activity throughout the world has undoubtedly led to a volume of expenditures which calls for serious consideration. In Germany it became necessary last spring to issue a large loan to cover ordinary expenditures and to consider every possible means of increasing taxation. In France the ministry even pressed through the Chambers the dishonest proposition to tax the coupons of the public debt, thereby taking back from the citizen in taxes what it had promised to pay him in interest when he loaned his capital. In Great Britain changes in the rate of the income tax afforded a ready means of adjusting income to expenditures, but the burden falls heavily first upon the small shop-keeper and is shifted by him largely to the masses whom he supplies with daily necessities. In all these countries substantially all public works of a permanent character, whether great or small, are charged to special accounts and are not permitted to encumber the statement of operating expenses or to add to the weight of taxation on account of their principal.

What Would Bryan Wipe Out?

Secretary Cortelyou has already announced that he is having the system of bookkeeping at the Treasury overhauled and modernized. All administrations in the United States are prevented from applying the pruning knife resolutely to expenditures, because there is not the complete control of the budget by a single minister which prevails in Europe. Some steps in this direction should undoubtedly be taken, but few voters are likely to be misled as to the relative efficiency and intelligence in taking such steps which would be shown by a Bryan administration on one hand or a Republican administration headed by Mr. Taft on the other.