

FOUR GREAT FACTS.

Justify Republican Party in Asking Voters to Keep It in Control.

Bedeemed Platform Pledges; Maintained Prosperity; Developed Commerce; Protected Labor.

"Four great facts seem to justify the Republican party in asking the voters of the United States to continue it in control of the affairs of the government. First, the promptness with which it has fulfilled the pledges of its platform upon which it successfully appealed to the people in 1896; second, the prosperity which has come to all classes of our citizens with, and as a result of, the fulfillment of those pledges; third, the evidence which that prosperity furnishes of the fallacy of the principles offered by the opposing parties in 1896, and still supported by them; and, fourth, the advantages to our country, our commerce, and our people in the extension of area, commerce, and international influence which have unexpectedly come as an incident of the fulfillment of one of the important pledges of the platform of 1896, and with it the opportunity for benefiting the people of the territory affected."—From the Republican Campaign Text-Book of 1900.

The above quotation from the opening pages of the Republican Campaign Text-Book of 1900 applies with equal force to conditions in the present campaign. The four great facts which justified the party in asking the support of the public in 1900 were: First, that its pledges of 1896 had been redeemed; second, that prosperity had come as a result; third, that developments since 1896 had shown the fallacy of the principles upon which the Democracy then appealed for public support; and, fourth, the conditions which had come to other parts of the world and their people as a result of promises fulfilled by the Republican party in the United States. These assertions made in the Text-Book of 1900 have been fully justified by the added experiences of another eight years. The pledges of 1896 and those made in 1900 and 1904 have been redeemed. The protective tariff has been restored; the gold standard made permanent; Cuba freed, given independence, protected from internal troubles and about to be again made a republic; the Panama Canal assured under the sole ownership and control of the United States; a Department of Commerce and Labor established; rural free delivery given to millions of the agricultural community; the laws for the proper regulation of trusts and great corporations strengthened and enforced; prosperity established; commerce developed; labor protected and given ample employment and reward; intelligence, prosperity and good government established in distant islands; and the flag of the United States made the emblem of honor in every part of the world.

Opposed by Democracy.

All of these great accomplishments have been the work of the Republican party. In each of them it has met the discouragement, the opposition, and the hostilities of the Democracy. The protective tariff was fought at every step, and denounced by the platform of the Democrats as a "robbery." The act establishing the gold standard was opposed and the Democratic vote cast almost solidly against it, and that party in its conventions and platforms of 1904 and 1908 deliberately refused to retract in the slightest degree its advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. In the war for the freedom of Cuba, the work of the Republicans was met with harsh criticism. In the efforts to establish peace and good government in the newly acquired territory, each step met with opposition and false charges and with the demand that the territory and its millions of people be abandoned to internal strife or control by a monarchial government. The requirement of the right to construct the Panama Canal was met with opposition and obstruction. The enforcement of law against trusts and other great corporations was denounced as ineffective and designed to deceive the public. The establishment of rural free delivery was discouraged. The splendid prosperity which followed the restoration of the protective tariff was derided and denounced as fictitious and temporary, and an attempt made to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction and discord among the people by complaints of the higher cost of food which came as the natural results of the increased demand accompanying general prosperity and high wages.

It is upon the evidence of the past twelve years, evidence that the Republican party is a party of progress, and the Democracy a party of inaction, retardment, and fault-finding, that the Republican party again confidently appeals for public support in the Presidential and Congressional elections of 1908.

A Sentiment That Will Live.

Judge Taft's "I do not care for the Presidency if it has to come by compromise with Senator Foraker or anybody else in a matter of principle," is one of those quotable sentences that will stick in memory and in politics and be recalled in campaigns many years hence as one of the virile utterances of American history.—Topeka Capital.

STANDING ON THEIR RECORDS.



—From the Baltimore American.

AS ROOSEVELT SEES BRYAN.

"You say that you have advocated more radical measures against private monopolies than either I or my party associates have been willing to undertake. You have, indeed, advocated measures that sound more radical, but they have the prime defect that in practice they would not work. I should not in this letter to you discuss your attitude on this question if you did not yourself bring it up, but as you have brought it up, I answer you that in my judgment the measures you advocate would be wholly ineffective in curing a single evil, and so far as they had any effect at all, would merely throw the entire business of the country into hopeless and utter confusion. I put Mr. Taft's deeds against your words. I ask that you be judged both by the words you wish remembered, and by the words that seemingly you and your party now desire to have forgotten. . . . I hold it entirely natural for any great law-defying corporation to wish to see you placed in the Presidency rather than Mr. Taft. Your plans to put a stop to the abuses of these corporations are wholly chimerical.—Theodore Roosevelt."

BRYAN UNLIKE LINCOLN.

Attempt to Compare Continuous Candidate to Great Statesman a Miserable Failure.

"The present canvass shows again the folly of the ass that put on a lion's skin. The managers of Mr. Bryan's press bureau are attempting to conjure votes for him by the use of the sacred name of Lincoln. Aesop declared that when the ass lifted up his voice and brayed, every one knew him and his owner came up and gave him a sound cudgeling. The warning falls on deaf ears. The partisan who tries the same tricks invites like shame and punishment. The audacity of the device may capture some of the unwary. Insofar as he has a party behind him, Mr. Bryan is the candidate of those who malign and ridiculed the first and greatest President the Republican party has given to the nation. Mr. Bryan relies for support on the forces which at every step opposed Lincoln, which obstructed the measures of war and peace of that savior of the union, and pronounced the proclamation of emancipation a monstrous crime."—Vice Presidential Candidate Sherman at Rock Island, Ill.

The Public Welfare.
(From Governor Hughes' Speech at South Bend, Ind.)

"If Bryan had been elected in 1896 the disasters that would have followed would have prevented him from ever being a candidate again.

"We are devoted to a line of progress, straightforward, honorable administration above every selfish advantage, against every attempt to exploit the people for private interest. We are devoted to the public welfare in establishing the stability of honest enterprise. We serve the Republican party because we believe that through it these things can be accomplished. In the heat and turmoil of political campaign it is important that we should preserve a true and a proper sense of proportion."

BRYAN THE FREE-TRADER

Stands To-day as He Did When in Congress for Free Trade.

He Pronounced the Wilson-Gorman Free Trade Bill Just and Honorable.

In the record of Mr. Bryan's public career he is officially identified with just one important measure of federal legislation, and that the Wilson-Gorman tariff act of 1894. As a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means during President Cleveland's second administration Mr. Bryan assisted in preparing that measure, and in its completed form it bore his unqualified approval. His advocacy of the bill drew sharp and clear the dividing line between the Democracy of Bryanism and the Democracy of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Bryan pronounced the measure just and honorable. President Cleveland denounced it as "the creature of perfidy and dishonor," refused to sign it, and it became a law without his approval. The distinction thus drawn between the Bryan Democracy and the Cleveland Democracy continues to this day.

Free Trade Disastrous.

Inasmuch as Mr. Bryan is posing this year as the special friend and champion of the farmers, it is worth while to point out how their interests were affected by the only important law he ever helped to create. The Wilson-Gorman act repealed the duty on wool. On January 1, 1893, two months after President Cleveland's second election, the sheep in the United States, according to official statistics, numbered 47,273,553 and were valued at \$125,999,254. At the close of Mr. Cleveland's term, thanks to the careful influence of the free trade act which Mr. Bryan had helped to force upon the statute book, the number of sheep in the country had fallen to 36,518,643, having a value of \$90,020,942. In other words, the sheep herds had suffered a loss of more than 10,000,000, or nearly 25 per cent, and the wool clip of the United States had declined in value about \$38,000,000, or nearly 50 per cent, all through the operation of a law which found one of its most ardent supporters in the person of "the farmers' friend," William J. Bryan.

In 1898, under the fostering care of tariff protection, the wool of the country amounted to 303,000,000 pounds; in 1895, under the blighting effect of free trade, it fell to 209,000,000 pounds. In 1891, with the tariff restored, it rose to 302,000,000 pounds and to 316,000,000 pounds in 1902. During the four years of President Cleveland's second term the measure which he denounced as "the creature of perfidy and dishonor," but which Mr. Bryan nevertheless enthusiastically endorsed, saddled the American wool growers with losses conservatively estimated at \$400,000,000.

But the wool growers were not the only victims of the Wilson-Gorman-Bryan perfidy. Every branch of American industry suffered. It lowered the duties on imports of manufactures and thereby forced the closing of important native industries and drove their employes into idleness. Wages in every branch of industrial activity declined, the demand for every variety of farm products fell off, and the workmen of the country were subjected to uni-

versal hardship and distress. The operation of Mr. Bryan's pet measure robbed the farmers, brought hunger and misery to the wage-earner and bankrupted the treasury. It was indeed, as Mr. Cleveland said, "a creature of perfidy and dishonor."

Bryan for Free Trade.

William Jennings Bryan stands today as he stood in 1894, for free trade and all that it means to American labor and American enterprise. He cannot get away from the record, and there are no indications that he wants to get away from it. He is committed to free trade as distinctly as he is to free silver, and his own words show that he will fasten those twin devils upon the country if he gets the chance.

"SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?"

Tune—"John Brown."
We have heard the wondrous query of Nebraska's "Peerless One,"
As it sounded out from Fairview and struck the nation dumb;
So we guess we'll keep on ruling, as for many year we've done!
The people still shall rule!

Chorus:

Glory, glory, hallelujah! Glory, glory, hallelujah!
Glory, glory hallelujah! The People still shall rule!

In eighteen ninety-six you know, the People thought they'd rule,
And give the "Peerless Orator" some more years at school;
But still in nineteen hundred he could not the People fool;
The People still, would rule!

"Shall the People rule?" asks Bryan. Does he think the nation daft?
Is there any cause for wonder that the People see his craft?
Of course, they'll keep on ruling, and their Leader will be Taft!
The People still will rule!

Taft is running on his record, while Bryan runs away
From the "Paramount Issues" which he held the other day;
And what he'll hold tomorrow no mortal man can say,
The People still shall rule!

We believe in honest banking, but not in guarantees
To secure bank deposits that may tend to foster thieves,
However much such methods some cunning knaves might please,
The People still will rule!

We intend to vote for William—but not for William B.—
Our ballots in November shall be cast for William T.
The defeat of William Bryan will be counted No. 3.
The People still shall rule.
—B. F. C. in Baltimore American.

For Taft and the Big Stick.

To the Editor of The World:
Because of the present condition of our government we must have a man with the ability of Mr. Taft to keep the wheels of progress turning, so that more respect shall be shown on the part of Europe.

Our government has been progressing ever since its birth. The Monroe Doctrine will be in great danger. Instead of Japan being our friendly neighbor it will become our foe. Therefore all parties should unite in electing Mr. Taft by a big majority, and with the "Big Stick" he should carry out President Roosevelt's policies.

LOUIS SHAPIRO.

ANSWERED "PRESENT."

When Democrats Had Chance in Congress to Vote for Bryan Bank Deposit Plan They Dodged.

In a recent interview Judge Walter I. Smith, Member of Congress, said:

"At the last session of Congress a currency bill was introduced by Mr. Jno. S. Williams of Mississippi, leader of the Democratic side of the House and Democratic Senator-elect from Mississippi.

"This bill not only provided for the cure of all the ills of our currency system, but contained provision for the much lauded national guarantee of bank deposits. On the 6th day of last March Mr. Williams arose in the House and stated that he had been furnished with advance sheets of an editorial to appear in Mr. Bryan's Commoner, commenting upon this bill and asked that these advance sheets might be printed in the Record, and leave being granted they were so printed.

"In the editorial slight criticism was made upon trifling details of the bill, but upon the whole it was declared to be an ideal measure that ought to receive the support of every Democrat. It was also stated that the bill had been prepared after a conference of the leading Democrats of the Senate and House at which Mr. Bryan was present.

"When the Republican currency measure was brought up in the House it was provided by the rule that it should be in order to move to substitute this bill of Mr. Williams, which, it should not be forgotten, contained a provision for the national guarantee of bank deposits.

"As the time drew near for the close of the debate and for some reason no Democrat offered the bill, Mr. Kahn of California moved to substitute the Williams bill for the Republican bill. Immediately there was great confusion on the Democratic side of the chamber and a hasty consultation as to what should be done. Finally six Democrats voted to substitute the Williams bill for the Republican measure, 29 Democrats voted against it and 92 Democrats voted 'present' without being paired.

"The question was not on the adoption of the Democratic bill, but was whether the Democratic bill, containing the national guarantee of bank deposits was preferable to the Republican measure, and on that question only six Democrats voted 'Yes,' 29 Democrats voted 'No' and 92 Democrats without being paired voted present. In other words, about three-fourths of all the Democrats had no opinion whatever one way or the other as to whether their bill with the blessed guarantee of bank deposits in it, was better or worse than ours."

COUNTRY NEEDS A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

President Roosevelt Points Out Importance of Electing Legislators to Support Taft.

President Roosevelt, in a letter to William B. McKinley, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, appeals to disinterested citizens to join with the National Republican Committee and the Congressional Committee in a movement to elect William H. Taft as President and a Republican Congress to support him, saying, in part:

"It is urgently necessary, from the standpoint of the public interest, to elect Mr. Taft, and a Republican Congress which will support him; and they seek election on a platform which specifically pledges the party, alike in its executive and legislative branches, to continue and develop the policies which have been not merely introduced, but acted upon during these seven years. These policies can be successfully carried through only by the hearty co-operation of the President and the Congress in both its branches, and it is therefore peculiarly important that there should obtain such harmony between them. To fail to elect Mr. Taft would be a calamity to the country; and it would be folly, while electing him, yet at the same time to elect a Congress hostile to him, a Congress which under the influence of partisan leadership would be certain to thwart and baffle him on every possible occasion. To elect Mr. Taft, and at the same time to elect a Congress pledged to support him, is the only way in which to perpetuate the policy of the government as now carried on. I feel that all the aid that can be given to this policy by every good citizen should be given; for this is far more than a merely partisan matter."

Big Western Bank Deposits.

The deposits in the State banks of Kansas on Sept. 1, the date of the last call, were greater than ever before in the history of the State—a total of over eighty-three million dollars, and this within ten months after the panic. During the eighty days between the last and next to last calls the deposits increased at the rate of \$100,000 a day. The net increase for this period was eight million dollars. The national banks will probably show an equal gain for the same period.—Topeka Capital.

TAFT'S PLEDGE.

Mr. Taft at St. Paul:
"If I am elected, as I expect to be, I have the greatest pleasure in pledging, in the presence of this grand audience, all the energies and all the abilities of which I am capable to continue the Roosevelt policies, to make business honest and to keep every man within the law, be he humble or rich."

BRYAN COMBINES WITH TAINTED BOSSES

The Continuous Candidate Drops from Idealism in His Frenzied Fight for Votes.

Now Hand in Glove with Notorious Politicians and Corruptionists Whom He Formerly Denounced.

While morality has been the keynote of all of Mr. Bryan's lectures and of most of his political speeches for years, the record shows that he has not been assiduous in practicing what he preaches; while his voice has been championing the moral uplift of the people in both public and private life, personally he has not hesitated to form alliances with some of the most undesirable citizens for the advancement of his political hopes. The recent exposure of the close connection between the Standard Oil trust and the inner councils of the Democratic National Committee have served to recall other alliances made by Mr. Bryan in his choice of political associates and confidantes, says the Omaha Bee.

In the Illinois fights for the last eight years, Mr. Bryan has been identified with the Roger Sullivan Democrats. True, he defied and denounced Sullivan at the St. Louis convention in 1904, but Sullivan was at that time working for Judge Parker's nomination. Bryan declared that Sullivan was a corporation creature, the tool of the big interests and insisted that he could not and would not accept any endorsement from a convention or committee that had endorsed Sullivan. This year Sullivan is one of his close political advisers and director of the Democratic destinies in Illinois, with Mr. Bryan's expressed approval and consent.

Money and Power All-Important.

In New York Mr. Bryan's political fortunes are indissolubly linked with "Fingy" Connors, "Charley" Murphy, "Pat" McCarren, the New York representative of the Standard Oil trust; August Belmont, T. Fortune Ryan and the entire clique of trust officials and vice track promoters, who have been waging such bitter fight on the reforms urged by Governor Hughes and the Republican State administrations. These interests, through T. Fortune Ryan and W. F. Sheehan, sent \$20,000 to Nebraska in 1904 to aid Mr. Bryan's candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Bryan has struck hands with these and other devoted servants of the Standard Oil interests in New York and has joined Lieutenant Governor Chandler in an assault upon State regulation of railroads, although everywhere else he demands more government regulation than ever.

In Pennsylvania, Colonel Guffey, the recognized leader of the Democrats and representative of the Standard Oil interests and donor of the stained glass window in Mr. Bryan's home, was read out of the Democratic party by Bryan at the Denver convention, but he is back again and the fight against him has been stopped at Mr. Bryan's direction.

In Indiana and Missouri.

In Indiana, Mr. Bryan places his trust in Tom Taggart, proprietor of the gambling joint at French Lick Springs and best client of Mr. Kern, the Bryan running mate. Taggart frequently meets Mr. Bryan at Chicago and other places outside of Indiana for close political conferences and he also figured in the transfer of that \$20,000 boodle bag to the Nebraska Democrats in 1904. Mr. Taggart has been denounced by Mr. Bryan for public consumption only.

In Missouri, Mr. Bryan's closest political associates are Harry Hawes, Edward Butler and Moses C. Wetmore, and other leaders of perhaps the most corrupt and notorious political machine ever organized. Mr. Bryan has done his best to minimize the influence of Governor Folk in the Democratic politics of Missouri, where Folk has made some record of practicing what Mr. Bryan preaches.

Standard Oil Men in Southwest.

In Texas, Senator Lilely, wearing a beautiful coat of whitewash, which covers up the Standard Oil spots, is Mr. Bryan's adviser and in Oklahoma, Governor Haskell, who has not yet received his whitewash, was Mr. Bryan's direct representative on the platform committee at Denver and his personal choice for treasurer of the national committee. In Kentucky, Mr. Bryan championed Goebelism and made a determined effort to continue that system by trying to force the Democrats to elect Governor Beckham to the United States Senate.

In view of the record, it is not surprising that in Nebraska Mr. Bryan makes Cowboy "Jim" Dahman his closest political chum. The surprise is that he still has the temerity to continue his demands for the moral regeneration of political parties.

Mr. Taft should hold to his original resolution not to answer every statement made by Bryan. Give Mr. Bryan time enough and he will deny them all himself.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Haskell in himself amounts to nothing, but he is valuable as showing what kind of men Mr. Bryan is willing to surround himself.—New York Globe.