

A FEW OF THE IMPORTANT LAWS ENACTED BY THE 60TH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

Financial law whereby banks in periods of financial stringency may issue currency to the amount of \$500,000,000, depositing as security therefor, bonds, commercial paper or other assets, such emergency currency being so taxed as to insure its retirement as soon as the stringency has passed.

Public buildings bill, authorizing many needed structures, purchase of sites, etc., including site for Department of State and Commerce and Labor, adjoining Treasury and White House grounds.

National monetary commission created to devise a sound monetary system for the government.

Two new battleships, at cost of \$6,000,000 each, exclusive of armor and armament; ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam colliers and eight submarines.

Consular service reorganized, abolishing unnecessary consulships and consular generalships, and establishing those most needed.

Widows' pensions increased from \$8 to \$12 a month, and certain unnecessary restrictions abolished.

Investigation of tariff, preliminary to revision, confined to Ways and Means and Finance Committees.

Model child labor law for District of Columbia.

Employers' liability bill enacted to replace that pronounced unconstitutional by Supreme Court.

Government liability law; providing compensation to all Federal employees for injuries received in line of duty.

Efficiency of army medical corps increased by additional officers and creation of reserved medical corps.

Increasing army pay, officers approximately \$500 a year and enlisted men about forty per cent increase, applying to both retired and active lists.

Increasing navy pay, officers and enlisted men practically equalized with army. Enlisted force increased 6,000 men.

Restrictions on land of the five civilized tribes removed, adding \$150,000,000 to taxable property of Oklahoma.

Numerous additional lights, light-houses and buoys.

Granting 3,000 pensions to deserving veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars.

Creation of commission and appropriation of \$1,500,000 for representation of the United States at the Tokio Exposition.

Prohibiting desecration and improper use of the flag.

Appropriation of \$20,227,000 for the Panama Canal.

Anarchistic and seditious publications and intoxicants and cocaine excluded from the mails.

Secretary of War authorized to expend \$250,000 for the relief of sufferers from cyclone of April, 1908, in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Interstate Commerce Commission authorized to prescribe regulations for the transportation by common carriers of explosives, to promote the safety of passengers and employees.

Railroads engaged in interstate commerce prohibited after January 1, 1910, from using any locomotive equipped with an ashpan which necessitates any employee getting under the engine.

Sixty-two laws authorizing construction of bridges over navigable streams.

Five laws authorizing construction of dams in navigable streams.

Nine laws affecting Federal courts, judicial districts, etc.

Seven laws affecting customs, granting increased privileges to certain ports, etc.

Twenty-five laws affecting public lands, making special grants, etc.

Seven laws for the District of Columbia, including prohibition of all betting within the District, and providing for free examination of sputum in suspected cases of tuberculosis.

Investigation of wood pulp industry; House committee reported no warrant for altering tariff at this time and no conclusive evidence of a trust, but sufficient ground for further investigation.

One hundred and fifty-two public laws were enacted.

There were 2,300 invalid pension acts and about 700 private pension acts.

Bills introduced in House over 22,000; in Senate, over 7,000.

"MISERY AND DISHONOR."

Andrew D. White's Picture of What Would Follow Bryan's Election.

"Just as I was again free came W. J. Bryan's effort to capture the Presidency, which, in my opinion, would have resulted in widespread misery at home and in dishonor to the American name throughout the world."—From the Autobiography of Hon. Andrew D. White, LL.D., former President of Cornell University and Ambassador to Germany and Russia.

Another Labor Leader for Taft.
(Now Britain Record.)

Ben Chapin, editor of the Railroad Employe, a labor organ, is out for Taft. This will no doubt call for additional explaining from the Great Samuel Gompers, who promised to deliver the solid labor vote to William Jennings Bryan.

BRYAN TRUE TO SILVER IDOL

Belief in His Panacea Will Remain Unshaken.

Declaration of Faith Made to Cover the Past, the Present and the Future.

It would be extremely unkind to say that Mr. Bryan is fickle in his political belief. His best friends would be the last to make such an assertion, for they realize thoroughly that their leader, when he has once implanted a conviction firmly in his mind, clings to it like grim death.

This is especially true of Mr. Bryan's attitude on the silver question through which he first rose to prominence. He has very little to say about that question at present, but that he is absolutely certain that it is a subject of the greatest importance and that his own particular financial panacea is the only safe guide for the United States may be plainly seen from the following extracts from his collected wisdom:

In an address at the Jefferson Club banquet at Lincoln, Neb., December 26, 1900, Mr. Bryan said:

"The principles for which we contended in the last campaign still live, and we who believe in them must continue to fight for them. An election does not change principles; it only determines what principles shall for the time being be applied."

In the North American Review, in the same month, Mr. Bryan recorded this declaration of faith:

"To consider this election as decisive of the money question would be as absurd as to have regarded the election of 1896 as decisive of the tariff question. It would be more reasonable to regard the late election as conclusive upon the question of imperialism or upon the trust question, both of which were discussed more by our people than the money question. . . ."

"The increased production of gold has lessened the strain upon gold, and had to some extent brought the relief which Democrats proposed to bring in a larger measure by the restoration of silver; but there is no assurance whatever that the gold supply, even with the new discoveries, will be sufficient to maintain the level of prices. Favorable conditions have given us an abnormal share of the world's supply of gold, but the scarcity of the yellow metal abroad is already leading to the export of gold, while the increase in the issue of banknotes is evidence that we are still short of money here. The Republicans defend the gold standard not by logic, but by giving it credit for better times. When prosperity falls, the gold standard will lose its charm."

PERFORMANCE VS. PROMISE.

Response of Republicans to People's Wishes Contrasted with Democratic Proposals.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown Speech.)

"When we consider the inevitable conflict of many opinions and the importance of the questions involved the record of progressive legislation is extraordinary. The creation of the bureau of corporations, the railroad rate bill, the employers' liability bill and the laws passed for the better protection of labor constitute a record of legislation which no just critic can afford to minimize, and which attests in a marked manner the response of the Republican party under its forceful leadership to the demands of the people."

"If all that Mr. Bryan has favored during the last twelve years had been enacted into law we should have been overwhelmed with disaster, and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the meshes of ill considered legislation in which we would have been entangled. It is fortunate for him as well as for us that he was defeated, and whatever may be his present political potentiality may be ascribed to the fact that hitherto he has not been permitted to carry out his program. No doubt much remains to be accomplished in the way of necessary reform, but the record already made by the Republican party is a noteworthy one, and we must make further advances with care and needed reflection. Our progress will be entrusted to safe hands, and we shall be fortunate in having a sailing master who knows his chart and who will take quite as much account of reefs and shoals as of the speed of the vessel. We have got our direction, and we must have a safe and experienced pilot."

Rate Law Amendments.

The rate law does not go far enough. The practice under it has already disclosed the necessity for new amendments and will doubtless suggest more. Such is the true method—the empirical and tentative method—of securing proper remedies for a new evil.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

Three Great New World Deeds.

From the Republican National Platform.—The American Government, in Republican hands, has freed Cuba, given peace and protection to Porto Rico and the Philippines under our flag, and begun the construction of the Panama Canal.

NO RETREAT



THE SENTINEL STANDS FIRMLY IN DEFENSE OF HIS FLAG.

—From the Baltimore American.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

A Man Who Has Done Things.

Responding to the call of the nation for a man equal to the emergencies confronting the Republic, the people themselves have found him and presented him to the electorate.

Naturally, the people sought among themselves for one truly representative to the highest ideals of American citizenship. Their self-understanding and correct valuation of men led them to the individual who more thoroughly than any other fulfilled their requirements—and that was William Howard Taft.

William Howard Taft, of Cincinnati, Ohio, probably is the way he would designate himself. That designation, however, is grossly inadequate. For while Mr. Taft is an American of Americans, he is also a citizen of the world who, as invited guest, counselor and adviser of foreign governments, has exerted an influence for peace and international good will unsurpassed by that of any other American statesman, living or dead.

The dignity of private citizenship, which he enjoys to-day, is in perfect accord with his temperament and inclination. There never has been, nor will there ever be, anything in official honor sufficiently alluring to draw Mr. Taft away from his lifelong identity with the plain people.

As a boy in Cincinnati he was ready to give and take in all the stirring controversies, mental and physical, which give effect to the law of the survival of the fittest. As a student at Yale he displayed all the qualities of wholesome young manhood which have made that university famous, and the endearing traits of his character were honored at the reunion of his class during the recent summer by a celebration more delightful to him, perhaps, than any other demonstration of public favor possibly could be.

In the frank, fearless, boyhood and college life of William Howard Taft there was the promise of an earnest, generous, upright manhood. That promise has been completely and splendidly fulfilled. The serious affairs of life appeared irresistibly to the young collegian after his graduation, and at the early age of twenty-four he appeared as Assistant Solicitor in his home country.

Mr. Taft's professional advancement from the position of Superior Court Judge and Solicitor General to a seat on the bench of the United States District Court was due solely to a frank recognition of his proved integrity, his diligence and impartiality in the administration of justice and his loyalty to the loftiest standards of judicial conduct. It is said of him by one who, as a lawyer, knew him well: "He was the gentlest, fairest and most upright of all judges before whom I have practiced. He was as incapable of doing an unkind or an unjust thing as snow is of turning into soot."

It is, however, in his career since his voluntary—though reluctant—retire-

ment from the bench that we shall find the most remarkable evolutions in Mr. Taft's development as an American statesman.

The country had gone through an unthought war, the successful outcome of which imposed new and enormous responsibilities upon the National Government, and placed the United States in the attitude of a first class power, obliged to face the perils of permanent contact with Old World nationalities. Momentous problems arose—partly racial, partly religious, partly constitutional—all complex and urgent. They required an immediate revision and enlargement of American foreign policy. They required also the services of a new school of American statesmen and diplomats, who should be constructive, self-reliant and capable of dealing with grave conditions in a manner creditable to the National honor and just to international interests.

Among the patriotic, broad-minded statesmen whom this changed condition of international affairs called into the service of the United States none has exerted so wide or so wholesome an influence as William Howard Taft. Porto Rico and the Philippines had become American territory, requiring American treatment. Cuba, an independent nation by the grace of the United States, had become an object of kindly solicitude to the Government at Washington, and has been ever since. The Republic of Panama came into existence, bringing with it the territorial understanding essential to the construction of the isthmian canal, but with it also came enlarged possibilities of discord in Central America against which the United States is of its own volition the guarantor.

That these vexatious problems have all thus far advanced toward an honorable solution is due more to William Howard Taft than to any other individual. He has been the builder and exemplar of the new American policy. He has given to the inhabitants of our insular possessions a convincing assurance of the integrity of American purpose. To the Philippines, to Hawaii, to Porto Rico and to Panama he has gone as a messenger of American good will and fair play—and in all those territories he is gratefully recognized as their friend and protector. In him they have an advocate of the forces and methods that make for peace, progress and brotherhood under American sovereignty.

Mr. Taft is a many-sided man. He works hard and plays hard. He radiates geniality and sunshine. As a judge he was both just and gentle. As Governor of the Philippines his courtesy, tact, sympathy and forbearance gave to the people of the Orient an exalted ideal of American dignity and American manhood. As Secretary of War he elevated the standards of the military service and gave increased security to the National defenses. He combines the executive faculty with the judicial in the highest degree, and his rule of life, both public

and private, may be summed up in a single sentence:

"I dare to do all that may become a man; Who dares do more is none."

The call of the people is for William Howard Taft. They know him. He is one of them. There is need this year of a leader of practical experience in public affairs whose principles and policies are not subject to change over night, and whose record in high office is a sufficient guaranty for his future performance. Mr. Taft fulfills that requirement in every detail. His record is an unbroken story of accomplished results for the public welfare. No act or utterance of his requires apology or explanation. He is neither a dodger nor a trimmer. He has encountered many difficulties and mastered them all. His cheerfulness, broad humanity, integrity and devotion to the principles which have made the Republic great and powerful distinguish him as an ideal of American citizenship.

In the great political campaign upon which the country is about to enter nobody will have the slightest excuse for misunderstanding the attitude or the purpose of William Howard Taft. The record of the Republican nominee is an open book in which there is neither evasion nor contradiction. He stands by the party platform and by the history of the party's achievements. The Republican party presents him to the people as a statesman and patriot worthy to rank in succession with the great leaders of American progress whose names, from Lincoln and Grant to McKinley and Roosevelt, are inseparably associated with the noblest triumphs of the Republic.

Minor Mention.

"What is Mr. Bryan's real paramount issue?" asks a reader. Don't know. Have not heard from Mr. Bryan for several hours.—Omaha Bee.

Democrats who had been thinking rather well of Senator Foraker will have to revise their opinions.—Sioux City Journal.

Mr. Taft may not do as much talking as Mr. Bryan during the present campaign, but this will not prevent him from saying quite as much.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After all, this issue will suffice. Taft or Bryan? The country does not want Mr. Bryan at the White House. It will now discover no new reason for intrusting him with the great responsibilities of the Presidency.—Boston Herald.

The bank guarantee most of us want is that our checkbook stubs will tally with the bank's figuring of the balance.—New York Mail.

Real tariff reformers seem unanimously agreed in their refusal to take Mr. Bryan as a tariff reformer.—New York Tribune.

Mr. Bryan might get further if he could explain to the country how it lost anything by defeating him in 1896 and 1900.—Omaha Bee.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE

Declared to Be a Paramount Issue in Democratic Arkansas.

The Situation Intolerable to Free People.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan said: "Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion, is, shall the people rule? No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same question confronts us."

If Mr. Bryan will turn towards almost any Southern state which has been under permanent Democratic control, he will quickly find a field for practical work in the direction of having the people rule. Let him, for instance, turn towards Arkansas, where there is a campaign in progress involving, above all other issues, the reform of the present electoral system of the state.

The Issue in Arkansas.

Of this system, and of some of the issues involved in the campaign, George L. Mallory, Secretary Arkansas State League of Republican Clubs, in an address delivered August 21, 1908, at Matumelle, Arkansas, said:

"In the last national contest the Republicans of this state polled 42 per cent of the total vote cast. Roosevelt received only 17,000 fewer votes than Parker, and this with the returns held back for twenty days by the election boards before the results were announced. If it required twenty days to patch up a majority of only 17,000 for Parker, who is there who will not say that by every application of circumstantial evidence Roosevelt actually carried Arkansas in 1904.

"The Democrats often say they grow tired of hearing the Republicans everlastingly talking about the Arkansas election law. But just as long as this iniquitous system remains with us and the machine that it has created continues faithfully and unerringly to grind out majorities for the dominant party, giving the minority no representation of their own choice on the county boards or at the polling places, just so long will we cry the issue from the house-tops and demand the common rights of American citizens.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that the fertile source of nine-tenths of all the evils under which this state suffers is the Democratic election law of 1891.

"The law that places the whole machinery of elections in the hands of three Democratic office-holders, often themselves candidates for re-election, is itself the strongest circumstantial evidence that it is the intention to steal the election. Add to this the refusal to allow the Republicans, who cast 40 per cent of the vote in this state, the right to name their own election judges and clerks, and the evidence is almost complete to convince the most conservative man of the fact that Republicans in Arkansas are beforehand marked for defeat, and that fairness and honesty and the reputation of the state will all be sacrificed, if necessary, to carry out the corruption.

"The Democrats have frankly given as their excuse for this law that it was created for the purpose of counting out the negro. Yet we all know that the worst features of this law are invoked in the white counties of the state where the Republicans would surely win if given an equal chance with the Democrats at the polls.

Intolerable Situation.

"The situation is intolerable to a free people. In 1776 my forefathers and yours fought and bled because they were taxed and were not allowed representation. To-day, the Republicans, Prohibitionists, Socialists, and Populists are taxed and are disfranchised. They all contribute to the support of the state institutions; they bear their share of the cost of public improvements; they do all that any citizen does to pay the running expenses of city, county and state, but they are not allowed representation. They pay taxes but the law prevents them saying who shall represent them as the levers of taxes.

"More than that, this law opens a yawning grave to every rising man in Arkansas who claims the right of independent thought. It stifles every laudable political aspiration; it stands with a flaming sword in the path of anyone who would gain preferment outside of the Democratic party; it blasts hope and kills ambition, and over it all it lays its blighting hand upon the ballot box, corrupting and perverting our Democratic officials and robbing us of the elective franchise, the most sacred and valuable prerogative of free citizenship.

"This is the paramount issue in our state campaign; not the state capitol; not the convict system; not the trusts, but whether Arkansas as a state is to be honest and square with her people and treat them all with equality and even-handed justice, which is conceded to be the right of every American citizen under the Constitution. The Republicans who are working side by side with the Democrats in business, the church, society, and in every laudable enterprise that seeks to uphold this state, appeal to all good citizens to help sweep this unjust and disgraceful election law out of existence."