## WILLIAM H. TAFT IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

Republican Nominee Covers Wide Ground in Accepting Commission as Standard Bearer.

Cincinnati, Ohio July 30.—Senator William Warner, chairman of the republican notification committee, in the enforced absence of Senator Lodge, said, officially notifying Mr. Taft of his nomination:

momination:

Mr. Taft: You are, of course, not unaware, that Mr. Roosevelt's term as president of the United States will expire on March 4, 1999; that the political parties of our country are perfecting their organizations preparatory to presenting to the people, at the general election to be held in November next, their respective candidates for the high office; that the republican party in national convention, composed of delegates representing every state and territory and the outlying possessions of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on June 16 to 19, inclusive, has completed its deliberations, that it has outlined and submitted to the citizenship of the republic, for consideration and adoption, governmental policies, which it confidently believes will be of the highest service to the nation in her every part; that it has from among its strong and experienced statesmen—men whom services to the public has demonstrated their worthiness in clearness of character, devotion to the country and the welfare of the individual citizen, and with full understanding of the nation's needs in her highest and best aspirations, selected you as its candidate for president, the highest honor that can be nation's needs in her highest and best as-pirations, selected you as its candidate for president, the highest honor that can be conferred by this constitutional republic, and I would, therefore add, the most ex-alted political office on this earth; and the committee which you see before you, whose chairmanship I have the honor to whose chairmanship I have the honor to hold in the temporary absence from the United States of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, permanent chairman of the republican national convention, now tenders to you, at the direction of that convention, the formal nomination of the republican party for the presidency of the United States, and I hand you an engrossed copy of the platform of policies adopted by that convention.

I cannot, sir, complete the discharge of this most agreeable duty without assuring you of the high respect in which you are held not only by those of your own political faith, but by your fellow citizens without regard to the party,—of their admiration of your ability, manifested throughout your public service; of their knowledge of the preparation which you will bring to the discharge of the high and difficult duties of president; of their belief in your deep conviction of the equality of all men before the law, and in the practical application of that principle by any administration of which you may be the head, the rule by which every official act of Mr. Roosevelt, as president, has been squared, which has won for him the confidence and respect of his countrymen throughout the land, and which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was shis universal application of this rule which caused his party, in national convention, to pay him the following just and splendid tribute of approval.

Tribute to Roosevelt. I cannot, sir, complete the discharge of

I cannot, sir, complete the discharge of this most agreeable duty without assuring you of the high respect in which your sould be admiration of your ability, manifested throughout your public service; of their admiration of your ability, manifested throughout your public service; of their admiration of your ability, manifested throughout your public service; of their admiration of your ability, manifested throughout your public service; of their admiration of your deep conviction of the equality of all men before the law and difficult duties of president; of their belief in your deep conviction of the equality of all men before the law and ciple by any administration of which your may be the head, the rule by which every official act of Mr. Roosevelt, as president, and which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which as brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which as brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of the confidence and intended throught to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was this universal application of this rule which as the proper to the property of a dimension of the total property of a dimension of the total property of a dimension of proper

progress unsurpassed in all of our previous national life.

It, therefore, gives me genuine pleasure,
Mr. Taft, to present to you this formal
nomination from the republican party,
whose governmental policies have for so
long "kept in balance the mighty forces
of the nation" and to whose continued
guidance of the nation we have every
reasonable right to believe that the people are now looking.

CANDIDAYE RESPONDS

TO NOTIFICATION SPEECH Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30.—Respond-ing today to the speech of notification delivered by Senator William Warner, William H. Taft, republican nominee for president, said in part:

Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee—I am deeply sensible of the honor which the republican national con-

Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee—I am deeply sensible of the honor which the republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Gentlemen, the strength of the republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent policies espential to the reform of known abuses to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on.

The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violators of the law should be amendable to restrain and punish as the offender without wealth and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance. He secured the passage of the so-called rate bill designed more effectively to restrain excessive and fix reasonable rates, and to punish secret rebates and discrimination which have been general in the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to enable unlawful trusts to drive out of business their competitors. It secured much closer supervision of railways' transactions and brought within the operation of the same statute, express companies, sileping car companies, fast freight and refrigerator lines, terminal railroads and pipe lines and forbade in future the combination of the transportations and shipping business under one control in order to avoid undue discrimination.

Mr. Roosevelt has set high the standard of business morality and obedience to law. The railroad rate bill was more useful possibly in the immediate moral effect of its very useful provisions. From its enactment dates the voluntary abandonment of the practice of rebates and discriminations by the railroads and the return by their managers to obedience to law in the

Clinch What Has Been Done. The chief function of the administration my judgment is distinct from the processive development which has been percent of the smaller corporation wishing to engage in business.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process and the persons engaged in maintain-

tration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained by which the lawbreakers may be promptly restrained and punished but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is now adequate. Under the present rate bill and under all its amendments the burden of the Interstate Commerce commission in supervising and regulating the operation of railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to dispose, in any reasonable time of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body, and its function should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by individuals and by a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railways.

There should be a classification of that

by individuals and by a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railways.

There should be a classification of that very small percentage of industrial corporations having power and opportunity to effect illegal restraints of trade and monopolies, and legislation either inducing or compelling them to subject themselves to registry and to proper publicity regulations and supervision of the department of commerce and labor.

The field covered by the industrial combinations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interest of the business concerns cannot be properly subserved except by reorganization of bureaus in the department of commerce and labor, or agriculture and the department of justice and a change in the jurisdiction of Interstate Commerce commission. It does not assist matters to aspire to prescribe new duties for the Interstate Commerce commission which it is practicably impossible for it to perform or to denounce now offenses with drastic punishment, unless subordinate and ancillary legislation shall be passed making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Rooseveit, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote legitimate business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bounds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

It is agreeable to note in this regard that the republican platform expressly

strained without undue interference with legitimate business. It is agreeable to note in this regard that the republican platform expressly and the democratic platform impliedly approve an amendment to the interstate commerce law, by which interstate rallroads may make useful traffic agreements if approved by the commission. This has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt and will make for the benefit of the business. of the business.

Physical Valuation.

terstate Commerce commission has not the power to ascertain the value of the phys-ical rallroad property if necessary in de-termining the reasonableness of rates. If the machinery for doing so is not ade-quate, as is probable, it should be made

quate, as is probable, it should be made so.

The republican platform recommends legislation forbidding the issue in the future of interstate railway stocks and bonds without federal authority. It may occur in such cases that the full value of the railway, and as an element thereof, the value of the tangible property of the railway, would be a relevant and important factor in assisting the proper authority to determine whether the stocks and bonds to be issued were to have proper security behind them, and in such case therefore there should be the right and machinery to make a valuation of the physical property.

Control of Trusts.

Control of Trusts.

Control of Trusts.

Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and anciliary machinery necessary to carry out republican policies is that of the incorporation under national law or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business, are engaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a federal license or a federal charter the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable.

It is necessary therefore to devise some

business of the country would become intolerable.

It is necessary therefore to devise some means for classifying and ensuring federal supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corporations constitute a very small percentage of all engaged in interstate business.

The combination of capital in large plants to manufacture goods with the greatest economy is just as necessary as the assembling of the parts of a machine to the economical and more rapid manufacture of what in old times was made by hand. The government should not interfere with one any more than the other, and when such aggregations of capital are legitimate and are properly controlled they are then the natural result of modern enterprise and are beneficial to the public. In the proper operation of competition the public will soon share with the manufacturer the advantage in economical operation and lower prices.

What is Unlawful Trust?

What is Unlawful Trust? When, however, such combinations are not based on any economic principle bu are made merely for the purpose of con are made merely for the purpose of controlling the market to maintain or raise prices, restrict output and drive out competitors, the public derives no benefit and we have a monopoly. There must be some use by the company of the comparatively great size of its capital and plant and extent of its output, either two coerce persons to buy of it rather that of some competitor or to coerce those who would compete with it to give up their business. There must usually, in other words, be shown an element of duress in the conduct of its business toward the customers in the trade and its competitors before more aggregation of capital or plant becomes an unlawful monopoly. It is perfectly concelvable that in the interest of economy of production a great number of plants may be legitimately assembled under the ownership of one corporation. It is important, therefore, that such large aggregations of capital and combination should be controlled so that the public may have the advantage of reasonable prices and that the avenues of enterprise may be kept open to the individual and the smaller corporation wishing to engage in business.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained trolling the market to maintain or raise

ing them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entail enormous loss and would throw out of employment myriads of workingmen and workingwomen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the innocent far greater punishment than upon the guilty. The democratic platform does not propost to destroy the plants of the trust physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent upon a protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so called trusts is protected with the other businesses of the country. The democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff on all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so called "trusts," and to put them on the free list. If such a course would be utterly destructive of their business, as it is, indeed, it would not only destroy the trusts, but all of their smaller competitors.

The ruthless and impracticable character of the proposition grows plainer as its effects upon the whole country are

The ruthless and impracticable character of the proposition grows plainer as its effects upon the whole country are realized.

To take the course suggested by the democratic platform in these matters is to invoke the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the gulity, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil. while our cific evil.

Doctrine of Protection.

The republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the republicans this year and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country and the wages paid abroad and embrace a reasonable profit to the American production. A system of protection thus adopted and put in force has led to the establishment of a rate of wages here that has greatly enhanced the standard of living of the laboring man. It is the policy of the republican party permanently to continue that standard of living. In 1887 the Dingley tariff bill was passed, under which we have had, as already said, a period of enormous wealth. Doctrine of Protection.

that standard of living. In 1887 the Dingley tariff bill was passed, under which we have had, as already said, a period of enormous wealth.

The consequent material development has greatly changed the conditions under which many articles described by the schedule of the tariff are now produced. The tariff in a number of the schedules exceeds the difference between the cost of production of such article abroad and at home, including a reasonable profit to the American producer. The excess over that difference serves no useful purpose, but offers a temptation to those who would monopolize the production and the sale of such articles in this country to profit by the excess overrate. On the other hand, there are other schedules in which the tariff is not sufficiently high to give the measure of protection which they should receive upon republican principles, as to those the tariff should be reduced. A revision of the tariff undertaken upon this principle, which is at the basis of our present business system, begun promptly upon the incoming of the new administration and considered at the special session with the preliminary investigations already begun by the appropriate committee of the House and Senate, will make the disturbance of business incident to such a change as little as possible.

The democratic party in its platform has not had the courage of its previous convictions on the subject of the tariff denounced by it in 1904 as a system of the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few, but it does declare its intention to change the tariff with a view to reaching a revenue basis and thus to depart from the protective system. The introduction into power of party with this avowed purpose cannot but halt the gradual recovery of the more recent financial depression and produce business disaster in comparison with which our recent panic and depression will seem small indeed.

Question of Labor.

We come now to the question of labor, One important phase of the unit administration has been

Question of Labor.

We come now to the question of labor. One important phase of the qualities of the present administration has been anxiety to secure for the wage earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as will place him on a level in dealing with his employer. The republican party has passed an employers' liability act for interstate railroads and has established an eight-hour law for government employes and on government construction. The essence of the reform affected by the farmer is the abolition of the fellow-servant ruie, and the introduction of the comparative negligence theory by which an employe injured in the service of his employer does not lose all his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part. Then there at the act providing for compensation for injury to government employes, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interstate commerce railroads for the protection of their employes and limiting the hours of their employment. These are all instances of the efforts of the republican party to do justice to the wage earnér. Doubtless a more conservative measure for compensation of government employes will be adopted in the future; the principle in such cases has been recognized, and is necessarily somewhat slow course of legislation will be more fully embodied in definite statutes.

The interests of the employer and the employe never differ except when it comes to a division of the joint profit of labor and capital into dividends and wages. This must be a constant source of periodical discussion between the employer and employe as indeed are the other terms of the employer as indeed are the other terms of the employer as indeed are the other terms of the employer as indeed are the other terms of the employer as indeed are the other terms of the employer as indeed are the other terms of the employer.

The just to employes their proper position in such a controversy to enable them to maintain themselves against employer and em

Rights of Labor.

Rights of Labor.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, to in-

What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, to injure their employer's business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him or by carrying on what it sometimes known as a secondary boy-cott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with them may unite to ald them in their struggle, but they may not through the instrumentality of a threatened or actual boycott compel third persons against their will and having no interest in their controversy to come to their assistance. These principles have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country.

Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like these described above, can only be

Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like these described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin in such cases arises from the character of the injury and the method of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages offers no adequate remedy.

edy.

The injury is not done by one single act, which might be adequately compensated for in damages by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts; each of which in itself might not constitute a substantial injury or make a suit at law worth while, and all of which would require a multiplicity of suits at law. Injuries of this class have since the foundation of courts of equity been prevented by injunction.

vented by injunction.

It has been claimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property rights, and that business is not a prop-

erty right but such a proposition is wholly inconsistent with all the decisions of the courts. The supreme court of the United States says that the injunction is a remedy to protect property or rights of a pecuniary nature and we may well submit to the considerate judgment of all laymen whether the right of a man in his business is not as distinctly a right of a pecuniary nature as the right to his horse or his house or the stock of goods on his shelf, and the instances in which injunctions to protect business have been upheld by all courts, are so many that it is futile further to discuss the proposition.

It is difficult to tell the meaning of the democratic platform upon this subject. It says:

says:
"Questions of judicial practice

democratic platform upon this subject. It says:

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial dispute were involved."

The declaration is disingenious. It seems to have been loosely drawn with the purpose of rendering it susceptible to one interpretation by one set of men and to a diametrically opposite interpretation by another. It does not aver that injunctions should not issue in industrial disputes, but only that they should not issue because they are industrial disputes, and yet those responsible for the declaration must have known that no one ever maintained that the fact that a dispute was industrial gave any basis for issuing an injunction in reference thereto. The declaration seems to be drawn in its present vague and ambiguous shape to persuade some people that it is a declaration against the issue of injunctions in any industrial dispute, while at the same time it may be possible to explain to the average plain citizen who objects to class distinctions that no such intention exists. Our position is clear and unequivocal. We are anxious to prevent even an appearance of injustice to labor in issuing injunctions, not in the spirit of favoritism to any set of our fellow citizens, but in the interest of justice to all. The reason for exercising or refusing to exercise the power of injunction must be found in the character or class of the persons who inflict the injury.

The man who has a business which is being unlawfully injured is entitled to the remedies which the law has always given him, no matter who has inflicted the injuries. Otherwise we shall have class legislation unjust in principle and likely to sap the foundations of a free government.

Issue of Injunction.

I come now to the question of notice before issuing an injunction.

class legislation unjust in principle and likely to sap the foundations of a free government.

I come now to the question of notice before issuing an injunction. It is a fundamental rule of general jurisprudence that no man shall be affected by a judicial proceeding without notice and hearing. This rule, however, has sometimes had an exception in the issuing of temporary restraining orders commanding a defendant in effect to maintain the status quo until a hearing. Such a process should issue only in rare cases where the threatened change of the status quo would inflict irreparable injury if time were taken to give notice and a summary hearing. The unlawful injury usual in industrial disputes, such as I have described, does not become formidable except after sufficient time in which to give the defendants notice and a hearing. Ido not mean to say that there may not be cases even in industrial disputes, where a restraining order might properly be issued without notice, but generally I think it is otherwise. In some state courts, and in fewer federal courts, the practice of issuing a temporary restraining order without notice merely to preserve the status quo on the theory that it won't hurt anybody has been too common. Many of us recall that the practice has been pursued in other than industrial disputes, as, for instance, in corporate and stock controversies like those over the Eric railroad, in which a stay order without notice was regarded as a step of great advantage to the one who secured it and a corresponding disadvantage to the one against whom it was secured. Indeed, the chances of doing injustice on an ex parte application are much increased over these when a hearing is granted, and there may be circumstances under which it may affect the defendant to his detriment. In the case of a lawful strike the sending of a formidable document restraining a number of defendants from doing a great many different things which the plaintiff avers they are threatening to do, often so discourages men always reluctant In this respect the republican convention has adopted another remedy that, without going so far, promises to be efficacious in securing proper consideration in such cases by courts, by formulating into a legislative act the best present practice.

tice.
Under this recommendation a statute may be framed which shall define with considerable particularity and emphasis the exceptional character of the cases in which controlled the cases in the case i

considerable particularity and emphasis the exceptional character of the cases in which restraining orders may issue without notice, and which shail also provide that when they are issued they shall cease to be operative beyond a short period, during which time notice shall be served and a hearing had, unless the defandant desires a postponement of the hearing. By this provision the injustice which has sometimes occurred by which a preliminary restraining order of widest application has been issued without notice and the hearing of the motion for the injunction has been fixed weeks and months after its date could not recur. The number of instances in which restraining orders without notice in industrial disputes have issued by federal courts is small, and it is urged that they do not therefore constitute an error to be remedled by statutory amendment. The small number of cases complained of above shows the careful manner in which most federal judges have exercised the jurisdiction, but the belief that such cases are numerous has been so widespread and has aroused such feeling of injustice that more definite specification in procedure to prevent recurrence of them is justified if it can be effected without injury to the administration of the law.

With respect to notice the democratic

With respect to notice the democratic With respect to notice the democratic platform contains no recommendation. Its only intelligible declaration in regard to injunction suits is a reiteration of the plank in the platforms of 1895 and 1994 providing that in prosecutions for contempt in federal courts, where the violation of the order constituting the contempt charged is indirect, i. e., outside of the presence of the court, there shall be a jury trial.

This provision in the platform of 1896 was regarded then as a most dangerous atack upon the power of the courts to enforce their orders and decrees, and it was one of the chief reasons for the defeat of the democrats in that contest, as it ought to have been. The extended operation of such a provision to weaken the power of the courts in the enforcement of its lawful orders can hardly be overstated.

Effect of Jury Trial.

Effect of Jary Trial.

Under such a provision a recricitrant witness who refuses to obey a subpoena may insist on a jury trial before the court can determine that he received the subpoena. A citizen summoned as a juror and refusing to obey the writ when brought into court must be tried by another jury to determine whether he got the summons. Such a provision applies not alone to injunctions, but to every order which the court issues against pernot alone to injunctions, but to every order which the court issues against persons. A suit may be tried in the court of first instance and carried to the court of apig als and thence to the supreme court, and a judgment and decree entered and another issued, and then if the decree involves the defendant's doing anything or not doing anything, and he disobeys it, the plaintiff who has pursued his remedies in lawful course for years must, to secure his rights, undergo the uncertainties and the delays of a jury trial before he can enjoin that which is his right by the decision of the highest court of the land. I say without hesitation that such a change will greatly impair the findispensable power and authority of courts. Securing to the public the benefits of the new statutes enacted in the present

The Currency System.

The late panic disclosed a lack of elacticity in our financial system. This has been provisonally met by an act by the present congress permitting the issue of additional bank notes, emergency bank notes, and insuring their withdrawal when the emergency has passed by a rate of taxation. It is drawn in conformity with the present system of bank note currency but varies from it in certain respects by authorizing the use of commercial paper and bonds of good security, as well as United States bonds, as security for its redemption. It is expressly but a temporary measure and contains a provision for the appointment of a currency commission to devise and recommend a new and reformed system of currency. This inadequacy of our present currency system, due to changed conditions and enormous expansion, is generally recognized. The republican platform well states that we must have a "more elastic and adaptable system to meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation recognizing the fluctuations in interests rates, "in which every dollar shall be as good as gold, and which shall prevent rather than aid financial stringency to bring on a panic."

Voluntary Guaranty Of denosits by the

Voluntary Guaranty Plan. Voluntary Guaranty Plan.

A plan for a guaranty of deposits by the voluntary act of the banks involved, has been favorably reported to the House of Representatives. This, of course, entirely different from the scheme in the democratic platform, omitting as it does the features of compulsory participation and governmental guaranty. This proposition will unquestionably receive the thoughtful consideration of the national monetary commission.

commission.

The Negro.

The republican platform refers to those amendments to the constitution that were passed by the republican party for the protection of the negro. The negro, in the 40 years since he was freed from slavery has made remarkable progress. He is becoming more and more a valuable member of the communities in which he lives. The education of the negro is being expanded and improved in every way. The best men of both races, with the North as well as at the South, ought to rejoice to segrowing up among the southern people an influential element disposed to encourage the negro in his hard struggle for incustrial independence and assured political status. The republican platform, adopted at Chicago, explicitely demands justice for all men without regard to race or color and just as explicitly declares for the enforcement and without reservation, in letter in spirk of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. It is needless to state that I stand with my party squarely on that plank in the platform and believe that equal justice to all men, and the fair and impartial enforcement of these amendments is in keeping with the real American spirit of fair play.

Army and Navy.

with the real American spirit of fair play.

Army and Navy.

Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt and the republican party have constantly advecated a policy with respect to the army and navy that will keep this republic ready at all times to defend her territory and her doctrines, and to assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations. I welcome from whatever motive the change in the democratic attitude toward the maintenance and support of an adequate navy, and hope that in the next platform the silence of the present platform in respect to the army will be changed to an acquiescence in its maintenance to the point of efficiency in connection with the efficiently re-organized militia and the national volunteers for the proper defense of the country in times of war, and the discharge of those duties in times of peace for which the army as at present constituted has shown itself so admirably adapted in the Philippines, in San Francisco, in Cuba and elsewhere. We are a world power and cannot help it and although at peace with the world are secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country. We must be prudent and not be fulled into a sense of security which would possibly expose us to national peril.

Campaign Publicity. Army and Navy. Campaign Publicity.

Another plank of the democratic plat-form refers to the failure of the repub-lican convention to express an opinion in favor of the publicity of contributions re-ceived and expenditures made in elec-tions. Here again we contrast our oppo-nents' promises with our own acts. Great improvement has taken place under re-

ceived and expenditures made in elections. Here again we contrast our opponents' promises with our own acts. Great improvement has taken place under republican auspices in respect to the collection and expenditure of money for this purpose. The old and pernicious system of levying a tax on the salaries of government employes in order to pay the expenses of the party in control of the administration has been abolished by statute. By a law passed by the republican congress in 1907 contributions from corporations to influence or pay the expenses connected with the election of presidential electors or of members of congress is forbidden under penalty.

A resident of New York has been selected as treasurer of the republican national committee, who was treasurer of the republican state committee when Governor Hughes was elected in New York and who made a complete statement within 20 days after the election as required by the New York law, of the contributions received by him and the expenditures made by him or under his authority in connection with that election. His residence and the discharge of his duties in the state of New York subject him to the law of that state as to all receipts of the treasury of the national committee from whatever source, and as to all its disbursements. His returns will be under the obligations and penalties of the law, and a mistatement by him or the filing of a false account will subject him to prosecution for perjury and violation of the statute. Of course, under the federal law he is not permitted to receive any contributions from corporations.

If I am elected president I shall urge upon congress, with every hope of success that a law be passed requiring a fling in a federal office of a statement of contributions fled by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as a reconstitutionally within the control of congress, and in such other elections as a reconstitutionally within the control of success that a law be passed requiring a fli

Against Income Tax.

to the compulsory obligation of such law.

Against Income Tax.

The democratic platform demands two constitutional amendments, one providing for an income tax, and the other for the election of senators by the people. In my judgment, an amendment to the constitution for an income tax is not necessary. It believe that an income tax, when the protective system of customs and the internal revenue tax shall not furnish income enough for government needs, can and should be devised which under the decisions of the supreme court will conform to the constitution.

The chief difference between the republican and the democratic platforms is the difference which has heretofore been seen between the policy of Mr. Roosvelt and those which have been advocated by the democratic candidate. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Roosevelt's policies have been progressive and regulative; Mr. Bryan's destructive. Mr. Roosevelt has favored regulation of the business in which evils have grown up so as to stamp out the evils and permit the business to continue. The tendency of Mr. Bryan's proposals have generally been destructive of the business with respect to which he is definanding reform. Mr. Roosevelt would compel the trusts to conduct their business in a lawful manner and secure the benefit of their operation and the maintenance of the prosperity of the country of which they are an important part.

Election of Senators.

With respect to the election of senators

With respect to the election of senators.

With respect to the election of senators by the people, personally I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question. A resolution in its favor has passed a republican House of Representatives several times and has been rejected in a republican Senate by the votes of senators from both parties. It has been approved

administration the ultimate instrumentality to be resorted to is the courts of the United States. If now their authority is states. In a number of states, both demonstration to be weakened in a manner never known in the history of the jurisprudence of England or America, except in the constitution of Okiahoma, how can we expect that such statutes will have efficient enforcement? Those who advocate this intervention of a jury in such cases seem to suppose that this change in some way will inure only to the benefit of the poor workingman. As a matter of fact the person who will secure chief advantage from it is the wealthy and unscrupulous defendant, abie to employ astute and cunning counsel and anxious to avoid justice.

The Currency System.

The late panic disclosed a lack of elacticity in our financial system. This has been provisionally met by an act by the present congress permitting the issue of additional bank notes, emergency bank notes, and insuring their withdrawal when the emergency has passed by a rate of tavation. It is drawn in conformity with leadership in previous campaigns has

with almost popular approval.

pendent Democrats.

The democratic party under its present leadership in previous campaigns has manifested a willingness to embrace any doctrine which would win votes, with little sense of responsibility for its practical operation. In its striving for success it has ignored the business prosperity of the country, has departed from sound economic and governmental principles and has reversed its own traditional views of constitutional construction. Patriotic members of the party have refused to be controlled by party ties and have either refrained from voting or have supported the republican candidate. May we not appeal to these courageous and independent citizens again to give us their support in this campaign, because the reasons for their breaking the bonds of party are stronger today than ever before?

I have now reviewed at great length the principles at issue between the two parties. When I began the preparation of this speech I hoped to make it much briefer than it is, but I found on an examination of the many measures passed during the present administration and the issues arising out of them that it was impossible to deal with the subjects comprehensively with proper explanation and qualification in a short discussion. This is my excuse.

I have pointed out that the attitude of the republican party with reference to evils which have crept in, due to the enormous material expansion of this country, is to continue the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation, while the attitude of the democratic party under its present leadership is the change for the sake of change to the point of irresponsible destruction, and that there is no hope whatever of a restoration of prosperity in returning it to power. As said in our platform, we republicans go before the country asking the support, not only of those who have acted with us heretofore, but of all our fellow citizens who, regardless of past political differences, unite in the desire to maintain the policies, perpetuate the bl

PROVIDE SHADE FOR STOCK.

Hogs, like other stock, must be made comfortable if they are to make economical gains and keep healthy, says Forest Henry in the Northwestern Agriculturist. There is no stock on the farm that suffer There is no stock on the farm that suffer as much for want of shade, on account of their fatty make up. They cannot sweat and throw off surplus freat as the horse. This is why they rush into a mud hole or pool of water when they get heated. It remember many years ago we were going to market with several loads of hogs. One to market with several loads of hogs. One load included a big stag. Just as the driver was crossing the railroad track the team made a quick start and Mr. Stag concluded to jump out over the rack. His fall did not seem to fiterfere with his gait for he trotted along as though nothing had happened for about 30 rods, despite our attempts to head him back. Finally he became quite licated and as there was a mud hole in his path he madfor it and we were unable to get him out notwithstanding whips and cudgels were freely brought to bear. He simply was going to cool off and take his time about it no matter how much of a hurry we were in. Finally, of his own accord, he came out, stretched himself fooking as cool as a cucumber and trudged merrily back to a cucumber and trudged merrily back to the stock yards. He had simply come to a point where he was dverheated and his hog instinct told him to go in there and ile

hog instinct told him to go in there and he down and cool off.

Trees are the best shade for hogs but they can not always be had, especially in a prairie country. Almost anything will answer for shade. A few rough boards, or even some straw or hay hald on poles and held up by some crotches at the corners serves a good purpose. A tree has the advantage over a closed shed in that it lets under its spreading branches a free circulation of air. circulation of air.

Hogs are apt to injure young trees if left to root around them. For this reason it is a good plan to set a row just over the pasture fence on the south side, where the pasture fence on the south side, where they are out of harm's way and still will serve the purpose about as well. Some quick growing varieties can be set, like the Carolina poplar. Some hardy apple trees or crab trees are preferable as a permanent shade, as they not only furnish shade but will in time yield fruit. White willows also make a quicks and most excellent shade when set just outside of the fence. While the trees are growing do not neglect to furnish some kind of protection, however cheap it may be, for the hors, nothing will lower their vitality hogs, nothing will lower their vitality quicker and make them fit subjects to take hog cholera later, than being, com-pelled to endure the hot sun of summer without protection.

RANCHMEN VS. SETTLERS.

There is a movement on foot to take out of the area of unappropriated public domain open for settlers, 300,000,000 acres and put it into the forest reserve and then and put it into the forest reserve and then lease it for fencing and grazing to the big cattle ranches, says the Chicago World. The forest reserve idea is a popular one under cover of which these cattle men hope to get possession of an area larger than Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York and all New England, most of which is good agricultural land well suited for homesteads.

In view of the fact that homestead land is now almost all taken up, it seems de-

is now almost all taken up, it seems de-cidedly hoggish for the fanchmen to un-dertake to corral this great empire for ranching—an empire equivalent to 1.8%. ranching—an empire equivalent to 1,8%,-000 homesteads of a quarter section each, or to say the least, of hearly a million homesteads on the basts of the half section allowed in the semi-arid regions. One ranchman is to be permitted to lease 10,-000 acres, so that 30,000 ranchmen are to crowd out from 1,000,000 to 1,875,000 farmers. In fact, the big ranchers can get their friends or employes to take out 10,their friends or employes to take out 10,-000-acre leases and assign them to themselves so that one ranch may cover several townships under one control. It is proposed that only such land as is not suitable for agriculture shall be leased: suitable for agriculture shall be leased: theoretically a homestead might be taken up inside of the fences surrounding a 10,-000-acre leasehold, but what farmer would ever dare take his family into such an enclosure. Any one who knows the atti-tude and custom or ranchers toward settlers knows that the settler's life would be decidedly unbearable if not unsafe under such surroundings. In short, the proposition, ostensibly in the interest of our forestry, is an immense grab of the ranchers and in view of the exhaustion of available farm lands, it should be vigorously opposed in behalf of settlers.

Japanese residents of the state of Washington plan to erect a statue to the memory of Commodore Perry on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The idea was con-ceived some months ago by prominent Japanese residents of Seattle and the bankers and merchants of the Flowery Kingdom have agreed to give their