

At Mingo Junction, Ohio, Judge Taft made a prosperity speech. Later he discovered that he was speaking from the steps of a great mill which had been closed for nearly a year, throwing two thousand men out of employment. No wonder the dispatches say that Judge Taft was "nettled."

PANIC SCARES AND LION HUNTS

But Mr. Taft says that if we attempt to adopt that policy; aye, he says that if we win a victory on that platform, we will have a panic. Well, my friends, there never was a better time in this country for the republicans to try that panic scare. It won't work today as it did twelve years ago. No, my friends, the republicans scared the people in regard to the panic, but they cannot do it today. When a man is sleeping on the floor, you can not scare him by telling him that he will fall out of bed. In 1896 they said the democrats were responsible for the panic of '93. They said because it came when there was a democratic president it was a democratic panic, and because I was a democrat they said if I was elected that business would be bankrupted, that men would walk the streets in idleness looking for work and that there would be soup houses. That is what they said would happen if I was elected and I can take what they said would happen if I was elected and prove that I was president last fall, for these things all happened last fall. In 1896 the republican speakers never mentioned 1873, that was so far back they could not remember it. But we had a panic in 1873 and it came under a republican administration, it came under a high tariff and it came just after a great republican victory. But no republican could remember that far but, but—Oh, how they could remember 1893 in 1896? And yet they forgot to tell you that that panic of 1893 came so soon after a republican administration that not one single republican law had been repealed; they forgot to tell the people that that panic came a year before the McKinley bill was repealed. That panic of '93 came when the McKinley law was in operation, the panic last fall came under a republican president and it came under a tariff law so high that the republicans promise "unequivocally" to "revise" it "immediately"—and "probably" downward.

We have had three panics in this country since 1860 and all three of them came under high tariff laws and two of them came under republican presidents and one of them came at the time when the very man who now threatens a panic in case I am elected was in the cabinet of the president under whom that panic came. Why didn't Mr. Taft prevent this panic last fall? Why didn't he and Mr. Roosevelt together prevent it? If both of them could not prevent a panic last fall, how does he know that he can prevent one all alone when the president goes to South Africa hunting lions?—From Mr. Bryan's speech at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY WILL RESTORE PROSPERITY

The democratic party wants prosperity in this country. It wants permanent prosperity. It wants that prosperity shared by every citizen. And it knows that you can have no permanent prosperity, no permanent progress, no permanent peace unless you have harmonious co-operation between labor and capital, between employer and employe. And the democratic party knows that you can not have harmonious co-operation between labor and capital except on a basis of justice as between man and man, and we ask for justice for those who toil.—Mr. Bryan's speech at Cedar Rapids.

THEY HAVE BETRAYED THE MASSES

In the beginning I beg to make a distinction between the republican leaders and the republicans of the rank and file; and I charge tonight, as I have charged over and over again, that the republican leaders in this nation today have betrayed the republican masses, have misrepresented the sentiments even in the republican party, and I shall present proof so clear that you can not doubt the truth of my indictments. Have I not a right to consider the last

republican national convention as composed of republican leaders? They were the men selected by the party machinery to speak for the party. What did these leaders say when they reached the national convention? They said that they did not want any publicity as to campaign contributions. With what emphasis did they say it? They said it by a yote of nine to one against publicity. Nine-tenths of the republicans of the rank and file believe in publicity and yet the republican convention rejected a publicity plank by a vote of 880 to 94—nine to one—and the democratic convention endorsed the doctrine of publicity by unanimous vote. Now I can denounce the action of that convention without fear that any republican will resent what I say. I would even put it to a vote and predict in advance what the vote would be should I ask for a vote of this audience. I would feel perfectly safe in making that proposition because if a single man should vote against it and say that he endorses the action of the republican convention in opposing all kinds of publicity, I would simply notify him that he would have no chance for a postoffice under a republican president because even Mr. Taft has repudiated the action of his convention. Now, my friends, don't you think that it is a very bad convention that has to be repudiated even by the candidate selected by the convention? And if Mr. Taft repudiates the action of the very man who gave him his nomination, what republican can dare to endorse that convention?

But Mr. Taft does not go far enough. Mr. Taft says that he favors publicity of campaign contributions after the election, and by saying that, he says that if he had a horse and he was afraid of having it stolen, he would not think of locking the door before it was stolen but would lock it after it was stolen. And why wouldn't he lock it before? Because he would be afraid that some one would misrepresent his motives in so doing and get a false impression. That is Mr. Taft's reason for not favoring publicity before election. He says that it would be misrepresented, and false impression would get out and injustice might be done patriotic men who gave in secret and injustice might be done to the patriotic candidates who seek to get the benefit of the fraud given in secret. Well, my friends, I am going to leave it with you. You're the jury and I am not surprised that Mr. Taft does not like the jury system when he realizes that the people constitute the jury.—From Mr. Bryan's speech at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TOO LATE, TOO LATE

An unconfirmed rumor reaches us to the effect that President Roosevelt is about to give, out a letter addressed by himself in 1904 to Mr. Cortelyou or Mr. Bliss, in which he sternly demanded that the \$100,000 Standard Oil contribution be returned—after it had been spent.—Harper's Weekly.

REMEDY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PANIC

The republicans have no remedy that they can give you to cure this panic, and I want to remind business men that they are to be governed, not by prophesies and predictions of interested parties, whether they be democrats or republicans, and that they are to reason the question out for themselves and are not to accept an argument unless that argument appeals to their common sense.

I want to show you the difference between our plan and the republican plan. There is a demand in this country today for a reduction of the tariff—a demand so widespread, a demand so emphatic that all of the republican leaders had to recognize it—and, my friends, they recognized it in such a way that no one can mistake the significance of their admission.

Do you remember the first sentence of the republican tariff plank? It reads like this: The republican party declares unequivocally in favor of revision of the tariff to be made at a special session of congress immediately after inauguration. Now there are two words in that sentence that you ought to consider—"unequivocally, im-

mediately." What is that word unequivocally in there for? My friends, it is there to distinguish this new promise from the old promises that have not been kept. It is a recognition that they are under suspicion. If you want to know how demoralizing that word is to a man's credit try it at a bank. When you go to get a loan, after you have agreed on the amount, the rate of interest, the sureties, and the cashier puts out the note for you to sign, you will find it reads like this: "We, or either of us, for value received, promise to pay." Now if you will just take your pen and write in before or after the word "promise" the word "unequivocally" and hand that note back and watch the cashier you will get an idea of what that word "unequivocally" means, for you will have to go out and get another endorser to the note. It will arouse suspicion at once. If a man's promise is good he does not need it and if it is bad it makes it worse. And the word "immediately" is as bad as the word "unequivocally" for it is a recognition that the patience of the public has been strained to the point of breaking. The republicans have had eleven years in which to revise the tariff, and now they are down on their knees and are saying, "If you will just let us in once more we will do immediately what we ought to have done before."

That is their platform. They recognize that the tariff must be revised, and yet instead of putting in the word reduction they put in the word revision and revision may mean up or it may mean down. Mr. Taft says it may mean both. He says some schedules are to be raised and some are to be lowered, and when I insisted that he tell us whether he knew the tariff would be higher than it is or lower than it is, he said that the revision would "probably" be downward.

I call attention to this to show that they recognize something must be done. They recommended the raising of the tariff to cure the panic of 1893, and they recommend the lowering of the tariff to cure the panic of 1907. But here is the difficulty: While the candidate for president is promising that the revision will probably be "downward" the republican candidates for congress are not bound by his statement and if the republicans win, Mr. Cannon will be speaker again, and Mr. Cannon, instead of being a tariff reformer is a tariff standpatter, and he helped to secure the nomination of a republican candidate for vice president who is also a standpatter. If the republicans win Mr. Cannon will preside over the house and Mr. Sherman will preside over the senate and there will be no reduction that will satisfy the public demand. And then what? A betrayed and disappointed people will begin a four years agitation to take the hand of the tariff beneficiary from the throat of the American people. During those four years business uncertainty will continue. They have no promise, no prospect, no plan that means a restoration of business, of peace and prosperity.

The democratic party declares for reduction, and if the democratic party is successful a democratic congress as well as a democratic president will be pledged to reduction, and when that pledge is fulfilled and the tariff is reduced business can build upon a natural foundation and prosperity can come back to the American people.

I submit to you that this is a reasonable argument and I present it as against the uncertainties and the ambiguities of the republican position.—From one of Mr. Bryan's speeches.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE TRUSTS

My friends, when I see the attitude of the republican party toward the trusts I am reminded of the fellow down in Kentucky who was a candidate for governor many years ago. He made a speech and he told the audience that he did not want the office, that he had tried to avoid it but that the office had been after him for ten years. A man said, "may I ask a question?" He said, "certainly." The man said: "Do you mean to say that that office has been after you for ten years and that you are trying to run away from it?" He said "yes."