

REPUBLICAN "MONEY TO BURN"

The New York Herald, a Taft Organ, Says the President is Adding Fresh Fuel to the Flames

The following article appeared in the New York Herald of Sunday, October 18: Herald Bureau, No. 1, 502 ... Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Saturday.—When Mr. Taft takes breakfast with President Roosevelt at the White House tomorrow, he will learn, among other things, that his campaign has been well financed, and that Frank H. Hitchcock has ample funds to carry on the canvass in the doubtful states.

The Herald reporter is informed that the republican campaign fund now numbers 6,000 contributors and that additional subscriptions are coming in hourly, not only from New York City, but from the larger cities and indeed from every state in the union.

This is quick action as a result of the conference between the president and George R. Sheldon, the treasurer of the republican national committee, and the collections are due first to a comprehensive scheme approved by the president and to a final plunge toward Taft on the part of the business interests. This change is understood to have been due largely to the fear on the part of business men that if Mr. Bryan were elected he would have the appointment of four or five members of the supreme court of the United States and would probably pick men on whom he could rely to carry out the Gompers policy regarding injunctions and boycotts.

The final breaking of the ice in the matter of financial aid for Taft and Sherman is said to have been dramatic. It occurred at the Union League club last Sunday, where there was a

large gathering. Many of these men have been lukewarm toward Taft and had got used to saying that they did not care whether Taft or Bryan were elected, because Taft with the senate against him could do no harm. But at the League Sunday night there was some plain talk, not only about the prospect of the senate going Bryan's way, in case, he also carried the house of representatives, but also a full discussion of the supreme court features of the campaign.

The result was that the statement was advanced that the republican national committee needed money, and needed it badly. It was said that the democratic campaign fund was already larger than the republican fund and that about \$400,000 ought to be immediately available. Various plans were discussed. A finance committee was organized, with instructions to get "down to business" with men of means.

As a result there were many meetings of boards of directors in New York Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On Tuesday morning the report was made that \$350,000 had been raised and the amount was growing.

Similar efforts were made in other states, and a prominent New Yorker who was here today said that as a result of the relax feeling toward Mr. Taft, a million dollars could be raised.

It was the sudden accession to the republican campaign fund, all made in contributions not very large, by individuals that startled the democratic campaign managers and made Nathan Straus say that George R. Sheldon was levying tribute on the Wall Street brokers.

CAMPAIGN FUND "PUBLICITY"

Prior to election day in 1904 democrats charged that representatives of the special interests were providing the republican party with campaign funds. Mr. Roosevelt hotly denied the accusation, denouncing the democrat who made it as a liar.

Later it developed that E. H. Harriman had collected \$260,000 for the use and benefit of the republican party in that campaign. This money came from Standard Oil officials and others, the detailed contributions being as follows:

Table listing contributions to the republican campaign fund, including Edward H. Harriman (\$50,000), H. McK. Twombly (representing the Vanderbilt interests) (25,000), Chauncey M. Depew (personal) (25,000), James Hazen Hyde (25,000), The Equitable Life Assurance Society (10,000), J. Pierpont Morgan (10,000), George W. Perkins (New York Life Insurance Company) (10,000), H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller (Standard Oil Co.) (30,000), Cornelius N. Bliss (personal) (10,000), James Speyer and Banking Interests (10,000), "Seven Friends" of Senator Depew, \$5,000 each (35,000), Sent to Mr. Harriman in smaller donations (20,000), Total (\$260,000).

Does any one believe that Mr. Roosevelt would have dared tell the people, PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY, that these men had contributed \$260,000 to his campaign fund?

Will any one contend that the people were not entitled to know these facts PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY?

Now in 1908 publicity concerning campaign funds is demanded, PRIOR TO ELECTION DAY.

But Mr. Roosevelt insists that the people must trust the republican managers and that the source of the republican party's campaign fund will not be revealed until AFTER THE ELECTION!

And Mr. Taft—Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for the presidency—echoes this Roosevelt sentiment. The people must wait until they have cast their votes for the republican ticket before they are to be told by the republican managers

of the interests by which the republican campaign is being financed!

Do you think they can fool the people again?

THE WHOLE CABINET ON THE STUMP

Here is an Associated Press dispatch that tells the story of an administration's bad fright and the employment of the president and the cabinet office to the aid of partisan politics:

Washington, October 23.—As a result of today's cabinet meeting every member of the president's official family will go out some time next week to make political speeches in the states where there is doubt as to the outcome of the campaign, in favor of Judge Taft. The president earnestly discussed the situation with six members of his cabinet, and at the end of the meeting it was learned that each of these officials next week will make several campaign speeches.

SHALL THEY BUY IT?

Mark how a plain tale shall put all republican professions of integrity to rout and bring shame to every upright republican.

Mr. Nathan Straus, head of the Democratic Business Men's League of New York, in immediate co-operation with the national democratic committee, is a brother of Mr. Oscar Straus, secretary of Mr. Roosevelt's department of commerce. He is a merchant of the highest credit and a philanthropist who has done incalculable service to humanity. His word would pass anywhere that he is known for as good as the bond of most men. He tells us that Mr. George Rumsey Sheldon is laying Wall Street under tribute to the republican campaign fund. Mr. Sheldon denies this. Thereupon Mr. Straus says that if Mr. Sheldon will name three respectable citizens as a court of inquiry he will go before them and prove it. Mr. Sheldon, sullenly refusing to do this, confesses judgment.—Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU

If a republican candidate for congress, driven into a corner by the opposition to Cannonism, promises to vote against Cannon ask him if he will vote against Cannon in the house as well as in the caucus. Mr. Cannon and his friends have given a number of republican congressmen permission to make an anti-Cannon pledge, but that pledge does not relate to the vote in the house and unless your congressman promises to bolt the republican caucus if necessary to defeat Cannon his anti-Cannon pledge is of no value.

MR. BRYAN AT NEWARK, OHIO, OCTOBER 21

I am glad to come again into Ohio. I am glad to come at a time when democratic prospects are so bright that even the republican national committee is compelled to confess that the republican candidate must come back to fight for his own state. He went out west to fight for the west, but he now finds that he has difficulty enough at home and can not spare any time for the west. I am glad they are beginning to realize the forces that they have to contend against, and the greatest obstacle that they have is the record of the party that they must defend. Twelve years of complete power, with a president eulogized in the platform and a senate that they can not apologize for, and a house presided over by a despot, and yet they can not defend their record. Twelve years of power complete, they have been able to pass every law they wanted to pass, to repeal every law they wanted to repeal, and they have had republicans on nearly all the federal benches and yet, what is their condition? They feel that in every state of this union the tide is running against them and they face deserved defeat for their betrayal of the American people by their officials. They have disappointed the laboring man; they have refused to listen to his plea; they have denied him the remedies that he deserves and now, when embittered by disappointment and indignant at mistreatment, the laboring man attempts to show his citizenship, declare his independence and register his protest at the polls, they proceed with their attempts at coercion.

This morning's paper gives an illustration of attempted coercion. He then read from a dispatch in a Columbus paper which stated that 500 workmen of the local "Big Four" railroad at Belle Fontaine, part of the New York Central system, had been called together in the shops and notified that if Bryan was elected there would be a ten per cent reduction in wages, but if Taft was elected there would be an increase in both pay and work. The dispatch stated that these officials were making a tour of the entire system for the purpose of making the same announcement to all the employes.

There, my friends, said Mr. Bryan, is the statement of a great railroad system. They threaten to punish men for voting the democratic ticket by a ten per cent cut in their wages and they promise to increase their pay and their work if they will vote the republican ticket. I say to you that the little ward heeler who goes around and bribes a man for five dollars is a moral character beside the man who attempts to use his power to threaten those who work for him and to buy them by a promise of increase or threaten them by a promise of decrease. I want the American people to understand that we have something like a million and a half of railway employes, and if the managers of these roads can enter politics and coerce that many men, then independent elections are past in this country, and if these men can put into office men hostile to the laboring man, then by these coercions they can force upon the laboring man any antagonistic legislation that they desire.

The republican party has refused to give the laboring man a place in the president's cabinet, when our party promised him that if we succeed there will be a spokesman for the wage-earner in the president's council chamber. When I say to the laboring man that if I am elected I want one of their representatives in my cabinet to advise with me about labor; when I say that these men representing the railroads go out and tell you that unless you are willing to relinquish your claim to representation in the cabinet they