

will reduce your wages and make your compensation smaller than it is, we tell the laboring men that if we win we will amend the anti-trust law so as to take the labor organizations out from under the operation of that law, and now come these heads of railroads to tell their employes that if they dare to ask for relief from this anti-trust law, they will be punished by a reduction of wages. We say in our platform that if we win we will limit the writ of injunction so that a labor dispute will not itself be a sufficient ground for the issuance of that writ—that there must be something done; there must be conditions that would justify that writ, even if there were no labor dispute, before it shall be used in such a dispute, and now come the heads of these great corporations and notify these men that if they dare to ask for relief from this writ of injunction under those circumstances they will be punished by a reduction of wages.

We say in our platform that we are in favor of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt, and now come these heads of corporations and tell these laboring men that this trial by jury which is guaranteed to a convicted criminal shall not be given to the laboring man and if he dares raise his voice in protest he shall be lashed into submission by a reduction of his wages.

In this case there is no shadow of an excuse for the threat because our platform specifically declares that no rate reductions shall be made which will compel a reduction of wages. We give a guarantee to the laboring man that is not found in the republican platform, a guarantee that has not been given by the present administration.

That is what this all means, my friends. They tell you that if I am elected business will be bad. Let them give bond that business will be good if I am defeated. They have no way of securing you against the failure of their predictions. Let them show that they have been anointed prophets and have a right to tear away the veil and tell you what lies before you! Who is this man whose election is to be a balm in Gilead and remove all financial distress? He is the member of the president's cabinet whom the president appointed to be his successor. If he could not, last fall, prevent a panic when he was in the cabinet, how can he prevent one next fall, merely by raising him a little higher. If he and the president together could not protect you from the panic last fall, how can he hope to do it all alone if the president deserts him and hides in the jungles of South Africa, hunting tigers?

Observing among the crowd a number of students, Mr. Bryan said to them that he had discussed the labor question as he had because "of this new menace to their independence."

Addressing himself specifically to the students, Mr. Bryan said that they build their lives upon ideals. The young man, he said, who is preparing for a career is learning or he ought to learn that there is but one thing that is invincible and that is truth. He ought to learn that truth will triumph in time over every obstacle. With his ideals he is interested in pure politics. All he wants is a chance and he is willing to take his chance under fair conditions and under equitable laws. I want these young men to understand the contest which lies before us. I have been nominated without the aid of a president. No man with an army of officeholders was behind me to coerce men into my support. I had no great corporation to threaten its employes if they did not favor my nomination. I had no rich relatives to put up money for the circulation of eulogies of me. I have had to fight my way from the time I was a schoolboy and I have had nothing to build upon except the confidence of those who believed with me that I believed what I said and would be faithful if entrusted with power. And now that I have been made the candidate of my party just as one of these schoolboys may be made the candidate of his party in the years to come, I ask these schoolboys if they are not interested in purifying politics so that a man can have a chance to make a fight for the people and not have an election bought away from him by the secret contributions of predatory wealth which are not to be known until the people have voted. We are making an honest fight. We are giving you the names of our contributors. We are putting in our platform what we think ought to be done. We are appealing to the intelligence and to the judgment of the American people and all we ask is that every citizen shall be allowed to think as he pleases and then allowed to vote as he thinks. That is our platform, our plan. We leave our case with you.

MR. BRYAN AT MANSFIELD, OHIO, OCTOBER 21

From what we have learned from the reports sent to us and from reports that come directly from the republican organization you are already prepared to vote, and you have given such strong intimation of how you expect to vote that the republican national committee finds it necessary at the last moment to turn all its guns on Ohio to save the candidate's own state to him. It is worth something for us to know that the platform of the republican party has already been repudiated by the republicans of Ohio, that the republican candidate has already been repudiated by the republicans of his own state and if within two weeks of the election they become so frightened that they have to devote their energies to the rescue of this state from the opposition, if in his own state, where he has lived, if in Ohio which has been the citadel of republicanism, they have to make this desperate fight in his behalf what chance has he in other states where the conditions have not been so favorable to him and his party? If, my friends, these gigantic efforts are necessary in Ohio what hope have they in Indiana? If these efforts are necessary in Ohio, how desperate must be their chance in New York and in Illinois.

After again speaking of the notice given by the New York Central to the employes of a cut of ten per cent in case of his election Mr. Bryan concluded with the following appeal to the laboring men:

"Laboring men, the ballot was given to you, not to the railroad superintendents, and it was given to you because you have a right to protect yourselves and your children, and if they can threaten you with a reduction of wages, if these men at the head of great industries hold their employes as their body servants and their retainers and vote them in a bunch, how can the American people secure redress against any grievance, however great.

PROTECTING THEIR TREASURER

The World is in a position to state positively that George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the republican national committee, was associated with Charles W. Morse in at least one of his ice pools, and, moreover, got out of it with large profits.

The World is also in a position to state positively that the documents which show Mr. Sheldon to have been a member of Morse's ice pool and which also show his profits, are in possession of the United States officials who are prosecuting Morse and Curtis.

Why Mr. Sheldon was not called to tell on the witness stand of his membership in one of the Morse ice pools, characterized by Judge Hough as "an association of adventurers," and placed on the same level with John F. Carroll, Isaac Guggenheim, John W. Gates and Charles M. Schwab, has not been explained.

SENATOR CULBERSON ON STEEL

Senator Culberson of Texas has written the following letter:

To the Editor of the New York Times: Daily papers today publish another letter from Attorney General Bonaparte to Mr. Josephus Daniels, the talented North Carolina editor, on the relation of the administration to the steel trust. Before alluding further to that particular controversy, some general observations are pertinent.

The products of the steel trust, which enter the daily life of every citizen, are highly protected by the tariff schedules, ranging from 27.08 per cent on some articles to 95.56 per cent ad valorem on others. This duty, together with the substantial destruction of competition which the formation of the steel trust and its allies have accomplished, enables the combination to sell steel rails, which, according to Mr. Schwab, can be made for \$12 a ton, at \$28 in the United States, while they are sold abroad for from \$20 to \$23 a ton. The tariff profits of the steel trust, that is, the profits arising entirely from the operation of the tariff, it has been estimated, exceed \$80,000,000 annually, about \$1 on every man, woman and child in the United States. In

spite of this exorbitant duty, this unconscionable tariff tax the American people; notwithstanding the fact that the steel trust was already a practical monopoly, and was in combination with its only competitors, the president has expressly admitted that he approved the absorption by it of its principal rival, the Tennessee Coal and Iron company. It is naturally to be presumed that the president consulted Attorney General Bonaparte before giving his approval of so important a matter affecting the future action of the department of justice. But whether he did or not the fact remains that the administration, yea, the president himself, has approved the taking over by the trust of this competitor, and to that extent has further riveted the chains of a gigantic monopoly upon the public.

This is not all. The steel trust and other manufacturers of steel long ago combined in violation of law to maintain these oppressive prices, and have operated openly and publicly. The existence of such a combination is a matter of common knowledge. The trust, in fact, has been bold enough, or has thought it safe enough with the present administration, to act officially, and make proclamation of its lawless purposes. The following appeared in the New York Sun of May 22, 1908:

STEEL PRICES TO STAY UP

And No More Conferences on the Subject Until Summer Passes

At the meeting of steel manufacturers yesterday it was again decided to maintain prices at the present level. This is the same determination arrived at at each of three previous meetings, except that in this case it is announced that the policy will probably be continued at least during the summer months. The official statement was as follows:

"At the meeting today of representatives of the principal manufacturers of steel in this country the opinion was expressed by each one present that the prices of steel are reasonable, and should not be reduced; that reduced prices would not increase purchases, and that most of their customers do not expect or desire any changes. The opinion was unanimous that the meetings should be discontinued for the summer months unless the chairman should deem it advisable to meet at any time for reasons which do not now appear."

Previous to the big meeting, which took place at 2 o'clock in the office of E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States steel corporation, there were informal meetings during the morning of representatives of companies from all parts of the country.

It has been semi-authoritatively announced that officials and beneficiaries of the steel trust have contributed enormous sums of money this year to the national republican campaign fund. In view of that statement, and the facts here recited, it seems to me the people are entitled to know:

1. Whether Judge Taft, if elected president, will recommend to congress a reduction of the iron and steel tariff schedules, and if so, to what extent.

2. Whether Attorney General Bonaparte will at once proceed to dissolve this combination of steel manufacturers, and punish the offenders, and whether Judge Taft, should he be elected, will favor such legal proceedings.

C. A. CULBERSON.

New York, October 14, 1908.

CLEVELAND ARTICLE A FORGERY

Broughton Brandenburg, the man who sold to the New York Times an article alleged to have been written by the late Grover Cleveland, declaring in favor of Taft as against Bryan, has been arrested in Ohio. He will be returned to New York to answer to the charge of forging Mr. Cleveland's name to the Times article. The republican national committee circulated the Cleveland article throughout the country but has not apologized for it or withdrawn it now that it has been shown to be spurious.

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."