

POLITICS OF THE DAY

Roosevelt Has Enough.
Roosevelt says he will not reply to Bryan's last letter, because it is a personal attack and he will not deign to notice personal attacks.

"A personal attack" foolish. Since when did he get so touchy about personal attacks? There has never been a man in the White House who has so ruthlessly jumped onto everybody and everything, regardless of facts and conditions as this same Theodore Roosevelt. He sentenced men to the Ancon club with as little ado as you would take a chew of tobacco. He called a man an "undesirable citizen" just the same as he would invite a man to dinner. And now he is touched because Bryan makes a personal attack on him.

But assuming for the sake of argument that it is a personal attack, why did he do it? Did not Roosevelt invite it? Did he not brag that when he got to Washington he would put some ginger in the campaign; and if Bryan has put a little of the ginger into Teddy's eyes, has he any kick coming? We decidedly think not.

But as a matter of fact, Bryan did not in any way make a personal attack on Roosevelt. Far from it, he discussed the issues of the campaign and

ed to him on Thursday by the people of Topeka and the surrounding country. Mr. Bryan has been in Topeka on several other occasions, but at no time have so many people turned out to hear him or have they cheered him so enthusiastically.—Topeka Journal.

Where Stevenson Stands.
As a proposed compromise the "Taft-Stevenson Club" incorporated at Springfield may be part of shrewd but futile plans to hold in check the independent Republican voters whose protests against the Deen administration now threaten Republicanism in Illinois with the results of 1892.

Against any such attempt, Stevenson is as squarely Democratic now as he was in 1892 or as when he presided in the Senate as Vice President of the United States, from 1893 to 1897. The issues thus presented are as well defined now as then. He has supported Democracy without flinching or compromising from his beginnings in Illinois politics to 1900 and since. When Illinois gave him its endorsement, with many who had been Republicans voting for him, it was on the issues of national control through Democratic principles as he was known and as he is still known to represent them.

SHALL THE PEOPLE RULE?



—Detroit Times.

nothing else. No political letter could have been fairer or more to the point or more free from personal rancor and abuse than this same letter of Bryan to the President.

But one thing, anybody can see with half an eye and that is that Bryan got the best of Roosevelt. He was too much for him in the end. At first we thought Bryan was hurting his cause. Now we think he laid it all over Roosevelt. The difference, too, is this: Bryan wields a lawyer's pen while Teddy writes as a layman and we want to tell you that we know just enough about it to be able to tell you that the lawyer gets the long end of the string every time. Bryan tied Teddy into a double bowknot. He locked the door with Teddy on the inside and Bryan threw the key into the well.

We do not pretend to know enough to say what the effect of the correspondence will be and we do not know that we care very much. It will not make much difference in the final result, we feel sure, but in the last analysis it must be admitted that Teddy got his nose punched in the last tilt with Bryan. And what a pity that Teddy is so sensitive.—Washington (Globe) Democrat.

Mr. Bryan's Improved Oratory.
Twelve years of campaigning have not affected the vigor of the Nebraska unless it has been to increase it. He is really a more forceful orator to-day than he was when he first entered the lists for the presidency of the United States. This is so because his remarks and arguments are presented in far more conservative language than he was wont to use at the beginning of his national career. It is for this reason, among others, perhaps, that Mr. Bryan is a stronger man with the people of this country now than he has ever been before. That is admitted on all sides, and was plainly evidenced by the really wonderful reception which was accord-

ed to him on Thursday by the people of Topeka and the surrounding country. Mr. Bryan has been in Topeka on several other occasions, but at no time have so many people turned out to hear him or have they cheered him so enthusiastically.—Topeka Journal.

After having been an Illinois Vice President of the United States he is not running for Governor of the State merely against Deen. To run for Governor merely to evict Deen from office; to turn out the Deen men with whom the public institutions of Illinois have been overloaded at the cost of the taxpayers; to make a campaign merely to get office and the spoils of office, is not what any intelligent voter in Illinois, Republican or Democrat, expects from Stevenson. No one needs to be told that as a candidate for Governor of Illinois he is running in support of the principles he has always represented and that necessarily he is running against Taft and Deen, not against Deen only. Republicans cannot vote for him intelligently on any other basis. He will be ready to tell any honest Republican, if any honest Republican could need to be told, that he can represent no one who wishes the public business of Illinois and of the United States to be administered as it has been during the last year, the last four years, the last ten years. He is as much opposed to Cannon as to Taft, to Taft as to Deen. His candidacy squares issues in Illinois.—St. Louis Republic.

Without Reservation.
When the Chicago platform declares "once more and without reservation for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution" it prefaces this by demanding "equal justice for all men without regard to race or color."
The most searching question of the campaign was put at Harrisburg, Ill., when it was asked what equal justice to all men is to mean when the protected income of a single stockholder from his privileges in a giant corporation amounts to \$75,000 a day.
The average income of the employees of the giant corporation system as it controls what is left of our infant in-

dustries amounts, as officially reported, to \$10.06 a week, on which, without regard to race or color, as is now pertinently remarked in Illinois, they find no difficulty in dying poor.

As the Chicago platform states the total wealth of the country at a hundred and ten thousand million dollars, the gospel of wealth as it is proclaimed from the basis of the protected income of \$75,000 a day makes dying poor a test of patriotism in its beneficiaries, a proof of the gratitude they feel for the unequalled opportunities they have for living rich.

If they are to have equal justice, without regard to race or color, an average income of \$10.06 a week from government privileges, supported by taxation on other incomes, would not force them to die poor. It would leave them all they have now of their giant abilities, with all business income possible from these, plus \$10.06 weekly as the average on which each of 3,297,819 workers protected during sixty hours of hard labor weekly now subsists under the system. If this would not be satisfactory, the question on the Chicago platform, as it was suggested from Harrisburg, Ill., is what equal justice for all men without regard to race or color means when it is a question of being just to protected giants, "without reservation."—St. Louis Republic.

The Square Deal.
Nothing to parallel last week's outbreak from President Roosevelt can be found in the annals of American politics. That is a strong statement to make, but one entirely warranted by facts. It is undignified for the President to actively participate in political campaigning, but it is something infinitely worse when the nation's Chief Executive stoops to deliberate misrepresentation to give his partisan polemics the requisite sting.

Since Mr. Roosevelt is not himself a candidate for office the serious importance of his unseemly exhibition lies in the significant fact that what he says has the implied approval and in some respects the direct endorsement of Mr. Taft, who is a candidate. The judicial temperament and the character of fairness which the Republican nominee for President admittedly possesses are not proof against the influences that come from his environment. He cannot be what his own instincts would make him, but is compelled to become what his political creator would have him.

This extraneous issue, thrust unexpectedly into the presidential campaign, has become at once the question of paramount importance. It is a question of the "square deal" for which Mr. Roosevelt has so frequently, so obtrusively, so blatantly appealed both in official and unofficial utterances. He has made an issue his party must meet. It is not the question of the guilt or innocence of Haskell. It is the greater question of fair play and about that the American people are united and unanimous in their sentiment. They would have no man held guilty until he is fairly convicted in court or before the bar of public sentiment. That is what they understand by the square deal and to that sort of square deal they are unalterably committed.—St. Louis Republic.

Longworth and Rosewater.
In the midst of the storm of protest aroused all over the country by Congressman Longworth's assertion that after eight years of Taft Mr. Roosevelt proposed to become President again comes a bright smile from Omaha.

Some editors believe in adhering to certain principles, no matter by whom those principles are laid down. Others believe in adherence to party with a blind fatuousness that sees nothing but good in its own party and nothing but bad in the others. By some strange fatality the tariff plank of the Republican platform strayed into the office of the Omaha Bee under false pretenses. Under the impression that it was a dictum of Mr. Bryan, Editor Rosewater handled it without gloves on the general principle that anything emanating from Bryan was bad.

When he discovered that his painstaking controversy had been directed against the platform of his own party the Omaha editor was surprised. Such things are always likely to happen where blind devotion to party takes the place of reason, and a newspaper follows the candidate without regard to right or wrong.

Congressman Longworth's statement continues to evoke strong opposition, and is quite the feature of the campaign. Republicans and Democrats alike condemn any plan to make the presidency of the United States an asset of the Roosevelt family. Longworth's bold statement will cost Taft thousands of votes.

Republican leaders and Republican newspapers are avoiding all mention of it, but the Democratic national committee will see that every voter in the country is informed fully, and many Republicans will vote for Bryan to put a stop to the Roosevelt ambitions.

At the lowest official estimate the expenditure involved in the purchase and conquest of the Philippines was \$175,000,000. The revenues of the islands fall short by \$6,000,000 yearly of paying the cost of the military establishment. As a business enterprise the investment of public funds in the Philippines has proved a dismal failure. No one in authority ventures to predict when the islands will be self-sustaining. We have derived no appreciable benefit from them as a "commercial outpost" for our commerce with the Orient. The Philippines are a luxury, and the taxpayers of the United States foot the bills.—Baltimore Sun.

FROM THE COMMONER

MR. BRYAN'S PAPER

The First Voter.

Young man, great responsibility attaches to your first vote. As you begin, so you are likely to continue. The momentum that carries you into a party at the beginning of your political life is apt to keep you in that party unless some convulsion shakes you out of it. Start right, and in order that you may start right, examine the principles of the parties and the policies which they advocate.

There are two great party organizations in the United States, one fifty years old, and the other more than a century old. The Republican party has been in power almost uninterruptedly for more than half a century and under its reign abuses have grown up which threaten the perpetuity of the government and endanger our civilization. So great are these abuses that Republican reformers are now pointing out that something must be done—and what can be done? The first thing is to undo the things that have been done, and the party to undo these abuses is not the party which has done them, but the party which has protested against these abuses and pointed out remedies.

The Republican party has turned the taxing power over to private individuals; it has allowed monopolies to grow up and assume control of the industries of the country by granting privileges by law and by giving immunity to the large violators of the law; the Republican party has permitted the fortunes of the predatory rich to become so large that government is corrupted, politics debauched and business polluted.

The Democratic party proposes to withdraw the taxing power from private hands, to so legislate as to make a private monopoly impossible, and to enforce the law without discrimination. It proposes to protect legitimate wealth and punish those who attempt to plunder the public for private gain. On which side do you stand, young man? Are you with the masses in their effort to restore the government to its old foundation and make it a government of the people, for the people and by the people, or are you with the Republican leaders in their ef-

publican managers have sought to recover some lost ground. They print the names of two contributors, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage, and they announce that they will make other contributions public AFTER THE ELECTION.

An Associated Press dispatch tells the story in this way:

"New York, Oct. 9.—The fact that Andrew Carnegie has contributed \$20,000 to the campaign fund of the Republican cause was announced to-day by State Chairman Woodruff. Mr. Woodruff also announced that Mrs. Russell Sage has contributed \$10,000 to the same fund. There have been no other large contributions from individuals. Mr. Woodruff said, but small sums are coming in from various sources. George B. Sheldon, treasurer of the national committee, when asked about the contributions, declined to discuss them, saying that he would publish a LIST OF ALL THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE AFTER ELECTION."

If the Republican managers are willing to make Carnegie's contribution public, why not give the names of other heavy contributors? The explanation is that Mr. Carnegie has given away so many libraries out of the money which he has obtained through "undue favoritism" at the hands of the government that the Republican managers rely upon his "popularity" among the people to prevent the fact of his contribution doing injury.

But let it be remembered that Andrew Carnegie has good reason to contribute to Republican campaign fund and we need go no farther than to a Republican newspaper for proof.

Several years ago it was reported that Andrew Carnegie had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, provided he was permitted to assure the Filipinos that they would be given their independence.

Commenting upon this story, the Chicago Tribune said that the steel magnate "has tried the patience of his friends severely in some of his late bids for notoriety." It expressed the opinion that Mr. Carnegie is constantly posing, and said "the scattered libraries throughout

That just what the country needed was "let well enough alone." Now the captains have departed, hushed the loud, tumultuous din— And the dinner pail is empty—but the tax is on the tin.

Yes, the dinner pail is empty, but the tax is on the tin; And a tax upon my clothing, and the clothing wearing thin.

There's a tax upon the cradle of the babe of which I'm proud; There's a tax upon my table—there'll be one upon my shroud.

Yes, I cried out for "protection" till my throat was raw and hoarse, And I got it, O I got it—but 'twas in the neck, of course.

Yes, the promise was as empty as the argument was thin, And the dinner pail is empty—but the tax is on the tin.

"Four years more" we gaily shouted; "we'll let well enough alone!" But the tariff soup was gobbled by the trusts—we got the bone.

"Workmen must have protection!" was our rousing battlecry, And the tariff barons cheered us as we marched so proudly by.

Now the barons have departed to gay scenes in Paris, France, And the badge of our protection is the patch upon our pants,

And we lift the lid and ponder as we sadly gaze within, That although the pail is empty, still the tax is on the tin.

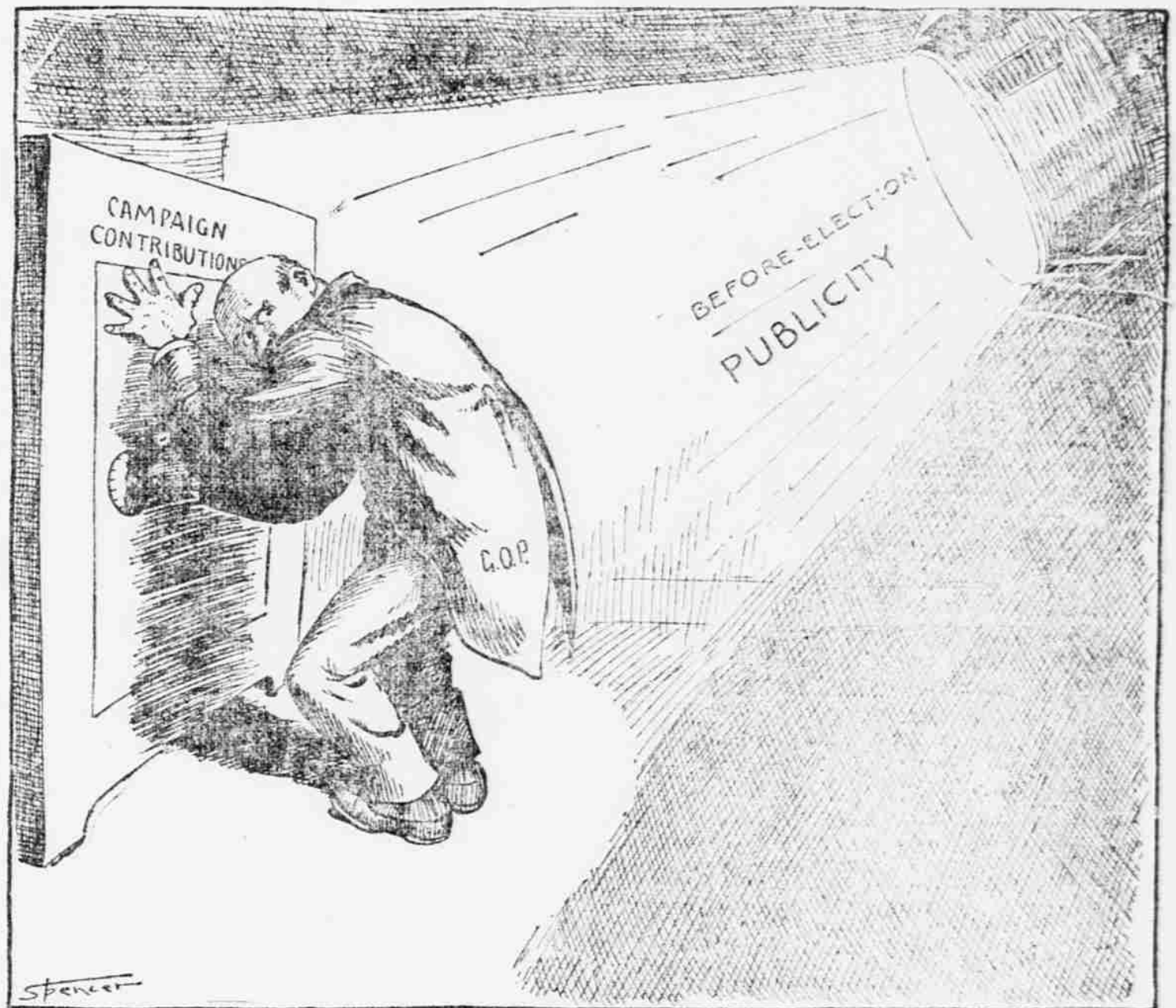
Rockefeller has his millions that he grabbed through tariff graft; Carnegie has just as many, and they're both of them for Taft.

Morgan, Havemeyer, Dupont, and the whole protection bunch Live in fitness while yours truly only gets hot air for lunch.

Once a pail filled to repletion, now a doughnut with a hole, And "protection" that's as scanty as a tariff grafter's soul.

O, they fooled us good and plenty just as soon as they got in, For the dinner pail is empty—but the tax is on the tin. W. M. M.

"The Advance Agent of Prosperity."
Following is an extract from the Associated Press report concerning Mr. Bryan's Streaty, Ill., speech:
"Addressing a cheering crowd at the banquet here to-day, where he spoke for an hour, W. J. Bryan declared that ac-



"Afraid of the Light"

fort to perpetuate the party in power by selling immunity in return for campaign contributions?

There are always two parties in the country, and one is necessarily nearer to the people than the other. In this country the Democratic party is nearer to the people than the Republican party. It leaders have more faith in the people and are more anxious to keep the government under the control of the people. Take the election of United States Senators by the people as a test. The Democrats want to give to the voters a chance to elect and to control their representatives in the United States Senate. The Democratic party in the House of Representatives passed the first resolution for the submission of the necessary constitutional amendment. They did this eight years before any Republican Congress did it. The Democratic party has thrice demanded this reform in its national platform. The Republican party has not done so. Why do Democratic leaders insist upon this reform and Republican leaders oppose it? There can be but one answer—the Democratic party is nearer to the people than the Republican party. Young man, will you stand with the people or against them?

The answer to this question affects your country. If you are with the people your influence, be it great or small, will hasten their victory. If you are against the people your influence may retard that victory. But while in the first instance it is your country that may gain or lose by your action, you must remember that in the long run your own position in politics will depend upon your conduct. You can not fool the people always. You may lead them astray if you dare, but they will punish you when they find you out. You may work for the people without their recognizing it at first, but you can trust them to discover the character of your work and to reward you accordingly.

Afraid of the Light.
Anticipating the publication by the Democrats of their campaign fund, Re-

the country, all of which are to be called for him, and every one of them is a contribution to the conscience fund."

Then the Tribune said: "Mr. Carnegie made his money in a magnificent way, but he should never forget that he made it through the undue favoritism of the government of the United States. Owing to the discrimination practiced in his favor by the tariff, he was enabled to amass a fortune of \$200,000,000 or more, most of which came out of the pockets of his countrymen through the operation of unequal laws. Much has been said of the benefit arising to the workmen from the establishment of the Carnegie works. The beneficent tariff system permitted the works to survive and flourish, but there are some people who have not forgotten the Homestead strike, nor the outrageous manner in which the workmen were treated at the time by employers whose brutality has seldom been exceeded in the history of labor agitations."

The Republican party has, in every presidential campaign and congressional campaign, been financed by the men to whom they have granted what the Chicago Tribune calls "undue favoritism." Does any one imagine that the tariff barons and trust magnates will withhold contributions from the Republican campaign fund this year? Does any one believe that the Republican party will ever revise the tariff in the interest of the consumers so long as it obtains its campaign funds from the tariff barons?

Is anyone surprised that the Republican managers are afraid of the light?

The Tax Is Still There.
There's a tender reminiscence that is surging through my soul As I gaze upon the doughnut with a thin ring 'round the hole: 'Tis a memory abiding of the halcyon days of yore When I hollered for "protection" and demanded "four years more," And kept up a campaign singing in a very lusty tone

according to the logic of the Republican party his election this year can be demanded. He was discussing the panic of last fall. "According to their logic," he said, "it is a Republican panic and I am the advance agent of prosperity. My election can be demanded as the only cure for the hard times from which the people are suffering." He quoted some recent statistics showing the number of business failures during the past few years and declared that the number of such failures in the nine months of the present year was greater than the failures for the same period in 1893. "It is less than a week," he said, "that the Republican papers of Chicago were telling that fifteen thousand children were going to school hungry every morning, and that, my friends, is not a past condition. It is that condition which, according to Republican papers, exists to-day. The Republican party," he asserted, "was absolutely helpless to propose a remedy." He reminded business men that they were to be governed "not by prophecies and predictions of interested parties, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, but that they are to work the question out for themselves, and not to accept an argument unless that argument appeals to their common sense."

"I speak for myself, as well as for Little Willie," said Mr. Sherman at Chicago. But why doesn't "Willie" do a little more speaking for himself, James?

It seems that the cabinet officers are not given much opportunity to make campaign speeches. They must be on hand for consultation before the President can issue campaign letters.

If all the men guilty of trust connections are retired from active participation in the management of the g. o. p. campaign, the rooms of the Republican national committee would resemble an air some resort in January.