

BRYAN

GUEST FEDERATION OF LABOR

At Chicago and Delivered Address

Would Establish Department of Labor With Cabinet Officer at its Head—Battle Just Begun and Enemy on Run.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Organized labor and William J. Bryan, who arrived from the west at 8:40 a. m., joined hands today to make the holiday a memorable one. Tens of thousands turned out to see the parade of the labor unionists of whom there were estimated to be 15,000 in line though various estimates ranged much higher. Many thousands also contented themselves only with watching the commotion as he stood on the balcony of the Auditorium hotel and waving his hands and shouting words of greeting to the cheering men as they marched past below in review.

Mr. Bryan was the guest of the Chicago Federation of Labor but the interest of Chicago was equally divided between guest and host.

At the conclusion of the parade Mr. Bryan was entertained at luncheon by the Iroquois club.

In his speech, Mr. Bryan sounded the charge on the Republican breastworks to his Democratic compatriots.

"The Republican party is afraid it will meet justice in this campaign," he said, "if it does get justice it will get defeat, for it has earned it. The battle has begun and the enemy is running. It is apologizing.

"Republican orators are busy explaining the failure of the Republican party. That party will be kept on the defensive throughout this entire campaign."

Continuing Mr. Bryan said in part: "Labor Day is a legal holiday and it was made so because the legislators thought the wage-earners worthy to have a day specially set apart for the consideration of those that concern those who toil. I appreciate the compliment paid me by the program committee of this city inviting me to participate in the ceremonies of the day, and it was gladly accepted, because Chicago is the second city in the Union, and as a union labor center is scarcely second to any city in the world.

"If it were proper to speak from a text, I would select a passage from Proverbs, for I know of no better one than that furnished by the words of Solomon when he declared that as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. This is Bible doctrine; it is common sense, and it is human experience. We think in our hearts as well as in our heads—out of the heart are the issues of life. It is a poor head that cannot find a plausible reason for doing what the heart wants to do. I begin my speech with this proposition because I want to impress it upon the minds of those who listen to me and upon those who read what I say to you. The labor question is more a moral than an intellectual one.

The world is growing toward brotherhood, and our action is leading the way. There is more altruism in this country than anywhere else in the world, and more today than there has ever been before. There is more recognition of the kinship that exists between us, more thought about the question which concerns a common humanity than at any preceding time. The labor organization is a part of this great movement of the masses toward closer fellowship. It has worked wonders in the past and its work is only commenced.

"The labor organization helps those outside of it as well as its members because the increased wages and improved conditions are shared by non-union men as well as by union men.

"Do not understand me to say that a labor organization is perfect; the king can do no wrong" can no more be spoken of a group than of individuals. The labor organization is composed of men; its affairs are controlled by human beings, and human beings are not perfect. All that man touches is stained by man's imperfections, and his frailty can be traced through all his works. But, fortunately for the laboring man, the judgment pronounced against his mistakes must be tempered by the fact that those with whom the laboring man comes in contact are also likely to err. When the employer deals with the employee, he is dealing with one of like passions with himself. Each is likely to be insistent on what he believes to be right, and the opinion of each, as to what is right, is likely to be colored by selfish interests and affected by incomplete information as to the facts. If the employer has sometimes resorted to violence to enforce his wishes, the employer has sometimes employed his position to secure an unfair share of the joint product. It is the province of the law to place limitations upon both, and the security of our government is found in the fact that both employer and employee, in their calmer moments, will join in the enactment of laws which will restrain them in moments of temptation. Some assume that labor is lawless and that to settle the labor question permanently we need only enforce the law rigorously. I yield to none in insistence upon obedience to the law. Law is necessary in human society, and its enforcement is essential to peace and order, but we must remedy abuses by law if we would insure respect for, and obedience to, law.

"The important lesson to be learned by a citizen in a government like ours is that the ballot is both shield and sword—it protects him from injury and enforces his rights.

"The first thing that is needed for a better understanding of labor questions is the recognition of the equal rights of all, and, second, more intimate acquaintances. We have rights

that may be called natural rights; they are inherent; we have them because we are human beings. The government did not bestow them upon us—the government cannot rightfully withdraw them from us. We all come into the world without our volition; the environment of youth largely determines the course of our lives, and this environment is not of our own choosing. We live under the same moral obligations, and are responsible to the same Supreme Being. We have our needs that must be supplied; we require food, clothing, shelter, companionship. We have our domestic ties, and the tenderness of these ties is not measured by wealth or position in society. Man has used pretty distinctions to separate society into different classes, but these distinctions are insignificant when compared with the great similarities that unite us in a common destiny and impel us toward a common end.

"On this day it is well to emphasize the fact that we are linked together by bonds which we could not break if we would and should not weaken if we could. It ought to be easy to learn this lesson in the United States, for here, more than anywhere else, people feel their independence. We have no law of primogeniture to separate the oldest son from his brothers and sisters, and we have no law of entail to prevent the alienation of an estate. There is no aristocracy resting upon birth nor kingly favor; and if the people perform their civic duties there will be no plutocracy ruling in the name of the dollar. Here the road to advancement is a public highway, and it is within our power to keep it open to all alike. Here, too, the government is within the control of the people, and no department is out of the reach of the voter or beyond the influence of public opinion. Under our constitution, some branches of the government are more responsive than others to the public will, but our government can be controlled by the people, from the organic law which we call the constitution to the statute and the court's decree.

"A long step toward the elevation of labor to its proper position in the nation's deliberations is to be found in the establishment of a Department of Labor, with cabinet officer at its head. The wage-earners deserve this recognition, and the executive is entitled to the assistance which such an official could render him. I regard the inauguration of this reform as the opening of a new era in which those who toil will have a voice in the deliberations of the President's council chamber.

"The labor organization has been seriously handicapped by the fact that it has been—and I am sure that it has not been done unwittingly—yoked up with industrial combinations known as trusts. The proneness of trust defenders to use the labor organization as an excuse for combinations in restraint of trade has aroused the suspicion that they have been classed together for the purpose of shielding the combinations of capital. As the result of eighteen years of anti-trust legislation, only one man has been given a penal sentence for violating the federal law on this subject, and that man was a member of a labor organization rather than a trust magnate. The laboring man is justified in his demand that a distinction shall be drawn between the labor organization and the industrial monopoly.

"The trust and the labor organization cannot be described in the same language. The trust magnates have used their power to amass swollen fortunes, while no one will say that the labor organization has as yet secured for its members more than their share of the profits arising from their work. But there are fundamental differences. The trust is a combination of dollars; the labor organization is an association of human beings. In a trust a few men attempt to control the product of others; in a labor organization, the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, namely, their own labor, which, being necessary to their existence, is a part of them. The trust deals with dead matter; the labor organization deals with life and with intellectual and moral forces. No impartial student of the subject will deny the right of the laboring man to exemption from the operation of the existing anti-trust law.

"If the labor organization needs to be regulated by law, let it be regulated by a law which deals with man as man, and not by a law which is aimed to prevent the cornering of a commodity or the forestalling of the market.

"We have the best government on earth. It gives the largest liberty, the greatest hope and the most encouragement to the citizens, and yet, even in this country, it is always necessary to be on the watch to keep the instrumentalities of government from being turned to private gain.

"One of the great problems of today is to secure an equitable distribution of the proceeds of toil. The material wealth of this country is largely a joint product; in factories few people work alone, and on the farm a certain amount of co-operation is necessary. Where men work together, the army organization applies to some degree; that is, some direct, others are directed. The difficulty has been to divide the results fairly between the captains of industry and the privates in the ranks. As the dividing is done mostly by the captains, it is not unnatural that they should magnify their part and appropriate too large a share; neither is it unnatural that there should be complaint on the part of the toilers who think that their recompense is insufficient.

"The labor question, therefore, as it presents itself at this time, is chiefly a question of distribution, and the legislation asked for is legislation which will secure to each that to which his services entitle him. As legislation is obtained through the ballot every one should use the ballot to secure the legislation necessary. The Democratic platform presents the ideal toward which the Democratic party is striving, namely, justice in the distribution of rewards. The Democratic party proclaims that each individual should receive from society a reward for his toil commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society, and unless some other party can do the work better, the Democratic party ought to have the support of all, whether they belong to the wage-earning class or occupy positions in which they direct the efforts of others. If an officer in the industrial army were sure that his children and his children's children would inherit his position, he might feel possibly indifferent as to those under his command, but the children of those who, today, work for wages may employ the children of

IF YOU'VE NEVER WORN Slicker
You've yet to learn the bodily comfort it gives in the wettest weather.
MADE FOR HARD, SEVERE WEAHER
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF
\$3.00
AT ALL GOOD STORES
CATALOG FREE
A. J. TOWNE CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.
TOWNE GARMENT CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

those who, in this generation, are employers. This uncertainty as to future generations, as well as our sense of justice, should lead us to make the government as nearly perfect as possible, for a good government is the best legacy that a parent can leave to his child. Riches may take the wings of the morning and fly away, but the government is permanent, and we cannot serve posterity better than by contributing to the perfection of the government, that each child born into the world may feel that it has here an opportunity for the most complete development, and a chance to secure, through service, the largest possible happiness and honor.

Late this afternoon Mr. Bryan made an address to a large crowd at Forest Park under the auspices of the Injunction Reform league.

Tonight Mr. Bryan addressed another large gathering at Brand's Park.

SERVICE

Could Be Improved by the Appointment of Business Men as Consuls.

New York, Sept. 7.—In order to find out what the manufacturers of the country think of the consular service, the American Exporter, of this city, sent a circular letter to a great number of manufacturing concerns throughout the country asking them questions bearing on the general subject of the efficiency of the service. Some 350 replies came from concerns manufacturing and exporting machinery, railway supplies, clothing, bicycles and typewriters, athletic and sporting goods, lumber, carriages, furniture, agricultural implements, hardware, cotton goods, automobiles, electrical apparatus, groceries, etc.

The letter asks among other questions:

"As far as your line is concerned do you consider that the daily consular and trade reports are of value to American commerce, and do you find that the subject matter in general bears evidence of having been written and edited by men who are conversant with industrial and commercial subjects or otherwise?"

"Have you found that there is any marked difference in the value of reports in the daily consular and trade reports written by special agents of the department of commerce and labor as compared with those of the consuls?"

"From what class of men do you think the consular corps should be recruited, and what special training do you consider that they should have to be of value to the country's export interests?"

The American Exporter thinks from the replies received that there is a general belief among business interested that an improvement in the consular service is possible and what is needed for the benefit of the commerce of the country is that business men be appointed as consuls.

Was It Suicide?

New York, Sept. 7.—When an autopsy is performed on the body of Dr. Charles H. Brooks, at the Bellevue morgue tomorrow it will be determined whether he died of heart disease, or committed suicide by taking some subtle poison. Dr. Brooks, who came from South Portland, Maine, where his wife and three children are living, was found dead today in a room in Mills hotel No. 3. Letters were found which led Coroner Harburger to believe that a futile search for work, failure to provide for his family and general despondency had caused him to end his life.

Japanese Apprehended.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Sept. 7.—The United States Immigration authorities here have been advised that a party of fifteen Japanese who entered this country unlawfully from Mexico have been apprehended at Lockhart, in the interior of the state. Eleven Japanese were deported from here last week at a cost of about \$1200 to the government. Eighty more Japanese were ordered deported from other points along the Mexican border last week. Hundreds of these aliens are scattered along the Mexico side of the Rio Grande awaiting a favorable opportunity to smuggle themselves into this country.

Moors Routed.

Paris, Sept. 7.—Five thousand French troops, comprising the garrison of Bou Denih in the Algerian frontier, attacked the Moorish troops who had surrounded them and who have made several attacks on the garrison. The Moors who numbered 20,000 suffered a disastrous defeat and were routed in disorder after ten hours' fighting. The Moorish loss is said to have been very heavy, while the French casualties were three men wounded.

Frenzied Finance.

Her Husband—"I saved \$900 today."
His Wife—"How did you do it?"
Her Husband—"Smith offered to sell me his automobile for that sum, but I didn't have the money."

Idna—Oliver Miller, the youth who eloped from Dayton two weeks ago with Miss Dora Orniston, 44, and twice his age, after she had sold her property to buy him an automobile, captured.

WHITACRE

Criticizes Senator Beveridge's Youngstown

ESTIMATE OF BRYAN

To the Editor:—

Senator Beveridge gives us the following as his estimate of Mr. Bryan: "Let no man denounce Mr. Bryan. Such men are necessary to human progress. Always such men have been the voice of a protest, but never the statesman of a cause. Always they have been the urgers of reform, but never the doers of the work."

"Mr. Bryan is an Aaron, but not a Moses; a Henry, but not a Washington; a Wendell Phillips, but not an Abraham Lincoln. He is the storm of unrest which clears the atmosphere, but not the trade winds that carry to port the freighted ships of a people's hope.

"Four years ago, in his own home, paying tribute to his character and mind, I called him a dreamer who beholds happy visions but achieves no useful deed. His is the mind that thinks of the barren field bending with grain; but his is not the plowman's hand, the sower's craft or the gleaner's husbandry. The poet's dream of an undiscovered Utopia has cheered us all; but the Pilgrims, actually landing on Plymouth Rock, planted the real tree of liberty, beneath whose real shade we rest and by whose real fruits we live."

The distinguished Senator does well to liken Mr. Bryan to a man who looks upon a barren waste of land and dreams of fields of golden grain. Some dreamer on beholding the barren wastes at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains dreamed of mighty dams in the mountain fastnesses above, holding back the waters furnished by the melting of the eternal snows, and of thence conducting these waters through miles of canals to the arid plains below, there to make the parched earth into fields of waving golden grain. But the "dreamer" did more than dream—he aroused the American Congress and today his dream of mountain dam, canal and fields of waving grain are realized—and the American desert is desert no longer.

What but a barren waste of insufferable oppression aroused Patrick Henry to supreme flights of oratory? What but the barren waste of "man's inhumanity to man" aroused Phillips so that he went forth a sower of good seed—a power unto salvation for the colored race. Verily the "wrongs of man did make the love of God more plain," who sent forth both sower and reaper and the harvest was a slave free America. "He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man" and that man lists through the ages and this world of men be his name Him whom I may not mention here, a Washington or Henry, Phillips or Lincoln.

Senator Beveridge has not read history aright when he forgets that Patrick Henry's eloquence aroused the Virginians to a sense of their danger and placed armies at the command of Washington; that Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and Mrs. Stowe, were not UNIMPORTANT factors, but were the UNIMPORTANT factors who aroused the American people to the conviction that the enslavement of man by man was a crime against humanity and that their "thirty years war" alone made Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation possible. For thirty years they were denounced as impracticable theorists, dreamers, and reviled and hated as Mr. Bryan only has been denounced, reviled and hated; but truth and justice finally prevailed; John Brown died on the scaffold, but that scaffold "swayed the future" and Lincoln became president and the negro free. Phillips, Garrison and Mrs. Stowe kept the faith with brave, true hearts, and never faltered, through dark fortune and through bright, as has Mr. Bryan, with a courage that Senator Beveridge may well emulate.

Patrick Henry, in his way, no less than Washington, was necessary to the success of the revolution; Phillips, Garrison, Lowell and Mrs. Stowe alone made Lincoln possible; these were the men and the one woman who dominated the pioneer period of the movement for personal and political freedom; these were the ones who swayed the minds and aroused the patriotism and conscience of the men and women of their day, as Mr. Bryan has in ours. These were the dominating pioneer forces which culminated in the Declaration of Independence and the Emancipation Proclamation.

So William Jennings Bryan in his advocacy of the past twelve years has alone made it possible, in some small measure, "write conscience and humanity on our statute books." For all these reforms Bryan and Bryan alone has done the pioneer work; he has made plain to the people as has no other man the dangers of our time. His was the clarion voice calling in the midnight darkness, in the morning light, at high noon and at the even tide, "Watchman what of the night?" Without the aid of "his disciples" in congress not one of the reforms of which the senator is so proud could have been enacted into law.

"Let no man denounce Mr. Bryan," says Senator Beveridge, and he might well have added, "but let all men hail HIM as the pioneer, the one only earnest, sincere man, who for twelve years has patiently done his work amid a world of vilification and abuse and who now stands out in bold relief as one among all the dominating mind in this new onward movement for the betterment of the social condition of mankind everywhere."

I said at Alliance:
Every movement that has marked an epoch in the uplift of man and ex-

MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN

Borrow MONEY by Mail

from the originators of the new and modern method. We have unlimited capital and can loan Money quickly on household furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or other personal property. No publicity—everything confidential. If you are in need or want to invest a small amount fill out the following blank and mail it to us.

Name	Am't. wanted
Street and No.	Occupation
Town	Kind of security

CANTON FINANCE CO.

ROOMS 6 and 7, DIME SAVINGS BANK BLDG.
COR. TUSC. and WALNUT STS.
Stark phone, 788. Bell phone, 89.
LOANS MADE IN ALL SURROUNDING TOWNS.

MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN

tenion of representative government has been marked by the individuality of some great dominant mind. Cromwell easily became the head of the English Revolution which freed England from the tyranny of her kings; Washington left his impress on the conflict that rescued America from European domination; Napoleon restored order out of anarchy and rescued France from the horrors of her revolution; while Lincoln was the commanding spirit in the days of the anti-slavery struggle. So today this great onward social movement, wider in its sweep than any other in our history, and greater than any other in its union of moral and intellectual forces, and destined to be more effective than any other, is dominated by the superb personality of William Jennings Bryan. Emerson said of some one that he not merely wrote his impress on the thought of his day and generation, but he ploughed it in. So it may be said of Bryan and this new movement that he has not simply written his name in the history of our time, but he has ploughed it in.

Bryan a dreamer—says the senator, but he should remember that all of the great men who have left their impress on the world's history were at times viewed with distrust and received as impracticable dreamers and fanatics. This is true of the leaders of men in every avenue of human activity. It is said that when the inventor of the locomotive engine appeared before a committee of parliament to explain his invention, that he proposed to place wooden cross ties on the graded earth, with securely bolted iron rails on these cross ties, and to place his engine on this prepared track and thus draw heavily laden coaches from point to point at the rate of ten miles per hour. Questioned if he thought it would be possible to increase this speed to twelve miles per hour he answered yes; fifteen miles per hour was suggested and again the answer came yes; twenty miles an hour was asked and again came the answer yes; though this time with some hesitation. Thereupon it is said the committee reported they could have nothing to do with such an impracticable scheme of such a dreamer. So with the electric telegraph, the ocean cable, the telephone, and in our day the wireless telegraph, and so has every man been received who has thought in advance of his time. You remember the story of how Joseph was regarded by his brethren, and received with the remark, "Here comes the dreamer," and they sold him into Egyptian slavery. But the bondman of Egypt came to sit at the right hand of the king and his brethren who sold him into bondage came to crawl at his feet begging bread that they might have the wherewithal to live. So today the one time reviled and despised theorist, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," has come to be the FOREMOST PRIVATE CITIZEN OF THE WORLD and those who spat upon him a decade ago are now stealing political bread from his political table that they may have the wherewithal to continue their political existence. Surely the man who adheres to the truth and sincerity comes in time to his own reward.

JOHN J. WHITACRE.
Waynesburg, O., Sept. 7, 1908.

How Much Do You Earn?

HOW MUCH DO YOU MAKE?

Isn't it time you began to lay aside part of your earnings against the time when your future success may depend upon your having a little capital? One dollar will open a savings account with this company, and by making small deposits regularly you can soon amass a neat sum. It will draw 3 per cent interest, which will help the accumulation.

Central Savings Bank

Tusc. St. and Clevel
land Avenue,
CANTON, O.

GOMPERS

Goes After Uncle Joe in Labor Day Speech at Danville.

Danville, Ill., Sept. 7.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, opened his campaign against the re-election of Joseph C. Cannon as a member of the national house of representatives today, when he spoke at the annual Labor Day celebration in this city. Mr. Gompers spoke to a crowd of 1500 people. "If you wish to defeat Mr. Cannon," the labor leader said, in concluding his address, "you will have to vote for a man who is here listening to this address.

"If you people here love Mr. Cannon so much, you'll be doing the American people a great favor by keeping him at home. He is the worst enemy of organized labor in the United States today."

Prohibition Convention.
The Prohibitionists will hold their county nominating convention in the mayor's office at Canton, on Saturday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock.

Cleveland—Edward B. Stanton, 28, Pennay detective, fatally shot by burglars who were burglarizing a cav.

Mount Union College

Founded 1846
Chartered 1858

For men and women. Strong and competent faculty, distinguished and successful alumni, loyal and enthusiastic students. Moderate expenses, high-grade work.

DEPARTMENTS: Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Commercial, Music, Oratory. Beautiful situation, healthful location, easy of access. Wide range of studies, work accredited in the leading universities and technical schools. Excellent museum.

College Year Opens
Tuesday, September 22

Good equipment, fine gymnasium and athletic field. Moral and Christian influence, a builder of men and women. For information and catalog, address, J. Brady Bowman, Secretary, Alliance, O.

NOTICE

The Stark County Board of School Examiners will hold meetings for examination of Applicants for teacher certificates on the first Saturday of each month. High school lists will be given at such examination. Applicants for special certificates should notify the clerk at least ten days before the examination.

Examinations of pupils under sections 629, R. S., will be held on the third Saturday of April and the second Saturday of May.

Applicants should be present not later than 8:15 in the morning. They should provide themselves with penholders and pens. The Board will furnish ink and paper.

All examinations will be held in the Canton high school building.
T. J. TEEPLE, Clerk, Massillon.
CARL H. MEYER, Canton.
JNO. H. FOCHT, Canal Fulton.

PITTSBURG COLLEGE OF THE HOLY GHOST, PITTSBURG, PA.

Residents and day students received. Courses for all the professions. Classics, thorough; Commercial, up-to-date; Scientific and engineering, detailed; Grammar, progressive. Six modern languages. Vocal and instrumental music. Oratory, Elocution, Gymnastics, Field Sports.

Very Rev. M. A. Hehir, C. S. Sp., Pres.

How Much Do You Earn?

HOW MUCH DO YOU MAKE?

Isn't it time you began to lay aside part of your earnings against the time when your future success may depend upon your having a little capital? One dollar will open a savings account with this company, and by making small deposits regularly you can soon amass a neat sum. It will draw 3 per cent interest, which will help the accumulation.

Central Savings Bank

Tusc. St. and Clevel
land Avenue,
CANTON, O.

HOTEL NAVARRE

Thirty-Eighth Street and Seventh Ave.
NEW YORK

Exceptionally Cool—Open On All Days

200 FIRST WEST OF BROADWAY
Accessible, Quiet, Elegant for Business Men, Families and Tourists. In the Heart of the Theatre and Shopping District. Cars pass the door for all Railway Stations.
300 ROOMS WITH BATHS \$1.50
WITH BATHS \$2.00
SUITES 3 ROOMS AND BATH \$4.00
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.
\$5.00 to \$10.00

Send for Illustrated Booklet.
Celebrated Dutch Grill-also-Restaurant on Roof Garden.
Telephone 6482-9211. European Fin.
Richard H. Stearns Charles W. Dabb