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WHAT TAFT HAS SAID ON NATIONAL SUBJECTS

Republican Candidate's Declarations on Trusts, Courts, Foreign Policy, the Navy and the Tariff.

By WALTER J. BALLARD.

Here are some of the striking things Mr. Taft has said:

"The Democratic party to-day, as organized, is nothing but organized incapacity."—At Montpelier, Vt.

"Bryan would have the initiative and referendum because he distrusts representative government, and has no confidence in the ability of the people to select conscientious representatives. He would take away from courts, because he distrusts the ability of judges to resist the malign influences of the power, the power to enforce their own orders."—At Columbus, Ohio.

"Anything that makes capital idle, or which reduces or destroys it, must reduce both wages and the opportunity to earn wages."—At Cooper Union, New York City.

"The only course of the Administration has been directed against such organized capital as was violating the statutes of the United States—and no other. The business men of our community as a whole are honest and their methods are sound."—At Boston, Mass.

"The so-called colonial policy of the United States has added to our trade already something over one hundred millions a year."—At Cleveland, Ohio.

"The administration of exact justice by courts without fear or favor, unmoved by the influence of the wealthy or the threats of the demagogue, is the highest ideal that a government of the people can strive for, and any means by which a suitor, however unpopular or poor, is deprived of enjoying this, are to be condemned."—At Columbus, Ohio.

"I believe that a navy is the greatest insurer of peace that we could possibly have—a navy commensurate with our resources, and commensurate with our coast line, and commensurate with the number of dependencies we have, and commensurate with our population, and commensurate with our influence as a world power."—At Cleveland, Ohio.

"If we assume control over a people for the benefit of that people (as in the Philippines) and with the purpose of developing them to a self-governing capacity and with the intention of giving them the right to become independent when they shall show themselves fit, the charge that we are imperialists is utterly without foundation."—At Cleveland, Ohio.

"The present business system of the country rests on the protective tariff, and any attempt to change it to a free trade basis will certainly lead to disaster."—At Columbus, Ohio.

"The Democratic party has no policy which the country can depend upon. Its whole stock in trade is that of irresponsible criticism and obstruction, and when charged with the responsibility of doing anything it utterly fails."—At Greensboro, N. C.

"Mr. Bryan asks me what I would do with the trusts. I answer that I would restrain all unlawful trusts with all the efficiency of injunctive process and would punish with all the severity of criminal prosecution every attempt on the part of aggregated capital to suppress competition."—At Columbus, Ohio.

"The leader of the Republican party during the Civil War was Abraham Lincoln, and it has never lost the inspiration of his leadership."—At Kansas City, Mo.

"As a party shows itself homogeneous, able to grasp the truth with respect to new issues, able to discard unimportant differences of opinion, sensitive with respect to the successful maintenance of Government, and highly charged with the responsibility of its obligation to the people at large, it establishes its claim to the confidence of the public, and to its continuance in political power."—At Kansas City, Mo.

"The course of the Republican party since its organization in 1856, and its real assumption of control in 1861, down to the present day, is remarkable for the foresight and ability of its leaders, for the discipline and solidarity of its members, for its efficiency and deep sense of responsibility for the preservation and successful maintenance of the Government, and for the greatest resourcefulness in meeting the various trying and difficult issues which a history of now a full half century has presented for solution."—At Kansas City, Mo.

(From the Republican National Platform.)

We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever.

GUARD THE COURTS!

For one of the most important duties which the next President will be called upon to perform William Howard Taft is specially qualified—qualified, at least, as thoroughly as any man ever nominated for the Presidential office. It is a duty which vitally concerns the stability of the judicial authority and the even balance of power among the three co-ordinate branches of the Government.

During the next Presidential term four vacancies will certainly be created on the bench of the United States Supreme Court because of the retirement of that number of the present Justices on account of their age. It is within the limits of possibility that the number of vacancies may be further increased by death or other causes. With five vacancies to fill President Roosevelt's successor would be in position to appoint a majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and thus recast the membership of our highest legal tribunal.

The selection of Justices for that court is one of the gravest trusts reposed in the President, and to the honor of our institutions it has almost invariably been discharged with a sacred regard for the great social obligation which it implies. It requires upon the part of the President not only a lofty sense of patriotism and duty, but high ideals of personal fitness and judicial qualifications, together with a thorough and firmly established understanding of the organic structure of our Government and of the functions and limitations of each of its co-ordinate branches. It is only to a President amply endowed with those attributes that the people can safely entrust the power of appointing Justices of the great tribunal which is at once the bulwark and the final interpreter of the Constitution.

William Howard Taft is pre-eminently a man of the type described. His personal character, his public service, his legal training, his experience at the bar and on the bench together with his absolute freedom from bias on matters affecting the common welfare all combine to distinguish him as one conspicuously qualified to maintain and guard the sanctity of our judicial institutions with all the power at his command. He possesses the judicial spirit in an exceptional degree. He appreciates the vital importance of keeping our courts of justice free from even a hint of partisan control, and his conduct on the bench presents a splendid example of the upright judge administering justice without fear or favor.

With Mr. Taft as President the integrity and dignity of the United States Supreme Court will be resolutely protected. Justices will be appointed solely because of their fitness and without regard for partisan influence. Pledged to the maintenance of the Constitution as it stands interpreted, and bound both by association and sympathy to the exalted standards of judicial conduct which have governed the acts of the Supreme Court, Mr. Taft, elected to the Presidency, will be instantly recognized as an invincible guardian of the traditions and the honor of that venerable tribunal.

Mr. Bryan says that Mr. Roosevelt cannot dodge his own record. Neither can Mr. Bryan dodge it.

Does Mr. Bryan expect that that mule will serve him as a Trojan horse?

WHY NORTHERN NEGROES WILL VOTE FOR TAFT

Bishop Grant, of Kansas, one of the most influential leaders of the African M. E. Church, makes a point that must impress every intelligent colored man when he says that if the Bryan platform had held out any hope or promise to the negro that Democrats would protect him in his constitutional rights, there might have been some desertion from the Republican to the Democratic party in the National campaign. But, as no such hope was held out, and as even the prospect of obtaining colored votes in Northern States could not move the Democracy to show any sign of departing from its course of oppression and disfranchisement in dealing with the colored man where the Democrats have him at their mercy, that is, in the South, it is now certain that the colored vote will go with the Republican party, which gave the negro his rights and safeguards him in his rights, wherever Republicans are in control.

The colored voters of the North are, as a rule, intelligent and as well educated as their white neighbors. They know what Democratic success in this election would mean for their colored brethren in strongly Democratic States, that the election of Bryan would rivet their bondage, and make their lot harder than it is now. The negro vote of the North will not be cast with the view of making more distressing and more humiliating the situation of the negro in the South. The negroes will vote for Taft, who says and means that to him a black American is precisely the same as a white American.

MR. GOMPERS REBUKED BY TYPOGRAPHERS' CHIEF

Norman E. McPhail Declares Union Labor's Vote Cannot be "Delivered" by Any Man or Set of Men.

"The vote of organized labor, as a body, will not, should not and cannot be delivered to any party or by any man or set of men." This is the declaration of Norman E. McPhail, president of the Typographical Union, in a letter to Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau. Thus another voice is added to the rising protest of union labor against the attempt of Mr. Gompers to "deliver" the vote of free American citizens.

President McPhail's letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Moore—Your letter of September 22 has just been received and read by me, as I have to-day returned from a tour of some of our New England cities for our organization.

"In reply to the question you ask me I will state that in my opinion the vote of organized labor in this country as a body will not and cannot be delivered to any one party by any one man or set of men. To allow such a thing would be suicidal to the labor movement of the country.

"Members of labor unions, as citizens, have the right and should carefully consider the platforms and promises of the different political parties, and should vote as they believe the broadest and best interests of our country lie.

"There can be no objection to this from any source, and it is something which every citizen should do. To claim that any man or set of men, as has been blazoned forth in the newspapers, will deliver the vote of organized labor to any party is absurd as it is an impossibility. Sincerely yours, NORMAN E. McPHAIL."

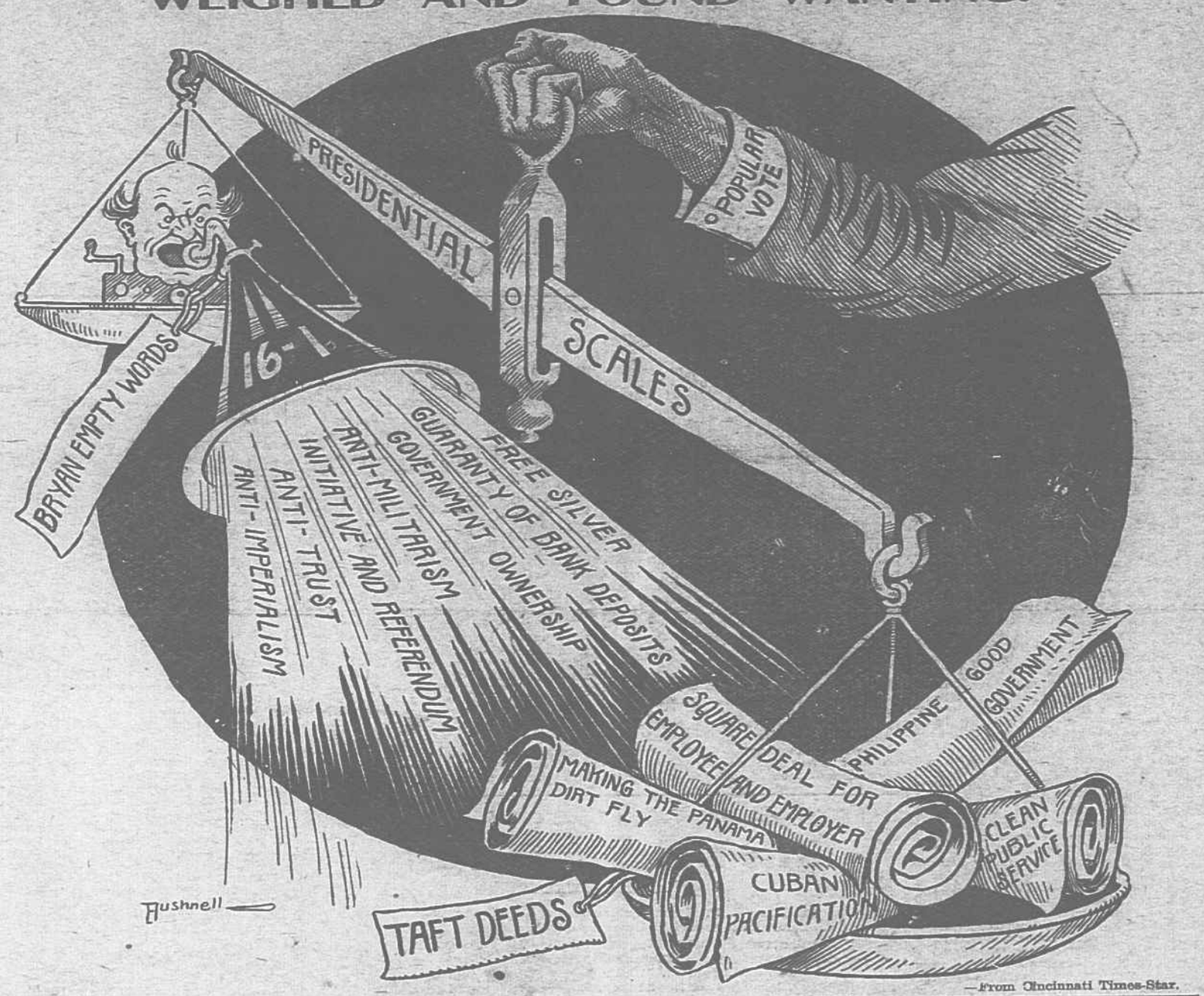
WHERE MR. TAFT WAS BORN.

When William H. Taft was born, in 1857, the Tafts lived in an old-fashioned, flat-roofed, two-story brick house in Mount Auburn, a suburb of Cincinnati. It still stands, a fine, dignified structure, set four or five feet above the street level and fronted by a stone wall, surmounted by an iron fence.

There were famous times in the old house when the Taft boys were at home. Will was the leader in all sports of the Mount Auburn boys, captained them in their fights with the Taylortown gang and foreshadowed in the unconscious mastery he exerted over his cronies the faculty of getting along with men, of "mixing" with them, of drawing the sting of their animosities, of inducing them to see things in the right light, as he sees them, which have been so conspicuously in evidence in his public career.

"I interviewed probably a hundred men who had known Taft as a boy or a man," said a writer who devoted weeks to gathering details of Mr. Taft's life, "and every one of them said, with the greatest possible emphasis, that he was the finest fellow on earth. I believe that if a man can be found who comes near to having no enemies, that man is Taft."

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.



—From Cincinnati Times-Star.

MR. TAFT A CLEAR THINKER.

Mr. Taft has been noted for his ability to state a proposition clearly, for his clarity in expounding abstruse matters. This faculty helped him on wonderfully with the Filipinos. He spoke to them simply. They could understand him. To illustrate the point, an old Filipino, during a discussion relative to Mr. Taft, listened intently to the enumeration of Mr. Taft's merits by others in the group, then said:

"I will show you how different he is from other men who talk to us."

Taking a stick he made two marks in the dust of the road, one as a starting point, from which he drew a zigzag and devious line, crossing and recrossing and doubling upon itself a dozen times, to the other mark.

"The other men," said he.

Then he connected the two marks with a single line in one clean, straight sweep.

"That is Taft," said he. "He talks straight and plain."

"CANNED."

(From Judge.)

BRYAN'S speeches now are "canned"
By the phonograph.
Greatest scheme in all the land,
Yet—it is to laugh!

Purchasers of Bryan's brand
May as well remember
That the speaker will be canned,
Likewise, in November.

Secretary Root on America's Place in the World—"Our country has not lived unto itself alone It is at peace with all the world, but it is not the peace of isolation."

TAFT'S RETORT TO BRYAN.

With the most intimate knowledge of Mr. Bryan's secret motives, the most careful distillation of reviews of those who possess this knowledge as well as that of his entire career could not possibly put in English with such directness and force and with absolute fidelity to facts, Bryan as he is, was the famous reply of Mr. Taft to the Nebraskan. Mr. Taft went over him with a foot rule, and the peerless one was short in his measurements all over.

After telling Mr. Bryan that he is trying to separate himself from his record with all the adroitness acquired in a twelve years' hunt for an issue on which he can be elected President, Mr. Taft says of the Nebraskan: "He presents the remarkable spectacle of one who has been seeking the Presidency for twelve years without success and without official responsibility, and without the tenacity to test the various propositions which he has advocated for reforms, and yet of having events demonstrate what a colossal failure he would have made in each instance had he been permitted to carry out his propositions in the policies of his country."

Democracy may be out of the woods, as some Democratic speakers are insisting, but what good is it going to do them with the Red Sea of Bryanism to be crossed before they reach the promised land?

BRYAN'S SHIFTINESS.

(From the Troy Times.)

Bryan's shiftiness is again seen in his flimsy defense of his silver record. He alludes to some Republicans who years ago were in favor of silver and advocated bimetallism. To be sure they did, and at that time the Republicans in question were in line with many of the foremost economists and financiers of the world. But what they proposed was a very different thing from what Bryan championed. They were for bimetallism in which silver should be accepted at a certain ratio by all the nations that would be parties to the agreement, and that would have made the silver dollar practically the equivalent of gold. Bryan was for "free and independent coinage of silver without the consent of any other nation" at a ratio that inevitably would have debased the currency, prostrated business and brought lasting dishonor on the Government. The more Bryan flounders on this question the deeper he gets in the mud.

The rich man doesn't want free trade because it will lessen his income, and the mechanic doesn't want it for exactly the same reason.

WORDS VS. DEEDS.

(From the Baltimore American.)

On the one hand, Bryan's promises; on the other, Republican achievement.

First, combinations of capital successfully prosecuted for illegal acts.

Second, forty-nine indictments against railroads and shippers for rebating; eighteen convictions, only four failures and twenty-seven cases still pending.

Third, hundreds of thousands of dollars actually paid to the Government in fines, that of the American Sugar Company alone amounting to $150,000.

HASKELL AND BRYAN.

Candidate Blamed For Deserting Friend.

INGRATITUDE CHARGE MADE

"When He Was Assailed, Did You Stand by His Side? Did You Even So Much as Attempt to Defend Him? The Wolves Were Closing in on You, and You Threw Them Mr. Haskell."

(From the New York American.)

Mr. Bryan, that last letter to Mr. Roosevelt is matchless in its impudence. With an effrontery that is like an inspiration, you charge Mr. Roosevelt with the Haskell dismissal. It was the Roosevelt refusal to hear him, you urge, that caused Mr. Haskell "to resign."

What, Mr. Bryan, had Mr. Roosevelt to do with Mr. Haskell? Had the latter been his platform builder? Was he collecting money from Standard Oil for him? You speak of Mr. Haskell's "resignation." Here again you invite correction, if not flat contradiction. Mr. Haskell did not resign. He said "No" in Oklahoma, "No" in Kansas City, "No" in Chicago after he arrived.

There was no Haskell resignation, as you, Mr. Bryan, of all men, best know. He was thrown out; thrown out by you, Mr. Bryan, with every mark of ignominious hurry, every detail of main force. Grasping at the casing, he was thrust through the door; clutching at the wainscot, he was bundled down the stair of your affairs.

"YOU KNEW HASKELL'S PAST."

And in what you, Mr. Bryan, thus did to Mr. Haskell your cowardice became apparent, your ingratitude stood revealed. Mr. Haskell had worked for you, got money for you. You were deep within his debt. Whatever were his general deserts you at least owed him support. And when he was assailed, what course did you adopt? Did you take his hand? Did you stand by his side? Did you even so much as attempt to defend him? Instead of finding fault with Mr. Roosevelt, who had had nothing to do with him, you should find fault with yourself, who had had everything to do with him.

When Mr. Haskell sought you in Chicago you wouldn't so much as see him. In your hare's heart you feared lest the ruin that was overtaking him might seize also upon you.

Mr. Bryan, you have pretended since the Haskell downfall to an innocent ignorance of that gentleman's heretofore. Do you imagine that the public accepts your weak pretense? Many people no more believe it than you believe it yourself. Better than any other, you knew the Haskell past. The moment he was brought to bay by it, you saw that all was up. Wherefore, when he came seeking you in his troubles, you, like another Joab with another Abner, drove the knife under his fifth rib. You did this, trusting that the treason to a friend might be received as proof of your own purity.

THE ANSWER "YOUR RECORD" MAKES.

Your conscience, Mr. Bryan, must be a Russian conscience. The wolves were closing in on you, and you threw them Mr. Haskell.

You say in your letter, Mr. Bryan, "My record is a sufficient answer." Still harping on "my record!" You said the same when that workingman put his "public beggars" question.

What is this marvelous record, against which you so bravely place your back? Is there a fence of policy upon both sides of which you haven't stood? Is there a pathway of principle which you haven't trod both ways? Is there an interest or an issue which you haven't alternately advocated and opposed? Once the champion of the crucified, you have become the right arm of the crucifiers. You denounced a cross of gold, a crown of thorns. Now you find in that crown of thorns the wreath of possible victory. Uplift that cross of gold as the emblem of every prosperous hope.

"A SUNSHINE PATRIOT."

Your "record," Mr. Bryan, is of as many hues as Joseph's coat. Also, like Joseph, you have come down into the Egypt of the East, and are already beginning to interpret the dreams of the Pharaohs of Wall Street. Your record is a record of abandonment, of desertion. With a selfishness so satanic that it touches nearly the sublime, you have run from every cause you ever spoke for, every friend you ever had. You would share in the triumph of an enemy, sooner than taste defeat with your own people. A summer soldier, a sunshine patriot, of the sycophants and the smell-feasts, you are present in prosperity only to be absent in adversity.

Mr. Bryan, you suffer from a purblind egotism that sees only itself. You look too often in the glass, too seldom from the window. You are too fond of your own image, too much the Narcissus of politics, and fool yourself into believing that others think as well of you as you think of yourself. Secure of your own favor, you feel secure of the public favor, and this encourages you to turn false, pursue the expedient, desert principles, abandon friends.

THOSE TAFT SPEECHES.

[Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.]

Do not fail to read the report of Judge Taft's speeches. Better specimens of sound, convincing, dispassionate arguments are rarely contributed to a campaign.

SECRETARY ROOT AT SARATOGA.

It is natural to observe that if the people of the country desire railroads to be regulated, and the laws regarding them to be enforced, it would be wise to entrust that regulation to Mr. Taft, who believes in regulation and has faith in the wisdom and effectiveness of the law.