

THE CELINA DEMOCRAT

C. C. CARLIN, Publisher and Proprietor

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FRIDAY, September 27, 1912

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

- National**
For President—FRANK MCKEAN
For Vice President—WOODROW WILSON
For Governor—THOMAS R. MARSHALL
- State**
For Lieutenant Governor—JAMES M. COX
For Secretary of State—HUGH L. NICHOLS
For Auditor of State—ROBERT M. GROSSER
For Treasurer of State—TIMOTHY S. HOGAN
For State Commissioner of Schools—JOHN P. BRENNAN
For State Commissioner of Pensions—CHARLES H. CRAVES
For State Commissioner of Public Works—FRANK W. MILLER
For State Commissioner of Food—SYLVANUS E. STRODE
For State Board of Public Works—WILLIAM SAMES
- District**
For State Senator, 32nd District—DANIEL H. MOONEY
- County**
For Representative—G. J. C. WINTERMUTH
For Probate Judge—OSCAR A. SAUNDERS
For Clerk of Courts—WALTER L. JOHNSON
For Prosecuting Attorney—HILL A. MYERS
For Sheriff—SHELL M. FISHER
For Auditor—JOHN F. STEINBRUNNER
For Treasurer—FRANK BENKE
For County Commissioners—HENRY BREHNS, ANDREW BRUNSWICK
For Surveyor—WILLIAM R. SMALLER
For Recorder—HENRY STELZER
For Coroner—FRANK E. AXIERS

STATEMENT

Of the ownership, management, &c., of THE CELINA DEMOCRAT, published weekly at Celina, Ohio, required by the act of August 24, 1912.
Editor—C. C. Carlin, Celina, Ohio.
Publisher—C. C. Carlin, Celina, Ohio.
Owner—C. C. Carlin, Celina, Ohio.
Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders—The Citizens Banking Company, Celina, Ohio. (Signed) C. C. CARLIN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, 1912.
S. S. SCRANTON,
Notary Public Mercer County.

WOODROW WILSON.



THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL.

OHIO'S FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS



AN OPEN AIR SCHOOL IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

These children work, play, eat and sleep in the open air. They improve mentally and physically under this treatment. Some even outstrip the normal healthy children. Any Board of Education in any city in Ohio may establish such schools.

THIRD TERMER'S JOKE ON LABOR

Brandeis Shows Right to Organize Is Not Recognized.

THE PLATFORM IS SILENT.

Noted Lawyer Exposes the Flimsiness of Promises Made to Workingmen by Perkins and His Candidates, Who Stands For Private Monopoly.

"The new party pledges itself to social and industrial justice and specifically to 'work unceasingly for effective legislation looking to the prevention of occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment and other injurious effects incident to modern industry, * * * but nowhere in that long and comprehensive platform * * * can there be found one word approving the fundamental right of labor to organize or even recognizing this right without which all other grants and concessions for improvement of the condition of the workingman are futile. The platform promises social and industrial justice, but does not promise industrial democracy. The justice which it offers is that which the benevolent and wise corporation is prone to administer through its welfare department. There is no promise that of justice which free American workingmen are striving to secure for themselves through organization. Indeed, the industrial policy advocated by the new party would result in the denial of labor's right to organize."

iron and steel industry were made to understand that they were not wanted at the works of the United States Steel corporation. Places once filled by American laborers loyal to their union were given to others, and, as the Stanley committee found, "Hordes of laborers from southern Europe poured into the United States." * * * Hence about 80 per cent of the unskilled laborers in the iron and steel business are foreigners of these classes, the profits going to the steel corporation. Mr. Brandeis declared that "the immediate and continuing result of the steel trust's triumph over organized labor has been an extensive system of espionage and repression."

There has been no disturbance of business interests during this presidential campaign. Why? Confidence in the integrity of the Democratic nominees and right purposes of the party.

TAXING COAT OFF POOR MAN'S BACK

Concrete Illustrations of What Protective Tariff Really Means. CAUSE WORKERS TO THINK.

Iniquities of the Payne-Aldrich Act, Taft's "Best Law Ever" Strikingly Told In Figures.

Concrete examples of how a protective tariff operates are causing the workingman, the "poor man," to do a lot of thinking nowadays. He is beginning to understand whether it is not about time to call a halt on the Republican practice of taxing the coat off his back and threatening him with the loss of his shirt and his socks if he does not submit.

All through the present tariff law, passed by a Republican congress and endorsed by a Republican president as THE BEST TARIFF BILL EVER PASSED, are to be found discriminations, the higher duty on the cheaper article, the lower duty on the dearer article, thus placing on the shoulders of those least able to bear it the greater burden of the protective system.

The cheapest wool blankets bear a duty of 105.42 per cent; the dearest, 104.55 per cent.

Flannels, not more than 40 cents a pound, are taxed at 143.67 per cent; over 70 cents a pound, 76.37 per cent; Wool plushes, cheapest, 141.75 per cent; dearest, 95.33 per cent.

Knit fabrics, cheapest, 141 per cent; dearest, 95.33 per cent.

Stockings, worth from \$1 to \$1.50 a dozen, 76.37 per cent; from \$2 to \$3, 59 per cent.

Hats and bonnets, worth over \$5 a dozen, 62 per cent; over \$20 a dozen, 35 per cent.

Carpets, highest priced, 50 per cent; that used for mats and rugs, 129.88 per cent.

Women's gloves, unlined, 49 per cent; lined, 34 per cent; longest gloves, unlined, 42 per cent; lined, 29 per cent.

Men's gloves, worth less than \$3 a dozen, 66.28 per cent; costliest gloves, 14.45 per cent; leather, unlined, 44.58 per cent; lined, 29.50 per cent.

Buckles, cheapest, 77.48 per cent; dearest, 26.33 per cent.

Ugry diamonds bear a 10 per cent duty; imitation diamonds, 20 per cent. The humble firecracker bears a 97.02 per cent duty, while elaborate fireworks bear but 70 per cent.

Matting, smaller and cheaper grades, 43 per cent; costlier, 24 per cent.

Watch movements, seven jewels, 66.62 per cent; 11 jewels, 40.41 per cent; 17 jewels, 34.45 per cent.

Underwear, cheapest, 56.90 per cent; dearest, 50 per cent.

Dress goods of wool, cheapest, 105.42 per cent; dearest, 94.13 per cent. Velvet, cheapest, 105.22 per cent; dearest, 49.55 per cent.

Silk handkerchiefs, cheapest, 77.44 per cent; dearest, 59 per cent.

Scissors, worth 50 cents a dozen, 62.21 per cent; worth \$1.75 a dozen, 49 per cent.

Table knives, fancy grades, 57.40 per cent; bone handled, 69.43 per cent. Butcher knives, best grades, 52.10 per cent; cheapest grades, 63.55 per cent. Files, smallest, 81.29 per cent; longest, 30.81 per cent.

NOTED MEN PRAISE WORK OF JIM COX

SENATOR BORAH, PROGRESSIVE LEADER, PLACES O. K. ON DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

LAFOLLETTE COMMENDS HIM

Hon. W. J. Bryan Says the Man Heading the Ohio Democratic Ticket is An Ideal Public Officer—A Congressman Who Has Worked and Achieved.

By his work in the lower house of the national law-making body in Washington, Congressman James M. Cox of Dayton, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, has won unsolicited commendations from Hon. William Jennings Bryan, United States Senator Robert S. La Follette and William E. Borah of Idaho.

It is seldom that a Republican will praise the work of a Democrat, but so well did Congressman Cox serve the people and the progressive cause while in congress that he was thus honored. Senators La Follette and Borah are two of the most influential leaders in the Republican party, as well as being pioneer leaders in the Progressive movement. The Democratic gubernatorial candidate is no experiment in public life. His capability to serve as a public officer has been demonstrated in the greatest law-making body in the history of the world, and he has proven to be of the right stuff—Bryan, La Follette and Borah never endorse men who are not on the side of the people.

Shortly after the Toledo convention, when Congressman Cox was selected to be the Democratic standard bearer in Ohio, Mr. Bryan, in the Commoner, congratulated the Ohio Democracy on its choice and stated that Mr. Cox would make an ideal governor.

While campaigning in Ohio last spring, Senator La Follette, who had watched the work of the gubernatorial candidate in congress, commended it as being truly progressive and he announced that if he were a voter in the Third Ohio district he would vote for Congressman Cox.

Senator Borah, in a recent interview, averred that there is no truer progressive in congress than the Democratic gubernatorial nominee. Senator Borah was one of the leaders in the fight against President Taft at Chicago national convention.

In that interview he said: "It is but fair to say that the progressive movement is not confined to either party. Some of the most loyal supporters of these principles are found in the Democratic party."

"Congressman James M. Cox of Dayton, O., was one of the most effective and tireless friends of the election of senators by popular vote and the children's bureau bill. He gave his untiring efforts to both, and was especially helpful in the passage of the latter. There is no truer progressive in congress, in my judgment."

Mr. Cox entered congress four years ago as a Democrat. Congress at that time was Republican, with Joseph G. Cannon as speaker. Yet within three weeks after he had been sworn into office Mr. Cox was recognized and delivered a speech upon the subject of the tariff, which was then pending.

From that date until the last session of congress adjourned he took an active interest in all legislation, and participated in many of the debates. Within the first year of his service in the house of representatives he was recognized as one of the dependable leaders upon the Democratic side.

He obtained for the city of Dayton, during his first term, an appropriation for a new postoffice—something which the city had needed for a long time, but which it had been unable to secure. He also secured for the Miami valley a weather station at Dayton, and the reports and warnings issued from the office serve a wide scope of country.

He brought about a thorough reorganization of some of the government homes for aged veterans, and improved the conditions in all of them.

When the civil sundry appropriation bill, as it is called, was under discussion during his first term, Cox found that an item in it increased the appropriation for subsistence for the animals in the zoological garden at Washington. In advocating the passage of the additional appropriation for the animals, the gentleman in charge of the bill said it was necessary because of the high cost of living. But a little farther down in the bill was an item for subsistence at soldiers' homes, and it had not been increased.

The committee had considered the high cost of living for monkeys at the zoo, but had overlooked the old soldiers.

Cox had already made an investigation of the food furnished the soldiers. He had found that in some instances it was costing only 11 cents a day. In no instance was it greater than the cost of the food for the convicts in the federal penitentiary. Here was a class of men whom the politicians had lauded as the nation's heroes, but they were being fed upon less than the convicts were allowed.

The sundry civil bill gave "Jimmy" his opportunity. He was recognized and made the point that he thought the old soldiers were as much entitled to an increased appropriation as the animals at the zoo, to say the least, and congress saw the point and allowed an increase for subsistence. Every member of every soldier's home in the United States is today enjoying better food than he would be enjoying, but for the watchful eye of Congressman Cox.

He favored, and helped to pass, the child's bureau bill, as it is called, and was thanked by the persons back of the proposition for his able work for the children.

It was under his direction that the United States government undertook to develop the waterpower of the District of Columbia for use of the government. The government already owned the waterpower, but was not using it. The government was paying large sums of money to a private corporation for heat and light. Under the new provision the government will manufacture its own heat and light.

Mr. Cox had passed in congress a resolution calling upon the president for a detailed statement of the cost of the Philippine islands up to the present time. Nobody knows as yet what the islands have cost, and Mr. Cox believed that everybody ought to know. So he set in motion a demand for the information and it will have to be furnished.

He favored increased pensions for honorably discharged soldiers, and fought for the passage of the bill. He was recognized as one of the ablest assistants in obtaining the measure.

As a member of the District of Columbia committee he took an active part in conducting the affairs of the district, including the city of Washington. He was spokesman upon the floor of the house upon many occasions when legislation affecting the district was being discussed.

When Hon. Champ Clark became speaker of the house Mr. Cox was elected a member of the appropriations committee, admittedly one of the most important committees of congress. It was an unusual honor for a "second term" to obtain, but he was given the place because Speaker Clark and the committee on committees knew that his keen foresight would be needed in the vast work the committee had to perform.

Mr. Cox favored a parcels post, the establishment of postal savings banks, the enactment of a stringent pure food bill, government aid in good road building, the lowering of tariff duties, a tariff commission that should report to congress and not to the president, government investigation of diseases of children as well as diseases of hogs, increased appropriations for the agricultural schools, an extension of the agricultural department and many other reform measures.

During the whole history of Ohio the people have not had the right of self-government," said Crosser.

"True, they have had the privilege of changing rulers or re-electing the same rulers every two years, but electing these rulers or lawmakers does not constitute lawmaking by the people.

"With the I. & R. amendments a part of our constitution it will no longer be worth while for the favor-seeking crew and their puppets to beseege members of the legislature to secure the passage of laws granting special privileges to them or to defeat legislation which is in the interest of the people.

"With the initiative and referendum in operation, what advantage would it be to the bad of franchise grabbers to tempt legislators with great reward, to blackmail others and to threaten political annihilation in order to secure the passage of the infamous Rodgers' 50-year street-railway franchise bill?

"What use would it have been for these political freecroppers to resort to such tactics if we had had the referendum and a certain number of voters could have demanded that the law be submitted to the people of the state for approval or rejection?"

"The referendum in that instance alone would have saved the people of Ohio many millions of dollars out of which the Rodgers' law permitted them to be robbed.

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"Special privilege will quit trying to kill good legislation when it realizes that the people can get what they want through the initiative if the legislature won't give it to them."

"The initiative and referendum will prevent corruption in the future, destroy the injustice that exists in our present laws and do what is only plain justice to members of the legislature—namely, remove the temptations and vicious influences that constantly beset them now."

TIM "BUSTS" A TRUST

ATTY. GEN. HOGAN DOES IT WITHOUT PROSECUTING.

Railroads Forced to Resume the Plain People's Luxury—Excursions.

Without litigation, but simply by the quiet intimation that he had cognizance of the illegal compact, Attorney General Hogan restored to the people of Ohio, and more especially the farmer, the railroad excursions, and removed once and for all time the most powerful menace to the continuation of the two cents a mile railroad rate in Ohio.

The matter was first brought to his attention by a man who told him it was impossible to get special rates for large excursion parties, and that the roads had discontinued the running of excursion trains. Other bits of evidence indicating that an illegal agreement had been entered into came to General Hogan's office, and, putting them together, he discovered that Ohio railroads had agreed with the Central Passenger Association to create dissatisfaction with the low rate law, by discontinuing excursions.

The reason to be assigned was that it was unprofitable to continue them so long as the low rate was in effect.

The railroad excursion is one of the few remaining luxuries left to the people of moderate means. Thousands of people in years past who spent long hours at grilling work in factories obtained their only recreation on these excursions. Besides they offered a means of cheap transportation to families wanting to pay visits who would find the regular rates heavy burdens.

General Hogan did not propose to see the people lose this last remaining luxury and convenience. The agreement made by the railroads was clearly in violation of the anti-trust law, so he informed the concerns that unless the contract was annulled he would prosecute. The railroads replied that the attorney general had not stated exactly the facts, and they declared there was no such agreement. General Hogan remained firm in his stand that there was. Railroad officials ridiculed him, and then the state's attorney declared suits would be filed to annul charters of corporations parties to the agreement. The railroads yielded and excursions are running. Never, within the history of the state's legal department, was a better service performed for the plain people.

"I propose, if elected auditor of state, to apply to the business of the state, so far as practicable and lawful, the recognized methods of accounting and business procedure now well known and universally accepted by well regulated, honestly and efficiently conducted private business concerns," says Vic Donahy, Democratic candidate for state auditor. "I will use every power of my office to have enacted into laws such methods and procedures as will increase efficiency and eliminate waste and graft in the conduct of the state's affairs; also to intelligently and currently inform the people as to the manner in which their business is being conducted."

"How could private business know its standing at any given period or for any given year, or ascertain the dividend it could pay, if it kept no ledgers, took no inventories, kept no stock or cost accounts and made no statements of revenue or expense or profit or loss? There are those who will argue that the state business is not for profit and therefore such statements are unnecessary, but this is a principal argument for such statements in order to show that the state does not profit or levy an unnecessary tax on the people this year for the benefit of next year or future generations. The principle involved being that the people should pay this year, with proper provision for emergencies, for what they consume for ascertaining expenses."

"If elected auditor of state, I will serve the people of Ohio honestly and faithfully, without fear or favor. I will keep all records, reports and examinations open for inspection at all times."

"I will not permit politics to influence me in the discharge of my duty."

"I will honestly work for progressive reform in this office, and will appoint honest, capable men to assist me in conducting the most important state office within my power."

A Third Term recently referred to that organization as the party for "human welfare." It has always appeared to be the party for the welfare of Roosevelt and a corps of dis-appointed Republican office seekers.

The people know just where Jim Cox stands upon every important issue of the campaign; a few bosses alone know the sentiment of the opposition candidates.

It begins to look like a multitude of multimillionaires who want their business regulated will be left standing at Armageddon on election day, November 5.

Members of Democratic County Central Committee

- H. E. Bennett, Chairman, Celina, O.
G. J. Thomas, Secretary, Celina, O.
J. E. Snyder, Williamsville, O.
John H. Bowers, Williamsville, O.
Chas. Stukenborg, Coldwater, O.
H. J. Steiner, Celina, O.
James K. Carlin, Celina, O.
J. M. Winter, Celina, O.
Albert Mersman, Celina, O.
F. B. Frong, Celina, O.
J. B. Hallinger, Coldwater, O.
S. J. Chivington, Mercer, O.
Elias Eckhart, Rockford, O.
Ella Fund, Rockford, O.
Irvine Hild, Mendon, O.
Otto Summers, Ft. Recovery, O.
W. O. Slemmer, Ft. Recovery, O.
J. E. Hart, Ft. Recovery, O.
John Hewer, Celina, O.
Henry Lemke, Celina, O.
Daniel Myers, Celina, O.
Jacob B. Hart, Celina, O.
Joseph Goetke, Maria Stein, O.
Fred Gottschalk, St. Henry, O.
Alpha T. Miller, Mendon, O.
Robert Steinbrunner, Rockford, O.
Mallon K. Cook, Rockford, O.
H. H. Hartman, St. Henry, O.
C. F. Snyder, Mendon, O.
W. W. Schreyer, Ft. Recovery, O.
Ben Vanderhaar, Ft. Recovery, O.

Executive Committee

- J. D. Johnson, P. E. Kerner
John B. Alders, Albert Mersman
Frank Feltz, T. E. Williams
Augustus Karas, H. A. Miller, Chairman, Celina
J. K. Carlin, Secretary, Celina

The Way Gov. Wilson Would Handle the Trusts

What better means to break the stranglehold that the trusts have on the business and industrial institutions of this country than the following suggestion made by Gov. Wilson in a recent speech:

"I don't want to regulate trusts. I want to put them on their mettle. I want to see that they can't put anybody out of business except by doing business better than anybody else. I don't want to squeeze the water out of their stocks. I want to put the water tank on their backs and see if they can carry that water as against the men who are in business without any water to carry. Then either they will break under the strain or get rid of the water themselves, because they can't carry water and do business against competition."

REPUBLICANS' EXTRAVAGANCE

Government Cost More Than Doubled Under Roosevelt.

DEMOCRATS' GREAT RECORD.

Starting Figures Which Show that the Cost of Our National Existence and the High Cost of Living Must Be Reduced.

Under a proper downward revision of the Republican tariff schedules the people of the United States would save \$2,000,000,000 each year, or over \$100 per family on manufactured goods alone.

President Taft's vetoes of the wool tariff bill and the steel tariff measure passed by a Democratic house COST THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ABOUT \$650,000,000 PER ANNUM.

The cost of conducting the federal government MORE THAN DOUBLED between the close of President Cleveland's second administration (Democratic) and the beginning of President Roosevelt's second administration (Republican).

As the DIRECT RESULT OF HIGH REPUBLICAN TARIFF SCHEDULES the people of the United States pay a tax FROM NINE TO SEVENTY-TWO PER CENT on food and ordinary household articles used in the

home by every family, rich and poor. The total cost of running the federal government in 1890 was \$55,000,000. The amount appropriated at a single session of the Sixty-first congress for the fiscal year 1911—\$1,027,133,416.44—was more than double the amount—\$554,498,055.13—appropriated for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898 at both sessions of the Fifty-fourth congress, the last congress of the second Cleveland administration.

Only eight years elapsed between the close of the second administration of President Cleveland and the beginning of the second administration of President Roosevelt and yet the amount appropriated during the four years of the latter—\$3,842,203,577.15—was more than double that appropriated in the four years Mr. Cleveland was at the helm—viz. \$1,871,509,857.47.

For 1910, the last fiscal year provided for in congress under President Roosevelt, the highwater mark in appropriations—\$1,044,401,857.12—was reached.

President Taft's estimate to the last session of congress for government support for the fiscal year was \$1,040,648,028.55.

In other words, governmental expenses for the FOUR YEARS of President Cleveland's administration (Democratic) were only \$830,861,551.92 more than President Taft's (Republican) estimate of the amount necessary to cover the expenses of ONE YEAR of President Taft's administration.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of New York, a Democrat and chairman of the committee on appropriations, in addressing the house Aug. 26, 1912, on the subject of appropriations said, "Thoughtful men have watched with alarm the rapid increase in the cost of government in the United States." He further said that two causes were responsible for many present evils:

"One, the UNFAIR AND UNJUST SYSTEM OF TAXATION by which an undue share of income by those whose circumstances in life are not considered more than reasonably comfortable is taken through our customs laws for the support of our government; the other, the difficulty or inability to readjust our system of taxation and to remove many taxes from the necessities of life, so long as the GOVERNMENT IS EXTRAVAGANTLY CONDUCTED, or the instrumentalities provided for the conduct of the public service are either inefficient or are not utilized so as to render the most effective and comprehensive results."

Mr. Fitzgerald then called attention to the fact that the Democratic party pledged itself if entrusted with power to do two things—REDUCE TARIFF DUTIES AND RETRENCH PUBLIC EXPENDITURES by eliminating waste in administration and the abolition of useless, inexcusable offices.

The Republicans talk about tariff revision, and yet when a Democratic house in fulfilling Democratic promises to the people reduced the tariff, a Republican president vetoed the measure. "By their works shall ye know them."

Democrats in every state of the Union should organize and prepare for polling a record breaking vote Nov. 5. Be it remembered that no matter how certain victory seems, overconfidence is always dangerous.

Is there any reason why the Democratic party should go out of existence simply because Mr. Roosevelt has taken up the Progressive measures adopted by the Democrats eighteen years ago?—W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Roosevelt stood as a guarantor for Mr. Taft. Mr. Bryan says, "Now, when Roosevelt has failed so utterly in his judgment of men, I ask can he pass correct judgment on himself?"

That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor and advise subsidiary companies to take firm position when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize it—that is, any extension of union in mills where they do not now exist."

Union Men Not Wanted. The result was that the bulk of American union laboring men in the

THIRD TERMER'S JOKE ON LABOR

Brandeis Shows Right to Organize Is Not Recognized.

THE PLATFORM IS SILENT.

Noted Lawyer Exposes the Flimsiness of Promises Made to Workingmen by Perkins and His Candidates, Who Stands For Private Monopoly.

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All through