Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as scond-Class Matter,

(By Mall.) (By Carrier.)

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 28 pages, 2 cents; 50 to 44 pages, 2 cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage puble rates.

Agency-New York, rooms 48-ullding Chicago, rooms 510-512

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 1988.

PARKER-BRYAN-ROOSEVELT-TAFT.

After Bryan himself, Judge Parke is the leading campaigner for Mr. Bryan Judge Parker, though supported by Tammany and by the whole force of plutocracy of the Democratic party four years ago, couldn't be elected; and now he devotes the greater part of his speeches to insinuations or atfacks upon Roosevelt. But it was not Roosevelt who beat him so much But it was as it was Bryan himself, who held up Judge Parker to the country as a tool of plutocrats and monopolists. June 20, 1904, after it had become known that Parker's supporters had gathered in the votes, so they prob-ably would be able to control the National Democratic Convention nominate Parker and defeat Bryan Convention latter, visiting New York for the purpose, made a speech at Cooper Union, which was reported by graph and published in The Ore-gonian of June 21. Here are extracts: gonian of June 21. Here are extracts:

My protest today against Belmont. Cleveland and the rest is that they are taking the party back to Wall street. I am opposed to Parker because he is a weak man, and if elected would prove a disappointment to the brave Democratic host. He is weak because afraid to express his opinion on questions of public pelicy: in fact, his weakness amounts to cowardice. Money is not the great issue; it is a question of plutogracy against democracy.

The Parker men claim many states, but had it not been for bribery they would have had but few delegations It has been a frautulent campaign. They have openly bought men and com-

at lone, and any man who countenances at work does not deserve the office of esident. In Connecticut men were uight at the conventions in Pasker's in-est. I denounce Parker's candidacy as a carried on by trampling on the rights

ere I to express my opinion of Parke Were I to express my opinion of rates and his mentor. Hill. I would be compelled to use unparliamentary language, and this I desire to avoid. Cowards and straddlers can find no place in the Democratic ranks, and Hill. Parker and the New York State Democratic, cowardly, straddling platform will find but little respect when they reach St. Leafe.

demands of this country are fo brave men. It required brave men to stand up for the Democracy in 180d. I knew in that year that in every state we were threatened with bankruptcy for being

that does the state parties (of con-ity) stand for? It states that it is op-d to unnecessary duties. Whoever ad-sted an unnecessary duty? Where does ker stand on imperialism? We don't w. Where does he stand on the money ston? Is he for gold? We don't w. Is he for silver. We cannot tell. I object to playing with loaded dice. We don't know Parker's views, but I am

charge that while Parker has I charge that while Purser has con-cealed his views from the people, he has made them known to the men behind him. What is Mr. Belmont's consideration in the Parker candidacy? He is too shrewd a financier to invest his money without being sure of the goods. If Mr. Parker deals honestly he would say to Mr. Heint what he says to others, that his lips are sealed, and if he did so he would not be Mr. Belmont's candidate.

Remembering this speech The Oregonian, when Judge Parker was here sarched its files, but missed finding The Baltimore Sun now supplies the date. It would have been an excellent thing to have greeted Judge Parker with this speech, when he was The Sun, quoting from the speech, supplies some parts not in The Oregonian's report. We quote this-a fling at President

We have had one President of that kin God forbid that we should have another of this kind—a man who dragged the Democratic party through the mire of Wall street and stained it so thoroughly that the stain has not yet been removed

But Judge Parker is a man of very forgiving disposition-in appearance What he is trying to do is to put himself in position to be the leader of his party again. It is apparent that he doesn't expect Bryan to be slected, and, moreover, that he doesn't desire it. Human nature always tells

But in every speech Parker breaks elt, because Roosevelt solicited the aid of Harriman for the State of New York in 1904, and Harriman and his friends put up a sum of money to help out the state campaign. Roosevelt didn't need it himself; he carried New York by far the greatest majority ever given a Presidential candidate, and it as manifest he would do so-money or no money for the campaign is evident that even without Harri-

have been substantially the same. the greatest of all Democratic author ities, was backed by a money syndi-care headed by Belmont, who bought lelegates, forced with their money nomination of Parker, and expeeted to control him after his elec-Roosevelt how?

For in any matter whatever has Roosevelt shown that he was in the ast under the influence of "the in-On the contrary, has he not opposed and checked them at every step? Has Harriman, or have the Harriman interests, had the least favor or protection from the Adminis-tration? Well, then, they say, Roosevelt was an ingrate. Nobody, however or had any "strings ought him or had any "strings grate may pass. It comes only from those who are corrupt or corrupted brough and through. we know what Judge Parker Is Judge Parker, then, the man to attack President Roosevelt for corrupt alliance with plutocracy?

More than all other men put to-ther Theodore Roosevelt is the one man who has done most to awaken the

intrenched in privilege and plutocracy "No one will deny that political cor-ruption had reached a state that was most deplorable. But now the quessponsible for arousing a public senti Second-Class Matter.

Sebeciption Rules-Invariably in Advance. Who stirred the public conscience until it was thoroughly awake to the evil? Who preached the doctrine of decency in public life until there was developed a semi-hysterical revolt against corporation activity in politics and election debauchery? Even those who do not approve of many things the President does must admit that he more than any other one man or all other men put together is to be credited with this moral revolution." We quote from another entirely indent and non-partisan Journal,

the Baltimore News. Parker, smirched as he is by the highest authority in his party, us to vote against Taft because Roose velt urged Harriman to give financial e to the Republican ticket in rk. Judge Parker evidently does not realize what a poor creature he is. Has Mr. Harriman received any consideration on account of effort or liberality? What would the Administration have been these four years had Parker controlled it? Read Bryan's Cooper Union speech for the

The great effort for Bryan now is in the states of New York and Indiana. Funds are necessary, Who is sup-plying them? The gambling and racetrack interests in New York and the liquor interests in Indiana. It is open; is notorious; it is patent to every ody. Hughes is to be beaten in Ne York, and local option is to be turne down in Indians—if the Bryan party shall win. These are the local cones. From a National point of view there is reason for app tion of the consequences of the pos stole election of Bryan on the co of business and the general progress none from the election of Taft. one sees and feels it and knows it Bryan, all know, is erratic. the country may go on la a safe ourse, why should it try an uncertain one?

ROCKS TO BE SHUNNED.

"The Oregonian made proclamation that it would be an independent pa-

per. But note how it supports Taft and opposes Bryan." Thus a Bryan organ. But when The Oregonian said it would be in-dependent it did not say it would be neutral. Observe that almost every independent paper in the whole country opposes Bryan. They do this because, from his career and history they profoundly distrust him. nature, however honest he may be nay do endless things to disorder the finances, to keep business affairs in turmoil and to maintain throughout his term general conditions of sus pense and uncertainty. When the country might just as this as not, why shouldn't it?

In the nature of things there will be apprehension; for the nature and composition and cast of the Bryan mind is well understood. The country will still have in mind his vagaries about money, his free-silver ide his government ownership notions, his bank guarantee scheme, his trust-busting vagaries, his initiative and referendum propositions, his purpose of limiting the power of the courts for propagation of semi-socialistic schemes; and the apprehensions nat urally arising will produce hestitation in business undertakings. It will be preless to argue that the fears are groundless; people will not think and the fact must be reckoned with

The country never was ruined yet by anything-not even by the silver or the great rebellion. has had many a setback and many a trouble; and it ought to avoid those which can be forescen.

NORMAL BOARD AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

When the law was enacted creating one board of regents to have con-trol of all the Normal schools of the state it was hoped that the Normal school question would find speedy set-tlement through the recommendations of the board. This governing body it was argued, would be thoroughly familiar with the needs of the and with the condition and efficiency of the Normal schools, which knowl edge would enable the board to make recommendations which the I gisla ture could safely follow. And, b ing that the Legislature would act upon good advice, people had pictured their minds the strange spectacle of a Legislature passing a Normal school appropriation bill without any trading and almost without any dis But the fond hope has been dispelled. The board of trustees has been in session at Salem formulating its report to the Legislature, and is develops that the members of the board are in irreconcilable conflic over the question which always agitated the Legislature, how many Nor-mals shall be maintained? Five o the seven members have agreed that there should be three State Norma schools, while the other two insist that the number should be reduced

to two or one. This division among the members of the board must necessarily throw the question into the Legislature again, where all the pernicious influence of local self-interest will again be displayed. We shall again see the Normal school bills made the basis for trades upon all other classes of legislation. This has been the experience of the past, and we may rea-sonably expect it to be the experience of the future so long as the question as to number an location of Normals left entirely to the Legislature. this is quite natural. were not created in the interest o They were founded cause some private institution needed state aid or because some member of the Legislature felt that he should get some sort of a state appropriation for his home community, and a Normal school furnished the best excuse for lic to private interests. The needs of the educational system were of sec-

ondary consideration. The people of Oregon have de-manded a reform in the Normal school policy of the state, and have expected that such a reforms would take the Normals out of the list of trading stock in the Legisla Some reform has been accom plished; but apparently the trading will go on. The people are not op-posed to State Normal schools, but they have vigorously protested against waste and misapplication of public is. The press of the state has 'knocked" the Normals, as one funds. member of the board falsely insinuated, but the newspapers, as leaders of public opinion, have hammered at public conscience on the enormity of a system which required the state at nounce Taft. The phenomer the evils produced by those who are large to maintain as Normals certain stinctive and evolutionary.

in fact. The people and the press have objected to maintenance of socalled Normal schools, not upon their merits, but upon the local interests which are able to bring pressure to

bear in the Legislature. Evidence that this is true is not lacking. At the meeting of the board in Salem Monday it was stated that out of the 3000 teachers employed in the state not over 300 are Normal This was set forth as a reason why a number of Normals ould be maintained. But scarcity of Normals or graduates is not the cause for the scarcity of teachers who are Normal graduates. The schools have turned out thousands of graduates and the principal reason why they are not employed in the schools is that they were not fitted for that kind of work, and they sought employment elsewhere. With poor grace an advo cate of Normal schools comes before the people asking for appropriations, when he must say that after years of training of teachers by four State Normals and by haif a dozen private institutions whose courses were recognized by the state, only 300 out of the 3000 teachers are ial graduates. If the figures are orrect, and we must assume they are, the friends of the Normals furnish the best possible justification for the hammering the schools have

At the meeting of the Normal school board it was stated that the appro-priations recommended for purely oprating expenses amount to \$250 per student per year. Then the money said in by the students as tuition feet is to be added to this, making some-thing like \$275 per student per year instruction and other operating enses alone. New buildings and deexpenses alone. erioration of buildings are additional It is scarcely to be disouted that this expense is too high the results attained. There will be little protest against expenses esired results can be attained, but here will be vigorous complaint if the formal system requires such a large per capita expenditure, and then the normal advocates come back with the mplaint that there are few normal graduates at work in the public

It ought not to be necessary for the ress of the state to point out the remedy. The normal school board was appointed to investigate conditions and to manage the schools in such a manner that satisfactory results will be secured. The people look to the eaders of our educational system—to the presidents of normal schoolsshape the normal school work so that t will provide us with the needed eachers for the schools. The people ook to the normal school board for nancial management of the schools which will give us teachers at a res onable cost of instruction. rogress has apparently been made in this direction by the action of the oard in eliminating all but normal school work in the several institutions But the people had a right to expect that by the time the Legislature of 1909 should meet the board would have devised a settled normal school policy which it could recommend to the Legislature for adoption and which it could support with good rea-Instead we are to have majority and minority reports, with apparently the best of the argument on the side of the minority report. And the whole question is to be fought out

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The part which labor has assumed in the current Presidential campaign is a new and perhaps an ominous phe nomenon in American politics. Here tofore workingmen, like other citizens have voted with one party or the other for general reasons. Class feeling and class interest have always existed, naturally, but if they have exerted an influence in politics it has been clandestine. They have not ventured to flaunt themselves as the predominant motives in voting. Up the present, in fact, the labor unions the Oddfellows do, to exclude politics from their society affairs. this is changed, and we see the unions. as unions, not only participating in party warfare, but doing it openly for the advantage of their class. of class politics, as distinct from oldfashioned party politics, seems to have dawned in America as it did in Ger-

many and France years ago.

Jack London, in his "Iron Heel," prophesies a preliminary victory for property which he says will rule pitiless sway, like Satan in the Book of Revelations, for about 700 years Then the turn of labor will come, and after that the earth will behold nothing but happiness and peace. Unfor tunately, Jack London's lips, melliflu ous as they are, have not been sealed with the divine assurance of veracity, and it is quite possible that his pre dictions may fail of fulfillment. Still there is no denying the fact that even in the current campaign something very much like a struggle for predom inance is on between labor, or certain representatives of labor, and capital. Notther Mr. Taft nor his party labor. Mr. Bryan doubtless does not wish to stand for labor as against cap-ital. Both candidates would include all men and all interests under theh banners if circumstances permitted But it seems as if circumstances did not permit. There are indications that Mr. Taft in spite of himself will be made the champion of civilization as it has crystallized in property, while Mr. Bryan and his party are forced into the position of those who attack The attack is as vetled, and is perhaps not consciously But on the face of things Mr Bryan is a reactionary. He stands for dead system of thought and exploit an army of economic ghosts in his speeches, but for all that labor sees in nim a sympathetic figure and has made him its champion, or a considerable fraction of the labor element is

This is all the stranger when we re member how much Mr. Taft has done for labor, both as a judge and as an administrator. Toward those who toil his personal feeling has invariably been profoundly sympathetic. He has upheld the unqualified right of the mions to exist, to strike and to spread their influence in all lawful ways. only desire of theirs that he has thwarted is the privilege of boycot-ting. On the other hand, Mr. Bryan never has had an opportunity to do anything for labor, and if he had had ever so many his party would not have permitted him to use them. One or two pretty sentences in his orations im up the entire mass of his services the tollers. But, although everybody confesses that this is so, never ss we behold the amazing spectacle of labor holding meetings all over the land to acclaim Bryan and de-nounce Taft. The phenomenon is in-Most of

those who take part in it do not know what they are doing. They are has tening the dissolution of the Demo cratic party, which will almost cer-tainly be succeeded by another much more socialistic, while the propertie will move perforce into the Republi

can ranks.

Labor unions are not really lighting Taft. They—or their active hand agents—are fighting for the trol of the Government. They are They are be ginning a long struggle for the conthe Army, the schools and the church. The turmoil and blind uncertainty of interests in this campaign will pres ently give way to perfect clearness a definite array of combatants. It is st as well that we should face the facts and reconcile ourselves to the expectation of a political contest which may perhaps be obscured for a time but cannot be extinguished until it has been fought out and decided.

We have read so much about the great precautions taken by the forthe impression has become general that less of life on a British refiread is an unusual occurrence. That this is an error is plainly shown in a report just issued by the British Board of Trade, showing that in 1907 in the United Kingdom there were 1117 per-sons killed and 8811 injured, comkilled and 6765 injured. ter all took place on 23,101 miles of road, about one-tenth the mileage operated in this country. As the British lines are practically all double track, while the American lines are mostl single track, it is not improbable that in the circumstances the Americans with their heavy trains and high speed for long distances, make nearly as good a showing for safety as the foreigners make with their light ringes" and diminutive engines.

Mr. Bryan is quite likely honest in the sense that he would not rob or de-fraud another of his property. Bu that is only one form of honesty. be intellectually honest is, in men, no less important than to be honest in business relations. The strength of Mr. Roosevelt before the people of this country today lies largely in his intellectual honestyfaithful adherence to what he believes to be right and best for his country. The weakness of Mr. Bryan lies largely in his readiness to give up his polit-itçal beliefs whenever he finds them unpopular. He believes in Govern-ment ownership of railroads, but is willing to keep still about it for fear he will lose votes. At least he is an adbut abandoned that issue because found that it was unpopular. In the advocacy of political principles he is not true to himself, hence he cannot be true to others.

If the Grand Trunk Pacific maintains the stringent regulations with which it has hedged in its new seaport at Prince Rupert, the most westerly seaport in Canada may become the model city of the continent. The progrant licenses for the sale of liquor within 100 miles of the townsite, and a Dominion immigration official is permanently stationed there to vent any one from landing who is not essessed of \$10 cash and a good char These regulations ought make Prince Rupert a city without paupers and drunkards, something unusual in seaports, especially those of the Far West.

Mrs. Mary Kelly, whose death oc curred at Watsonville, Cal., a few days ago, was for many years a resident of the East Side. She was a devout member of Centenary Church, a nurse of the old-fashioned order, who was ever ready to respond to the call of suffering and a woman upon whom the more severe vicissitudes of often pressed heavily. Many to whom through her long lifetime she had ministered will recall her kindness and helpfulness and drop a tear to her memory.

The Democrats are strong in their ienunciation of the use of stolen letters in a political campaign. evidently hope to win sympathy weaken the effect of the letters. even if the letters were stolen, does the guilt of the thief lessen the wrong the letters disclose? If the Demo cratic campaign managers came possession of stolen letters that tended to discredit Hearst, would they fall to use them? It makes a difference

A trial judge is quoted as saying that he will not grant a divorce where the parties do not deem it of sufficien importance to grace the court with their presence. Perhaps he will say at another time that he will not grant a divorce where the parties disgrac the court with their presence.

Senator Lodge, at Boston, declares this county needs a Navy for protec tion of the Pacific as well as the At He says it is the policy of the Republican party to maintain Navy. The Bryan party objects to it as "imperialism."

Tammany Hall will give \$10,000 to the Bryan fund. Tammany's name will then lead all the rest, which include Belmont, Taggart, Roger Sullivan and Haskell. That Democratic publicity list needs a lot of judicious blue-penciling. One enthusiastic Taft man, hon

from New York, took straw votes all the way across the continent, and re ports that the results were always for Good; but we hope those men won't forget to quit traveling on Common reputation is competent

evidence against an inmate of a house

of ill fame. Why, then, should it not be competent evidence against a man who frequents such a place? A St. Paul man has invented a cheap motor car. But who will want to ride in it? Most of the fun of automobiling is to own a car a little bet-

ter than your neighbor's. Certainly the man who "can't get work" will vote for Bryan. He doe want work. Apparently he want Apparently he wants to fix things so that nobody else can get

The Quakers are the latest to after the Speaker, but wooden guns cannot hurt an old smooth bore.

The weather man, knowing there is a deficiency of 2.72 inches of rainfall got into action yesterday.

Americans will yet conquer the air. when two of them can fall 4000 feet without injury.

WHY NOT GUARANTEE CROPS ALSO? Mr. Bryan Not Mindful of the Rinks

the Farmers Take. PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I have been reading your paper so many years it has almost become a habit and while the profit to you has not been great, I believe my time has not been wasted.

In common with others who devote some thought to sconomics. I have also and the property of the property

some thought to economics, I have all for the able Oregonian whose leading articles upon this and kindred subjects may safely be taken as authoritativ. But it is with something of a shoothat I learn that the problems which have required so much deep study and labored thought for solution are after all so very simple, and I am almost constrained to give over reading The Oregonian and hereafter seek enlightenment in the pages of the Commoner From a casual reading on the subject of Trusts, I had formed the opin-

ion that it was one of the most com plex and deeply involved of ancient and modern law, but I from the peerless editor of the moner that a simple enactment of Con-gress that no corporation shall be al-lowed to control more than 50 per cent of any scommodity entering into trade will settle the Trust Question Why not try this simple remedy of the "Old Doctor:" Instead of one giant corporation like the Standard Oil Com-pany, let us have only two companies; nstead of the American Tobacco Com

pany, let us have two tobacco com-panies, and then you will see the fet-ters fall from our industries. Then will the people rule. It is so simple and easy that I am surprised that with all your years of study you never thought of it.

And again to avert panics why stop at having the Government guar-antee bank deposits? antee bank deposits?

Why not guarantee the crops. The country losss more every year from crop fallures than from bank fallures, and surely the farmer who takes his money and buys seed to put in the ground is as worthy of consideration as the man who puts his money in the bank. Why should our farmers take a greater chance than the bank depositors?

Mr. Bryan tells us when the Govern ment guarantees bank deposits, there will be no more bank failures and reasoning by analogy if the Govern-

ment guarantees the crops there will be no more crop failures.

These remedies are all simple and easy to take and I would respectfully ask why we should not try them.
L NEWTON.

EXTREMES OF INTOLERANCE.

The Effort to Drug Religious Question Into the Campaign.

The Independent (New York) The Appeal to Reason is a journal which represents the Socialist party. It declares that it will distribute 1,000, 000 copies of an issue devoted to show ing that the Republican party is in league with the Cathelic Church, that the Catholic Church is the foe of all lberty, that the settlement of friars' land dispute in the Philippines was a bribe for Catholic votes, and that Mr. Taft's mission to Rome settle the question with the Vati was a shocking and servile betrayal of public trust. All this does not seem much to disturb Mr. Taft. In an ad-dress last Sunday before the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Paul he takes pleasure in his part in this business, and says:

I went to Rome and effected a gen understanding as to what was to be done, and was prepared when the Apostolic Delegate came to the Philippines to close with him, after a great deal of negotiation, the contracts of settlement which, I do not think it too much to say, brought about a result which was both just to the church and to the people of the islands and to the Government of the United States in that jurisdiction.

the Government of the United States in that Jurisdiction.

I venture to think that but for the spirit of telerance both on the part of the Protestant denominations and the Roman Catholic Church that now prevails in this country such a result could not have been obtained. It is due to the spirit of Christian telerance, and it is a condition in which we should all rejoice.

We stand by Mr. Taft's action in the friars' land matter. It was his business go to Rome, to headquarters, to set e the troubles. The attitude of Prottle the troubles. The attitude of Protestants and Catholics was creditable to both. It is amusing to see these bitter attacks on the one side for his good will to Catholics, and from Illinois and North Carolina almost equal opposition because he has followed his father's Unitarian faith. There is equal intolerance from the most extreme opposites of faith.

WHY WE YEED THE PHILIPPINES

In the Chinese Boxer War, Where Would the United States Have Been? PORTLAND, Oct. 12.—(To the Ed-or.)—This is how one man sees the hillppines. What would Mr. W. J. Bryan have done without them?

The estimated cost of the Philippines to the United States is about \$200,000, 000 and \$5,000,000 per year. Mr. Bryan makes the average man believe that this is a dead loss to the United States proper. But here is a very great error. When the Chinese Boxer trouble started it was the opinion of posted man that when the allied arm would get to China that that would b the last of the Chinese Empire and that it would be divided between the Euro Germany and Russia already had possessions which would be enlarged to suit, and as the United States had al-ready promised the world that the United States did not want any possessions in China, and was only to protect her citizens and Consulate. Secretary Hay in his terse demand

notified the powers that whoever took any Chinese possessions must recognize the open door. Who is this that says the open door. Who is this that says must to the powers of the world? It was Uncle Sam, with 59,000 tried men in the Philippines, within 20 hours of China, which was just three months better than any of them could do. And why did the powers leave as did the United States? Because they thought that if they must give the open doo-they would not be benefited themselves. ut in the effort to make the United States pay them duty for every pound of trade that must go over their pos-sessions to 250,000,000 people who will shortly waken from their long sleep. In what shape would the United States have been in to protect its in terests against the conspiracy without the Philippines, Mr. Bryan?
I. myself, do not think that the United States should sell, trade or give away any of the Philippines, as they naid for themselves and do not owe the United States one cent. E. W. DYERS.

Influence of Mountains

London Evening Standard. The influence of the mountain is pur and holy, giving strength and simplicity encouraging the older virtues, discourag-ing the nawer vices. In the hillmen of Wales we see this clearly enough. G waters we see this clearly entough where you will among the wilder and more mountainous parts of Wales and you find that rare independence and self-reliance which are not marred by a curiously defiant discourtesy. You find there those who are truly "Nature's gentle-

Mr. Harriman's Nephew, Timekeeper.

Baltimore News.

Henry A. Harriman, nephew of Edward H. Harriman, refused the aid of his uncle and has obtained a place as timekeeper at \$75 a month on a railroad in Colorado.

TAFT ON LABOR AND INJUNCTIONS

Full and Candid Explanation of His Action as Judge in Various Cases-Op-posed the Secondary Boycott, But Upheld the Right of Men to Strike-How He Broke Up the Iron Pipe Combine-Why He Sent Phelan to Jail.

om an Address by Judge Taft before 2000, fore sentences him to juil for six taliroad Employes in Chicago, September | months.

24, 1908. I am glad to meet so many members of organized railroad labor. I have accepte this opportunity to address an audience of members of the brotherhoods in order that I may take up a question which has been given great prominence in this cam paign and in which I must say that ever effort has been made unjustly to arous the prejudice of organized labor agains

the Republican party and its candulate In the first place, I wish to affirm without fear of contradiction, that the Republican party has done vastly more than the Democratic party, both on state and National legislation, for the

protection and in the interest of labor. It passed in General Harrison's administration the eight-hour law for Government workmen and gave an impetus to a reduction of hours in other employment. The safety appliance acts, by which railroads engaged in interstate commerce were required to make provision for the safety of their employes and thus to re-duce the shocking loss of life and limb among railroad employes, were passed in the same administration. Amondments to this act making more detailed specifications for improvements in safety ap-pliances, including especially the fire pan-have been passed in the present admin-

Arbitration Also Aided.

An act for the promotion of arbitration between the rallways and their employes

was declared unconstitutional, and then in its second session re-enacted the law to swold the constitutional objections. By this act a railway employe who brings suit for damages against the company cannot now be defeated on the ground that the negligence was the negligence of

If he is shown to be guilty of negligence himself in a slight degree he does not forfelt his right of action, but it is left to the jury to apportion the damages and reduce them as equity shall justify.

In addition to this, a law limiting the hours of labor of interstate railway employes has been passed. A bill was also passed by the last session of Congress providing for injuries received in the Government employ. It is an inadequate law, and will doubtless be improved by ning Congresses.

Tatt Evoluine Own Relation.

An issue, however, has arisen as to th

ttitude of the two parties on the subject injunctions in labor disputes.

I propose first to take up my persons I propose test to take up my personal relation to this question. It fell to my lot to be a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati for three years and a judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Sixth District, including Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee for eight years, and during that time I had to consider a supplier of incomment cases involving the number of important cases involving the rights of labor and the rights of the em-ployer, as well as the practice in equity with reference to the issuing of injunctions in such cases.

The first case was not an injunction suit at all. A boss bricklayer quarreled with the union and its members who were in his employ struck. In order to embarrass him the union notified all th ocal dealers in materials that they would boycott any firm which furnished him with material. Moores & Co. had a con-tract to deliver to this boss bricklayer : lot of lime. In order to avoid trouble they secured from him a release from the they secured from him a release it in the centract, but he sent his wagon to the freight station and bought lime out of the car where Moores & Co. soid lime to anyone who applied. The walking delegate of the union discovered it and a boycott

& Co. were prevented from sellother material for a great number of months and suffered a severe financial a jury. The jury returned a verdict fo

Now, gentlemen, in that case I held and decided, with two colleagues, that a secondary boycott was an unlawful injury whether it was perpetrated by laboring men or otherwise. That is the law today, and, my friends, it ought

Mr. Gompers, but 1 am glad to know that there is a difference in organized labor upon this question.

Takes Up the Ann Arbor Case The Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad was in a dispute with its employes, who were members of the Brother!

of Locomotive Engineers and a strike by the engineers followed. It was understood by the Toledo and Ann Arbor road that the Brotherhood of Engineers on the Lake Shore were going to refuse to haul their cars and that the Lake Shore road for that reason would acquiesce in this action. ordingly the Toledo and Ann Arbor road applied to Judge Ricks to enjoin the Lake Shore Railroad Company, its officers and employes from refusing to haul Toledo and Ann Arbor cars. He did so in accordance with the inter-

state commerce law.

After that, Mr. Arthur, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Englthe Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, complying with a secret rule 12 then in force in the order which forbade the engineers on one road, members of the order, to haul the cars of another road when the order had a strike on the latter road, issued a notice to the engineers of the Lake Shore that the strike on the Toledo and Ann Arbor was approved as required by the rules of the order and that they should proceed to enforce rule 12, which meant that they should refuse to haul the cars of the Toledo and Ann Arbor

It was a secondary boycott and it was a direct violation of the Federal statute which imposed a punishment by fine and imprisonment for its violation.

I required Mr. Arthur to withdraw the telegram which he had issued to his men in respect to rule 12 and within a short period I gave him a hearing. Mr. Arthur had promptly complied with my order and never did disobey it. The Brotherhood of Lecometive Engineers then repealed the rule and it has never been enforced since so far as I know.

Punishes Boycott's Instigntor.

The third case was the Phelan case. It grew out of the attempt of the American Rallway Union and Eugene Debs to starve the country by stopping all the railroads and thus compel the Pullman company to pay higher wages to its employes. Neither the starving country nor the railroads has control over Mr. Pullman. Some railroads had contracts with him for carrying his They were not justified in break ing those contracts.

In other words the action against the

In other words the action against the railroad companies by Debs and by his lieutenant Phelan, was a secondary boycott. At this time the Cincinnati boycott. At this time the Cincinnati Southern railroad was being operated by a receiver under my orders as United States Circuit Judge. Phelan knew this and was warned of it. He held meetings of the Cincinnati

outhern railroad employes and ad Southern railroad employes and advised them to strike and tie up the road and by hints and winks and side remarks he instigated them to violence.

On an affidavit charging him with contempt in attempting by such methods to defeat the order of the court directing the receiver to run the road he was brought into court. The evidence Presidency at clearly established his guilt. I there- workingman.

Injunction Works Both Ways There was one more injunction suit to which I have made reference, but in which the operation of the injunction was not against laboring people, against a combination of iron pipe manufacturers, who, residing in some 11 states, divided up the territory and by their agreements maintained the prices of fron pipe at an exorbitant figure, monopolizing the whole production within those states, and divided

the profits of this arrangement between the members of the combination. A suit was brought in the Circuit Court and an application made by the United States for an injunction to en-join the combination from proceeding and to break it up. The circuit judge held that there was no power to issue such an injunction and no jurisdiction in the court to grant such a remedy.

I sat in the Court of Appeals to entertain an appeal by the Government from the decision of the Circuit Court and rendered the opinion of the Circuit

Court of Appeals. We there decided that an injunction would issue, and the combination was broken up. The case was subsequently carried to the Supreme Court of the United States and the judgment was affirmed. merely instance this to show that be injunction works both ways, and ant it is useful both in keeping law-

less inboring men and lawless capital-ists within the law. Taft Simply Fulfills Duty.

Mr. Bryan says I am the father of injunctions in industrial causes. This is not true. The use of the injunction, was in accordance with precedence in a number of cases which I cited, both in the Arthur case and in the Phelan case. I am not apologizing for what idd in these cases, for they were in accordance with my duty as a judge. I am not apologizing for what I

Another point which I distinctly declded in these cases was that no temporary restraining order or injunction could issue to prevent a man's leaving the employ of a railway and therefore that no injunction could issue to restrain men from acting in concert and going on strike.

Objection is made to the assimilation in such disputes. All I have to say on that point is that precedent justifies It, and that the man whose business is injured by unlawful action and the same apploves frequently has no

of former employes frequently has no other remedy which is at all adequate. The owner of a business, whether railroad business or any other, is entitled to be protected in his pursuit of it, and to immunity from unlawful in-jury to it. To take away from him the remedy by injunction which has al-ways been his, merely because it some-times leads to the punishment of those violate the injunction trial by jury is to introduce into the law class legislation in favor of em-ployes and laboring men, and is to take them out of the ordinary operaof the civil remedies because are laborers. I say that that kind of class legislation is pernicious.

Quick Hearing Is Guaranteed Objection is made to the issuing of injunctions without notice. There is opportunity for abuse in such a prac-tice, though there are cases where no other remedy seems adequate. been willing, nevertheless, to adopt a been willing, nevertheless, to adopt a rule by which notice shall be required before the issuing of any injunction temporary or otherwise. The Republi-can convention, however, thought it wiser that the best present practice should be embodied in a statute in or-der to bring the matter to the attention of the court, and that in that way fu-ture abuses could be avoided. I have

ture abuses could be avoided. I hope and believe that this is true. Under the Republican platform a statute can pass and ought to pass, which shall not allow a temporary restraining order to issue and have effect for more than 48 hours, unless a hearing can be had during the 48 hours ex tending the operation of the injunction The Democratic platform does not give any remedy with respect to notice. It merely resolves that injunctions ought not to be issued in industrial dis-

putes where they would not issue in other disputes. This is either mean-ingless or deceliful. The provision in the Democratic platform that a trial by jury should be al lowed in all cases in which a charge of contempt is made for violation of the orders of the court outside of the pres-ence of the judge would greatly weaken the power of the court. To introduce a jury trial between a final order and its enforcement and between the routine orders bringing witnesses and jurors into court would so hamper the administration of justice as to make the

ministration of justice as to make the courts a laughing-stock.

It may be popular to suggest such a change. It may attract the support and approval of those who do not understand its real effect, but so long as I have power of expression, and without regard to how it may affect me politically, I shall lift my voice in protest which a destructive step in our against such a destructive step in our udicial procedure.

Regards Laborers as Friends.

It has been sought to give the im-pression that this record of mine as a judge shows that I am unfriendly to labor. Nothing could be farther from the fact. As the executive in charge of the work on the Panama Canal I have had under me for four years upwards of 30,000 laborers. It has given me pleasure to devote a great deal of my time to the consideration of the welfare as well as of the pay of the men em-ployed under the Government in that great enterprise.

Regulation, Not Persecution 'We are interested in that legislation against the railroad should be just and against the railroad should be just and only properly restrictive. We are in-terested that there should not be un-just and drastic legislation preventing their earning proper income. We are all interested, of course, that they

should charge only proper rates, but we are also interested that they should not be made to do business on less than funt rates. just rates.

I have noticed with a great deal of interest that the railroad laboring men are beginning to realize that the prosperity of the railroads is as much in their interest as it is in the interest their interest as it is in the interest of the stockholders and the officers of the road, and that they propose hereafter to be heard upon the political issue as to the character of the legislation that shall be passed with reference

to the regulation of railroads.

The whole country is dependent upon the prosperity of the railroads. The truth is, that the railroads are the truth Is, that the railroads are the greatest single market that we have for manufactured products. We are all interested, therefore, that the credit of the railroads should be such as to enable them to borrow the money with which to carry on constructive work.

which to carry on constructive work.

Is it not apparent to you, therefore, that the election of Mr. Bryan to the powerful office of President, with his unstable financial theories and his uncertain economic propositions will con vince every one having capital to in vest that the business future of the

country is uncertain and that it is safer to withhold their money? I submit to those most interested, to this intelligent audience, that this is the issue of the full dinner pull that ought to make them for a third time reject Mr. Bryan's claim to be elected to the