

BRYAN IS NOTIFIED

(Continued from page 1.)

essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and the prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on."

In the name of the democratic party, I accept the challenge, and charge that the republican party is responsible for all the abuses which not only exist in the federal government and it is impotent to accomplish the reforms which are imperatively needed. Further, I can not concur in the statement that the republican platform unequivocally declares for the reforms that are necessary; on the contrary, I affirm that it openly and notoriously disappoints the hopes and expectations of reformers, whether these reformers are republicans or democrats. So far did the republican convention fall short of its duty that the republican candidate felt it necessary to add to his platform in several important particulars, thus rebuking the leaders of the party upon whose cooperation he must rely for the enactment of remedial legislation. As I shall, in separate speeches, discuss the leading questions at issue, I shall at this time confine myself to the paramount question, and to the far reaching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform.

President's Indictment Against Party.

In a message sent to congress last January, President Roosevelt said: "The attacks by these great corporations on the administration's actions have been given a wide circulation throughout the country, in the newspapers and otherwise, by those writers and speakers who, consciously or unconsciously, act as the representatives of predatory wealth, of the wealth accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage earners to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition, and to defrauding the public by stock jobbing and the manipulation of securities. Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinary decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based upon dishonesty, have, during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money, what an arraignment of the predatory interests. Is the President's indictment true? And if true, against whom was the indictment aimed? Not against the democratic party.

Mr. Taft Endorses the President.

Mr. Taft says that these evils have crept in during the last ten years. He declares that, during this time, some "prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their actions;" and that "the revelations of the branches of trusts, the disclosures as to rebates and discriminations by railroads, the accumulating evidence of the violations of the anti-trust laws, by a number of corporations and the over issue of stocks and bonds of interstate railroads for the purpose of enriching directors and for the purpose of concentrating the control of the railroads under one management," all these, he charges, "quickened the conscience of the people and brought on a moral awakening."

During all this time, I beg to remind you, republican officials presided in the executive department, filled the cabinet, dominated the senate, controlled the house of representatives and occupied most of the federal judgeships. Four years ago the republican platform boastfully declared that since 1860, with the exception of two years—the republican party had been in control of part or of all the branches of the federal government; that for two years only was the democratic party in a position to either enact or repeal a law. Having drawn the salaries; having enjoyed the honors; having secured the prestige, let the republican party accept the responsibility!

Republican Party Responsible

Why were these known abuses permitted to develop. Why have they not been corrected? If existing laws are sufficient, why have they not been enforced? All the executive machinery of the federal government is in the hands of the republican party. Are new laws necessary? Why have they not been enacted? With a republican president to recommend, with a republican senate and house to carry out his recommendations, why does the republican candidate plead for farther time in which to do what should have been done long ago? Can Mr. Taft promise to be more strenuous in the prosecution of wrongdoers than the present executive? Can he ask for a larger majority in the senate than his party now has? Does he need more republicans in the house of representatives or a speaker with more unlimited authority?

Why No Tariff Reform?

The president's close friends have been promising for several years that he would attack the iniquities of the tariff. We have had intimation that Mr. Taft was resolve under the demands of the highly protected industries. And yet the influence of the manufacturers, who have for 25 years contributed to the republican campaign fund, and who it is now known have framed the tariff schedules, has been sufficient to prevent tariff reforms. As the present campaign approached, both

the president and Mr. Taft declared in favor of tariff revision, but set the date of revision after the election. But the pressure brought to bear by the protected interests has been great enough to prevent any attempt at tariff reform before the election; and the reduction promised after the election is so hedged about with qualifying phrases that no one can estimate with accuracy the sum total of tariff reform to be expected in case of republican success. If the past can be taken as a guide, the republican party will be so obligated by campaign contributions from the beneficiaries of protection as to make that party powerless to bring to the country any material relief from the present tariff burdens.

Why No Anti Trust Legislation?

A few years ago the republican leaders in the house of representatives were coerced by public opinion into the support of an anti-trust law which had the endorsement of the president, but the senate refused even to consider the measure, and since that time no effort has been made by the dominant party to secure remedial legislation upon this subject.

Why No Railroad Legislation?

For ten years the interstate commerce commission has been asking for an enlargement of its powers, that it might prevent rebates and discriminations, but a republican senate and a republican house of representatives were unmoved by its entreaties. In 1900 the republican national convention was urged to endorse the demand for railway legislation, but its platform was silent on the subject. Even in 1904, the convention gave no pledge to remedy these abuses. When the president finally asked for legislation, he drew his inspiration from three democratic national platforms and he received more cordial support from the democrats than from the republicans. The republicans in the senate deliberately defeated several amendments offered by Senator La Follette and supported by the democrats amendments embodying legislation asked by the interstate commerce commission. One of these amendments authorized the ascertainment of the value of railroads. This amendment was not only defeated by the senate but it was overwhelmingly rejected by the recent republican national convention and the republican candidate has sought to rescue his party from the disastrous results of this act by expressing himself, in a qualified way, in favor of ascertaining the value of railroads.

Publicity as to Campaign Contributions

An effort has been made to secure legislation requiring publicity as to campaign contributions and expenditures; but the republican leaders, even in the face of an indignant public, refused to consent to a law which would compel honesty in elections. When the matter was brought up in the recent republican national convention, the plank was repudiated by a vote of 880 to 91. Here, too, Mr. Taft has been driven to apologize for his convention and to declare himself in favor of a publicity law; and yet, if you will read what he says upon this subject, you will find that his promise falls far short of the requirements of the situation. He says: "If I am elected president I shall urge upon congress with every hope of success, that a law be passed requiring the filing in a federal office of a statement of the contributions received by committees and candidates in elections for members of congress, and in such other elections as are constitutionally within the control of congress."

I shall not embarrass him by asking him upon what he bases his hope of success; it is certainly not on any encouragement he has received from republican leaders. It is sufficient to me that if his hopes were realized; if, in spite of the adverse action of his convention, he should succeed in securing the enactment of the very law he favors, it would give but partial relief. He has read the democratic platform; not only his language, but his evident alarm, indicates that he has read it carefully. He even had before him the action of the democratic national committee in interpreting and applying that platform; and yet he fails to say that he favors the publication of the contributions before the elections. Of course it satisfies a natural curiosity to find out how an election has been purchased, even when the knowledge comes too late to be of service, but why should the people be kept in darkness until the election is past? Why should the looking of the door be delayed until the horse is gone?

Democratic Party Promises Publicity.

How can the people hope to rule if they are not able to learn until after the election what the predatory interests are doing? The democratic party meets the issue honestly and courageously. It says: "We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication, before election, of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

The democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations; that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than \$10,000, and that all contributions above \$100 would be made public before the election and any individual contribution of an amount above a reasonable maximum, and providing for the publication before election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum."

The democratic national committee immediately proceeded to interpret and apply this plank, announcing that no contributions would be received from corporations; that no individual would be allowed to contribute more than \$10,000, and that all contributions above \$100 would be made public before the election—those received before October 15 to be made public on or before that date, those received afterward to be

made public on the day when received, and no such contributions to be accepted within three days of the election. The expenditures are to be published after the election. Her is a plan which is complete and effective.

Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money, the present method of electing United States senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For one hundred years after the adoption of the Constitution the demand for the popular election of Senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested and the matter had been more or less discussed in a few of the states, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through congressional action. In the 52d congress, however, a resolution was reported from a house committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and this resolution passed the house of representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the 53d congress a similar resolution was reported and adopted by the house of representatives. Both the 52d and 53d congresses were democratic. The republicans gained control of the house as a result of the election of 1894 and in the 54th congress the proposition died in committee.

As time went on, however, the sentiment grew upon the people until it forced a republican congress to follow the example set by the democrats, and then another and another republican congress acted favorably. State after state has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the states have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States by an overwhelming majority demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the Constitution which will put the election of senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of smaller parties, but no republican national convention has been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject.

The subject was ignored by the republican national convention in 1900; it was ignored in 1904, and the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, for the recent republican national convention, by a vote of 886 to 114, rejected the plan endorsing the popular election of senators, and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own state voting for the plank.

The Gateway to Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The president may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but, as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The president may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature. Through a democratic victory and through a democratic victory only can the people secure the popular election of senators. The smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the democratic party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

If the voters are satisfied with the records of the republican party and with its management of public affairs we cannot reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people as a whole have too little influence in shaping the policies of the government; if they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the republican party and in favor of the democratic party, for the party has risked defeat—aye, suffered defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public and to bring about this very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred.

Only those are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause who are willing to die for it, and the democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them. In this contest between democracy on one side and plutocracy on the other, the democratic party has taken its position on the side of equality, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism, gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the many."

The democratic party charges the republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary reforms and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only party having a prospect of success which stands for justice in government and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

Democratic Party Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and purchased immunity with their political influence to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the livery of heaven to conceal their evil purposes," but they can no longer deceive. The democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or honest accumulation. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steadfast protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the government creates corporations, it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of a legitimate corporation in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combination of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

The Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal. It favors "such an administration of the government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society."

Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society so far as government can a return commensurate with the individual merit.

Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the partisan people, I promise if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and attempt to every one the highest possible stimulus to great and persistent effort by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

"Something which is of considerable interest to the public generally and which is perhaps not generally known, is the system of prepaid orders now in effect between stations of the Southern Pacific company and all points in the United States. By means of this system tickets may be purchased at Medford from any place in the United States and mailed or telegraphed direct to the party wishing to come here. Sleeper accommodations and small amounts of cash in connection with those tickets may also be furnished at the same time."

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE.

Office of City Treasurer, Medford, Oregon, August 10, 1908. Notice is hereby given that there are funds in the city treasury for the redemption of all outstanding general fund warrants protested prior to August 1, 1908. Interest on the same will cease after the above date. 125 L. L. JACOBS, City Treasurer.

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If you do a lot of thinking, if your brain is active and the strain is wearing out your nerves and breaking down your system day by day, then you may reflect for a moment, if it would not be wise to drink the strength of roasted grains, to buy at your grocery store a package of

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