

CINCINNATI CHEERS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Hitchcock and Arthur I. Vorys held a conference. It is supposed that the subject was the question of inviting Senator Foraker to participate in the campaign opening at Youngstown, O., September 5.

The matter of whether Foraker should be invited to the Youngstown meeting is the most perplexing question before the leaders just now. They are anxious to show him the courtesy and take the step toward harmony but they are afraid of what he will say. It has been proposed to invite him to speak upon conditions that he submit his remarks in advance to the managers of the meeting. This, however, is said not to be favorable to Taft.

Negro Causes Trouble.

The arrival of Joseph A. Lee, a coal black Florida negro, the only colored member of the Taft notification committee, at the Sinton hotel today nearly raised a serious race question, but the trouble was smoothed out, and Lee now bears the distinction of being the only negro ever received as a guest at the Sinton.

Lee ordered his room reserved by mail, and the management of the hotel had no idea he was a negro from the letter. When he arrived today the clerks were astounded and there was consternation in general. The color line is distinct here, and to allow a negro to enter the dining room as a guest would mean the loss of much trade.

Mrs. Charles P. Taft is the principal stockholder of the Sinton, and, aside from that, it was not desired to make any move that might have political importance. It was decided at length, to be the best plan to give Lee the room, as quietly as possible, and persuade him to make himself as little conspicuous as he could. Thereupon the negro was informed that he could have the room, but that he would have to take his meals there. This satisfied him. Lee talks with a distinctive "way down south" negro accent. He is a strong Taft supporter and today said:

"I think the Brownsville case has been forgotten, and I am sure that most of the negro vote will be cast for Taft."

Following is a list of the events centering around the notification of William Howard Taft today of his nomination as the Republican candidate for the presidency:

7 a. m.—Artillery salutes from the hill tops.

8 a. m.—Flag raising ceremonies at Charles P. Taft's residence.

Cheering fails to bring Taft out, but his wife finally induces him to appear and make a brief speech to the crowd.

11 a. m.—Taft holds informal reception for the notification committee.

12 m.—Taft officially notified by Senator Warner, of Missouri. Delivers acceptance speech.

2 p. m.—The candidate reviews the parade of veterans, political and civic organizations and militia from a stand in front of his brother's home.

3 p. m.—Daylight fireworks display in Government square.

3:30 p. m.—The notification committee taken for ride in automobiles.

4 p. m.—Taft dines at the Country club with the notification committee.

7:45 p. m.—Reception for Taft and the notification committee aboard the steamer Island Queen on the Ohio river.

8 p. m.—Party views fireworks from the river, in the midst of a great display of illuminated craft.

Senator William Warner, of Missouri, today addressed the following notification speech to Wm. H. Taft:

Mr. Taft: You are, of course, not unaware that Mr. Roosevelt's term as President of the United States will expire on March 4th, 1909; that the political parties of our country are perfecting their organizations preparatory to presenting to the people, at the general election to be held in November next, their respective candidates for that high office; that the Republican party, in its national convention, composed of delegates representing every state and territory and the outlying possessions of the United States, assembled in Chicago June 16th to 18th, last, has completed its deliberations; that it has outlined and submitted to the citizenship of the Republic for consideration and adoption, governmental policies, which it confidently believes will be of the highest service to the nation in her every part; that it has from among its strong and experienced statesmen—men whose services to the public has demonstrated their ortho-

ness in cleanness of character, devotion to country and to the welfare of the individual citizen, and with full understanding of the nation's needs in her highest and best aspirations, selected you as its candidate for President—the highest honor that can be conferred by this constitutional republic, and I would, therefore, add, the most exalted political office on this earth; and the committee which you see before you, whose chairmanship I have the honor to hold in the temporary absence from the United States of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, permanent chairman of the Republican national convention, now tenders to you, at the direction of that convention, the formal nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States, and I hand you an engrossed copy of the platform of policies adopted by that convention.

I cannot, sir, complete the discharge of this most agreeable duty without assuring you of the high respect in which you are held not only by those of your own political faith, but by your fellow citizens without regard to party—of their admiration of your ability, manifested throughout your public service; of their knowledge of the preparation which you will bring to the discharge of the high and difficult duties of President; of their belief in your deep conviction of the equality of all men before the law, and in the practical application of that principle by any administration of which you may be the head—the rule by which every official act of Mr. Roosevelt, as President, has been squared, which has won for him the confidence and respect of his countrymen throughout the land, and which has brought to him at all times their unquestioned and earnest support. It was his universal application of this rule which caused his party, in national convention, to pay him the following just and splendid tribute of approval:

"His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since the national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make for justice, equality, and fair dealing among men. The highest aspirations of the American people have found voice. Their most exalted servant represents the best aims and noblest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted up to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Confidence and courage in public station and high standards of right and wrong in private life have been the cardinal principles of political life. Capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence, and the abuse of wealth and the tyranny of power, and all evils and privileged favoritism have been put to scorn by the simple and manly virtues of justice and fair play."

It is gratifying to your countrymen to reflect that of that administration you have been a conspicuous part, as you were of the administration of Mr. McKinley, whose accomplishments mark a national progress unsurpassed in all of our previous national life.

It, therefore, gives me genuine pleasure, Mr. Taft, to present to you this formal nomination from the Republican party, whose governmental policies have for so long kept in balance the mighty forces of the nation and to whose continued guidance of the nation we have every reasonable right to believe that the people are now looking.

Wm. H. Taft, in his speech of acceptance, said, in part, as follows:

On Trusts.

Competition in profitable business cannot be affected by the mere aggregation of many existing plants under one company, unless that company thereby off sets the great economy, the benefit of which it shares with the public or takes some illegal method to avoid competition and perpetuate its hold on the business. Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of the injunctive process and persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished. To destroy them and eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country, would entail an enormous loss and throw out of employment myriads of workmen and workingwomen.

The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plants of the trust physically, but proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff on all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so-called trusts and put them on the free list. Such a course would not only destroy the trusts but all their smaller competitors.

"After ten years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity there came a financial stringency, panic and industrial depression. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments, but also by the waste of capital, extravagance in living, wars and other catastrophes. Free convertible capital was exhausted. The confidence of the lending public in Europe and this country was affected by revelations of irregularity, the breaches of trust, over issues of stock, violations of the law and the lack of rigid state or national supervision in the management of our largest corporations. Gradually all this is acquiring a healthier tone. Gradually all the wealth that has been hoarded has been coming out to be used. I submit to those most interested, the wage earners, the farmer and business men, whether the introduction to power of the Democratic power with Bryan at its head and with the business destruction that it openly advocates as a remedy for the present evils will bring about the needed confidence for the re-formation of prosperity.

"The Republican doctrine of protection is that the tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, sufficiently to create an equal difference between the cost and production abroad and at home and that this difference should include difference between higher wages paid in this country and the wages paid abroad and embrace a reasonable profit to the American producer.

"The material development has greatly changed the conditions under which many articles described by the schedules of the Dingley tariff are now produced. Revision of the tariff begun promptly upon the incoming of the new administration and considered at a special session with the preliminary investigations already begun by appropriate committee of the house and senate, will make the disturbance of business incident to such a change as little as possible. The promotion of industrial peace through the instrumentality of a trade agreement is often one of the results of such a union when it is intelligently conducted.

"There is large bodies of laboring, however, skilled and unskilled, who do not organize into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of union men and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness. In order to induce the employer into compliance with a request for changed terms of employment, workmen have a right to strike in a body. They have the right to use such persuasion as they may, providing it does not reach the point of duress, to lead reluctant employers to join them in the union against the employer and have the right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, and withdraw themselves and their associates from dealing with, or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy. What they have not the right to do is to injure the employer's property, to insure the employer's business by the use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him, or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against customer or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with them may unite to aid them in their struggle, but they may not through the instrumentality of threatened or actual boycott, compel third persons against their will, and having no interest in the controversy, to come to their assistance. Threatened unlawful injuries to business like those described above can only be adequately remedied by injunction to prevent them. It has been claimed that injunctions do not issue to protect anything but property rights, and that business is not a property right; but such a proposition is wholly inconsistent with all the decisions of the court. It is the fundamental rule of jurisprudence that no man shall be affected by a judicial proceeding without notice and hearing. This rule, however, sometimes has resulted in the issuing of temporary restraining orders commanding the defendant in effect to maintain status quo until a hearing. In some state courts and in fewer federal courts the practice of issuing temporary restraining orders without notice, aimed to preserve status quo on the theory that it won't hurt anybody has been too common. This has made the laboring man feel the injustice done in the issuance of a writ without notice. I conceive that in the treatment of this question it is the duty of citizen and legislator to view the subject from the standpoint of the man who believed himself to be unjustly treated as well as from that of the community at large.

"I have suggested the duty of returning in such cases to the original practice under the statute of the United States and the rules in equity adopted by the supreme court, which did not permit the issuing of an injunction without notice. In this respect the Republican convention adopted another remedy, that without going so far, promises to be efficacious in securing the proper consideration in such cases by courts by formulating into a legislative act the best present practice.

"With respect to notice, the Democratic platform contains no recommendation. Its only intelligible declaration in regard to injunctions suits is the reiteration of the plank in the platforms of 1896 and 1904, providing that, in prosecutions for contempt in federal courts, where violation of the law constituting the contempt charged is outside the province of the court there shall be a jury trial. The extended operation of such a provision to weaken the power of the courts in the enforcement of lawful orders can hardly be over-stated. The administration of justice lies at the foundation of the government. The maintenance of the authority of the courts is essential unless we are prepared to embrace an anarchy. Never in the history of the country has there been such an invidious attack upon the judicial system as that proposed to interject jury trial between all orders of the courts made after a full hearing and the enforcement of such orders.

Financial System.

"The late panic disclosed a lack of elasticity in our financial system. This has been provisionally met by an act of the present congress permitting the issue of additional emergency bank notes and insuring withdrawal when the emergency has passed by a high rate of taxation. It is drawn in conformity with the present system of bank note currency, but varies from it in certain respects by authorizing the use of commercial paper and bonds of good credit as well as United States bonds as security for its redemption. It is expressly but a temporary measure and contains provisions for the appointment of a currency commission to recommend a new reformed system of currency. This inadequacy of our present currency system is due to changed conditions and the enormous expansion generally recognized.

"The Republican platform well knows that we must have a more elastic and adaptable system to meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, that it must be automatic in operation recognizing the fluctuations in interest rates, in which every dollar shall be as good as gold and which shall prevent rather than aid financial stringency in bringing about panic."

"In addition the Republican platform recommends the adoption of a postal savings bank system in which, of course, the government would be completely responsible to the depositors for the payment of principal and interest.

"The Democratic platform recommends a tax on national banks and such state banks as may come in, in the nature of enforced insurance to raise the guaranty fund to pay depositors of any bank which fails. How state banks can be included in such a scheme under the constitution is left in the twilight zone of state's rights and federalism so frequently found in the meaning and purposes of the platform. The proposition is to tax the honest, prudent banker to make up for the dishonesty and imprudence of others. If the proposal were adopted exactly as the Democratic platform suggests it would benefit the whole banking system of the country down in ruin; and this proposal is itself an excellent illustration of the fitness for national control of the party which will commit itself to a scheme of this nature, who the slightest bit of responsibility for the practical operation of the law proposed.

"Both platforms declare in favor of generous pensions for veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars.

"I am lacking in one qualification of all Republican Presidents since Lincoln, that of having been exposed to the danger of death on the field of battle in the defense of the country. I hope this lack will not make the veterans think I am not most deeply thrilled by the memory of their great comrades gone before. Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley were all sons of Ohio.

Negro Question.

"The Republican platform refers to the amendment of the constitution passed by the Republican party for the protection of the negro. The best men of both races ought to rejoice in the growing up among the Southern people of an influential element disposed to encourage the negro in his hard struggle.

Greater Navy.

McKinley, Roosevelt and the Republican party have constantly advocated a policy with respect to the army and navy that will keep this republic at all times able to defend her territory and doctrines and assure her an appropriate part in promoting tranquility among the nations. We are a world power and cannot help it. And although at peace with all the world, secured in the consciousness of American people, do not desire and will not provoke war with any other country, we must be prudent and not be lulled in a sense of security which will possibly expose to national humiliation. The position our country has won under republican arms before the world should insure to the benefit of everyone even the hum-

blest of those entitled to look to the American flag for protection, without regard to race, creed or color, and whether he be a citizen of the United States or any of our dependencies.

Exclusion.

"In the matter of putting a limitation upon Asiatic immigration referred to in the Democratic platform it is sufficient to say that the present Republican administration shows itself able to minimize the evils suggested and subsequent Republican administrations can be counted upon to continue the same policy.

Publication of Contributions.

"Another plank in the Democratic platform refers to the failure of the Republican convention to express an opinion in favor of the publicity of contributions received and expenditure made in elections. Here again we contrast our opponent's promise by our own acts. Great improvement has taken place under Republican auspices in respect to the collection and expenditure of money for this purpose. If elected I shall urge upon congress that a law be passed requiring the filing in a federal office of a statement of contributions received by committees and candidates in elections.

"In my judgment an amendment to the constitution for an income tax is not necessary. With respect to the election of senators by the people, personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a partisan question. The foreign policy of the country has greatly contributed to the peace of the world. The part the administration took to bring about the end of the Russian-Japanese war and the preventing of wars in Central America and Cuba are striking instances of this.

"If ever a party has entitled itself to approval of its work by a renewed mandate of power from the people whom it has served, it is the Republican party in the present campaign. The only respect in which nothing has been done is the development of our foreign marines. As long as we uphold the system of protection for our home industries we must recognize that it is applicable to assist those of our citizens engaged in the foreign shipping because there is no feasible means of excluding foreign competition and that the only other method of building up such business is in the mail subsidy. I am in favor of the bill considered in the last congress as a tentative step. I have pointed out that the attitude of the Republican party with reference to evils which have crept in is to continue the Roosevelt policies of progress and regulation, while the attitude of the Democratic party under the present leadership is to change for the sake of change to the point of irresponsible destruction and that there is no hope whatever of a restoration of prosperity in returning it to power."

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