

# NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN OPENS

## HUGHES' FIRES

### OPENING GUN

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Youngstown, O., Sept. 5.—Arthur Vorys, the original Taft manager, was chairman of the meeting here today which marked the opening of the Republican campaign in this state. Thousands of voters have gathered from all parts of the state to participate in the event and practically all the leaders are on hand. Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York, was the center of interest in the speech, vigorously supporting Taft and assailing Bryan, was the main feature of the day. It was the first appearance of New York's governor in the national campaign and his strong support of the ticket was particularly pleasing to the leaders on account of the acute situation in New York state.

Vorys in the opening address declared that the Republican party courageously faces the problems arising from the great development of the country. He paid high tribute to President Roosevelt and praised his policies. Vorys ridiculed the idea that the Democrats plans to eradicate the evils in the government immediately and in conclusion eulogized Senator Beveridge and Governor Hughes. The parade started at 11 o'clock this morning and made its way through the city marked by one long demonstration. Over 10,000 mill workers were in line, and more than 1000 members of marching clubs, bands, carriages with the speakers and leaders, 500 cavalrymen completed the procession. Everywhere the Taft and Sherman banners and the scene is one of real, old time political celebration. The city spent \$1,000 in decorations and arranged to make the day a success.

Senator Joseph B. Foraker was present. He said the other day that the committee intentionally invited him by not inviting him to attend the meeting here today which marks the opening of Taft's campaign. His absence was not commented upon but it was noticed by many, as he has long been a familiar figure at all big Republican gatherings in Ohio.

When the crowd gathered about the speaker's stand at Wick park this afternoon Congressman James Kennedy introduced Vorys as the chairman. After his address Vorys introduced Governor Harris, who made a strong, optimistic speech, eulogizing Taft and predicting Republican victory. Harris was followed by Governor Hughes and the last speaker was Senator Beveridge of Indiana. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed throughout the day and the banners were well pleased.

The New York governor was given an ovation when introduced. He spoke as follows:  
The Republican party makes an appeal to public confidence as the most important political agency for conservation and progress. By virtue of its achievements, leadership and aims, it stands forth as an efficient instrument, strong and capable of administration, as the safeguard of stability and prosperity, which depends upon stability and as an unrivaled power for the correction of abuses.

It stands in striking contrast to the record of vacillating and hesitancy presented by the chief opposing party. When we hear sound of the strident call to the defense of popular rights, we look to see who constitute the "new patriotic army into whose keeping we are asked to turn over the destinies of the nation and the campaign watch-words "Shall the people rule," and the demand "Whether government shall remain a mere business asset of favor-seeking corporations," are not impressive when emblazoned on the banners of Tammany Hall and other essential allies, and the army opposing us can not pass muster either as one of defense or of salvation and we may well pause before we permit it to garrison our institutions.

**Bryan a Critic.**  
William Jennings Bryan is an eloquent critic, but the record of the Republican party is known to all and the American people will neither be confused nor misled by adroit phrases or pleaders' skill. If all that Bryan has favored during the past 12 years had been enacted into law, we would have been overwhelmed with disaster and would regard it as our chief business in the future to find a way of escape from the wreckage of ill-considered legislation.

Bryan says the Democratic platform "is binding as to what it omits as well as to what it contains."

He might have added it is just as significant in one case as in the other. Lincoln said, "In the absence of formal written platforms, the antecedents of candidates become their platforms," and it may also be said that in the presence of formal written platforms, the antecedents can not be forgotten. Silence is often eloquent. In the election this fall we choose men, not abstractions. Platforms must be read in the light of history and may be eloquent of past mistakes and misguided agitations which their sponsors gladly ignore but which the nation will do well to remember.

The country needs a man of rock, based in sound conviction and fundamental principle, in whose good judgment in any difficulty all may feel secure and such a man preeminently is William H. Taft.

**Election of Senators.**  
Some questions which are discussed with no little vigor can hardly be considered campaign issues. Bryan desires that United States senators be chosen by direct vote. Taft also inclines to favor this course. This can be accomplished by a constitutional amendment, and as long as there are 12 states who do not desire the amendment, the constitutional provision for the election by the legislators can not be changed.

Again Bryan objects to the present rules of the house of representatives. How to make the procedure of nearly 400 members more fully deliberative and at the same time make provision for the proper dispatch of business is a question which parliamentarians may discuss to advantage.

**Publicity Act.**  
In the state of New York, the Republican legislature in 1906 passed a statute prohibiting corporations from making political contributions directly or indirectly. And I know of no more drastic statute in the country with regard to the publicity of campaign contributions, and for the prevention of corrupt practices than that passed in New York under Republican auspices.

**Tariff Revision.**  
Both parties demand revision of the tariff but differ in the principle and aim of such revision. The Republican party stands for the policy of protection and maintains a historic position in the defense of American standards of living and of American scales of wages.

The Democratic party seeks, as Bryan construes the platform, to overthrow protection and establish a revenue tariff threatening the dislocation of trade and the most serious disturbance of industry. It seeks not tariff revision but tariff revolution.

**Magician Bryan.**  
Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. The delusion of 1908 is comparable only to that of 12 years ago.

The first suggestion is that the law should prevent the duplication of directors among competing corporations. If a law were passed preventing the duplication of directors it would easily be evaded in the selection of men who would represent the same interests. Whatever advantage such a law as proposed would be, it hardly rises to the dignity of a "remedy."

But a more important proposal is "that any manufacturing or trading engaged in interstate commerce be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product with which it deals."

License is prohibition and the object of the remedy is not to regulate large businesses but to destroy trusts. Hence, the supposed efficiency of the plan is to be found in the prohibition of the control by such corporations of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." This is another delusion of ratio.

If we adopt Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the output for a day or a year to be considered? Let us suppose a concern which controls 50 per cent of a given product makes and sells \$5,000,000 out of a total trade in that product amounting to \$10,000,000. Is it to be com-

elled to reduce its output to \$2,000,000 because only \$2,000,000 in value are made by others?

Or suppose a concern controls 100 per cent of the trade in some article. What plants shall it retain? It can produce nothing until others produce; but it may produce an amount equal to the production of others and it hopes that trade will grow. What a vision of business uncertainty and confusion; of idle and impaired plants, and the ruin of workmen!

**Bank Guarantee.**  
The plan proposed by the Democratic platform to provide for the guarantee of bank deposits is also open to serious objection. Mr. Taft promptly pointed out its weakness and Bryan has been unable effectively to answer his criticism. The plan proposes to make the honest and prudent banks meet losses for which they are in no way responsible. If the plan is a good one for banks, why should it not be applied to insurance companies? They are chartered by the state and are subject to its full provision. But what would be thought of a proposition to compel a well-managed and conservative life insurance company to make good the losses sustained by those insured in other companies that become insolvent?

The Republican party has been solicitous of the rights of labor; for instance, the re-enacted employers' liability act, the safety appliance act, the government employees' compensation act, the investigation of mine disasters and the legislation with respect to child labor in the District of Columbia.

Taft has exposed the disingenuousness of the plank in the Democratic platform that "injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not be issued if no industrial disputes were involved," a Janus-faced proposal, meaning what you like. It profits little to the workman to be told that he will be given the right to a trial by jury in case he is guilty of contempt of court, if those who promise it propose to enter upon a fatuous course or arbitrary interference with trade.

But while we freely criticize the opposing programs and candidacies, we as freely recognize that no party has a monopoly of patriotic motives or of sincere endeavor. We criticize each other without bitterness; realizing that in the contest of public discussion, we find the surest protection of our institutions.

## BEVERIDGE'S ADDRESS

Youngstown, O., Sept. 5.—Senator Beveridge, the speaker next in importance to Governor Hughes, after being introduced by Vorys, spoke as follows:

We are midway in an historic movement for righteousness written into law. Shall that movement be carried out, or wrecked? Its concrete expression is the Roosevelt policies. Shall they be saved or lost? Had the about-facers in both parties who now are powerless, succeeded, they could not have wrecked the movement, but only have delayed it. For the people would have gathered headway again until their purpose was worked out.

But extravagant schemes and emotional agitators can wreck it. The Revolution would have failed had impracticable men been in command instead of the cautious and wise, yet daring and determined Washington. Many a cause has gone down at the hands of hot-headed and eccentric friends.

And so today, in the American people's mighty moral advance, thus far successfully led by Theodore Roosevelt, the gravest question is whether we shall place our commander's standard in the hands of his most trusted captain, who will lead us safely and surely along the well-marked course we are following, or in the hands of those who will lead us on zig-zag marches after rash adventures until the whole movement dissolves in the people's disgust and the world's ridicule.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." Seven years ago we started upon the great work of modern and humane legislation that has made the Roosevelt period historic. In those years we passed the Railroad Rate Bill, which for the first time in American history asserts the principle that the government of all the people. We passed the Meat In-

spection and Pure Food Laws, which ended the sale of poisoned food and adulterated drugs; the Irrigation law, which is making fertile the arid west and will build within our own continental boundaries a new empire of productive wealth.

In these seven years we have enacted more important laws for the safety, comfort and welfare of labor than in any two decades since the government was founded. We passed the Employers' Liability Law, which revolutionized the heartless rule of the common law and gives the railroad laborer or his family compensation for his injury or death; the law forbidding railways from requiring employes to work an inhuman number of hours without rest; the Safety Appliance Act, which not only lessens the danger to life and limb of employes, but which increases the safety of the traveling public. We passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which keeps coolie labor out of the republic, and diminishes the number of coolies already here. We passed the Government Employees' Liability Law, by which every man who works for the government is certain of compensation for injury or his family for his death while in the government's employ.

**The Tariff.**  
Of the work that remains, the first is to revise the tariff. The tariff we shall make will protect American industries, and also open foreign markets to American products. A straight out revenue tariff is ancient; a single protective tariff is out of date.—We Republicans propose to keep up with the times. As a straight out revenue tariff gives everything away to foreign nations and gets nothing in return, so a straight out protective tariff gives nothing away and gets nothing in return. The modern tariff is a maximum and minimum tariff—a high tariff to be applied to any nation that will not give us advantages in its markets. The Republican idea is to meet other commercial nations with their own weapons.

By such a tariff Germany, considering her comparative resources and situation, in a dozen years has increased her foreign trade more rapidly than any other nation. By this method France has kept her mills open, her shops active, her trade vigorous in spite of causes that worked against her commercial progress. That man or nation has begun to die who refuses to learn; and just as the French and Germans and other commercial peoples learned the wisdom of a single protective tariff from us, so we must learn the advantages of a double protective tariff from them.

**New Markets Needed.**  
Such a tariff will sell abroad many head of live stock, barrels of flour, manufactured articles, where one now is sold. This increase in trade means new employment for the laborers, new markets for the farmer. Prosperity depends on trade and trade depends on markets.

**A Tariff Commission.**  
Nor will we stop there. Republicanism means advance. Tens of thousands of American citizens are demanding a tariff commission. The great organized producing interests—manufacturers, farmers, stock raisers—have petitioned congress for this common-sense method of handling this intricate question, as Germany, France, Japan and other aggressive twentieth-century nations are handling their tariff question. Yet the only hope for a tariff commission is in the Republican party.

When the tariff commission idea was advanced, Mr. Bryan opposed it in formal printed debate. When a tariff commission bill was introduced in congress, every Democrat was hostile to it. A tariff commission has not a single friend among the Democratic public men. Certain Republican public men are against it, too; but its only friends are Republicans. A Democratic vote is a certain vote against a tariff commission. A Republican vote is a possible vote for this business-like reform.

**The Real Labor Question.**  
Every labor law we have passed and will pass is a part of that web of industrial questions which we call the labor problem. But after all, the fundamental labor problem is the problem of employment and pay. Work and wages are the foundations of labor's well-being, without which all labor legislation is the giving of a stone instead of bread. More American workmen own their own homes (and those homes have more comforts) than the workmen of England, Germany, Japan and France combined. Had any political economist been told 25 years ago that carpenters, miners and steel

## BEVERIDGE SPEECH AT YOUNGSTOWN

workers ever would be paid the American wages of the present day, he would have scoffed.

All this has come during Republican administrations. We plan to continue and increase it. The maximum tariff which we will enact will enlarge the markets for American products, as Germany in the same way has enlarged the markets for her products. Markets mean industries to supply them; industries mean demand for labor; demand for labor means high wages.

**Recovery from the Panic.**  
We are quickly recovering from the briefest panic in our history. Let workingmen contrast that panic with the one that occurred under the last Democratic administration and then answer this question for themselves: Will the election of Mr. Bryan or Mr. Taft best help the rapidly improving business of the country? And remember that active business means well-paid employment.

**The Navy.**  
A nation without power is a nation without influence. A maritime nation's power is in her navy. With longer coast lines than any three of the greatest commercial nations combined; with far-flung possessions and a foreign commerce which in a quarter of a century will pass that of England and Germany together; with the canal giving us undreamed of advantages in foreign trade, the republic must build a navy as great as these tremendous facts require. We are midway in that work today, and we mean to go on with that program of economy, safety and peace.

Had our navy been as large in 1898 as it is today, Spain would not have gone to war and Cuba would have been freed by diplomacy; yet the actual cash, spent in that little war, would have built two navies as great as the one we have today and maintained them for a score of years.

**Bryan's Navy Surrenders Monroe Doctrine.**

Mr. Bryan and the opposition are against any navy except to protect our coasts. But with such a navy what becomes of the Monroe doctrine? The Monroe doctrine is not sanctioned by international law—it rests on the strength of our navy alone. A navy large enough only "to defend our coasts" means abandonment of the Monroe doctrine. Also it admits that we may have to defend them, yet confines us purely to defense. But often in war, the best defense is attack. We are no Parthian nation, shooting arrows behind us as we fly. A peaceful heart and a strong arm are the best preventives of war.

**Comparison of Bryan and Taft.**  
This is a campaign of candidates even more than of platform. The question is not which candidate is most upright, patriotic, brave, for both are equally so. Both mean equally well toward their country. The real question is which candidate will make the best President? Which is the wisest and steadiest? Which man would you choose as administrator of your estate? Which would you select to manage your business? Which has the best training and the most experience?

Mr. Bryan never has handled a single foreign problem. He has governed no Philippines, regenerated no Cuba, built no canal, avoided no alien danger, saved us from no threatened peril. Mr. Taft has done all this.

**Taft the Experienced.**  
It was he whose counsel President Roosevelt sought at every crisis of historic administration; he who helped avert war when little politicians and narrow minds would have plunged us into conflict. It was William H. Taft whom our President, when confronted with foreign perplexities and with the awful weight of our ninety millions' welfare on his heart, sought for strength and wisdom; and it is William H. Taft more than any man ever called to the leadership of the American people, who has had the best training, the widest experience and the wisest teaching to fit him for that glorious but serious task.

**Bryan's Rightful and Useful Place.**  
Let no man denounce Mr. Bryan. Such men are necessary to human progress. Always such men have been the voice of protest, but never the stayman of a cause. Always

they have been the urgers of reform, but never the doers of the work.

Mr. Bryan is an Aaron, but not a Moses; a Henry, but not a Washington; a Wendell Phillips, but not an Abraham Lincoln. He is the storm of unrest which clears the atmosphere, but not the trade winds that carry to port the freighted ships of a people's hope.

Four years ago, in his own home, paying tribute to his character and mind, I called him a dreamer who beholds happy visions but achieves no useful deed. His is the mind that thinks of the barren field bending with grain; but his is not the plowman's hand, the sowers' craft or the gleaner's husbandry. The poet's dream of an undiscovered Utopia has cheered us all; but the Pilgrims, actually landing on Plymouth Rock, planted the real tree of liberty, beneath whose real shade we rest and by whose real fruits we live.

**No Astrologer.**  
William H. Taft Jr of the Pilgrim stuff—his is the wisdom that makes the ideal vision a living fact. Tried in every realm of government, tested in every department of statesmanship, he never yet has failed. He is a skilled seaman of statesmanship who takes his reckoning by the fixed stars of human nature and experience—not an uncertain astrologer casting absurd horoscopes from imaginary signs and symbols. And not once on all his voyages has the reckoning he has made been wrong; not once has a single horoscope that Mr. Bryan has cast been right.

We dare not trifle with our future: "Humanity with all its fears, With all its hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on our fate." When the great commander who has guided our ship of state through storms of opposition and amid the rocks of hatred straight for the port of our higher hopes and our larger liberties, voluntarily steps from the bridge and delivers to us his high commission, let us hand it to the ablest officer abroad and safely make the harbor of our heart's desire.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small pills, easy to take, gentle and sure. Sold by all druggists.

### WIRELESS STATION 600 FEET ABOVE MONUMENT

(United Press Leased Wire.)  
Washington, Sept. 5.—The war department today is considering a proposition made by Lieut. Commander Cleland Davis for permission to install a wireless telegraph station on Washington monument. The officer's plan is for the postoffice experimentation only, and contemplates the erection of a temporary tower to a height of 600 feet above the top of the shaft. With this he believes he can communicate with Panama and possibly with Mare Island and Bremerton.

Lieut. Commander Davis has asked Secretary McCall to urge his request before the war department. Public objection on the part of the Washington residents has been made to the plan.

### "Bad Blood"

shows itself in a muddy complexion, pimples, blurred eyesight, loss of weight, and general debility. "Bad blood" is impoverished blood—too poor and thin to furnish nourishment to the flesh, nerves and vital organs.

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by their beneficial action on the system will purify the blood and uphold the bodily and mental vigor. Beecham's Pills begin right by correcting the digestion and establishing regularity of the bowels. They increase the health-making elements that enrich the blood and give tone and vigor. Beecham's Pills are best for poor blood as they cleanse it thoroughly and

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