

TRUSTS FAVOR TAFT

"Interests" Are Strongly Represented on the Republican Committee.

SHELDON OFFICIAL FAT FRIER

List of Those from Whom He Got Contributions.

Republican Treasurer Is Director in 21 Corporations—Raised Big Fund in 1906—Recommended by Standard Oil Attorney.

Chicago, October 1.—(Special.)—In connection with the controversy which the President has raised as to whether the trusts and financial concerns are most interested in the election of Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan, the Democratic National Committee Calls attention to a few of the controlling spirits in the Republican Committee who are actively interested in trusts and monopolies.

At the head of the list stands George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Sheldon's selection for this important post of official "fat frier" was made upon recommendation of Wm. Nelson Cromwell, the great corporation lawyer of Wall Street, attorney for the Panama Canal Company, E. H. Harriman, the Standard Oil Company, the Sugar Trust, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers and brokers, and other favored interests. Almost immediately after his appointment, Mr. Sheldon is reported to have received a contribution from Mr. Cromwell, amounting to \$50,000.

Mr. Sheldon is a multi-millionaire, the active head of the banking firm of W. C. Sheldon & Co., 2 Wall Street. According to the "Directory of Directors," for the present year, Mr. Sheldon's name appears as a director in the following 21 corporations:

American Locomotive Company.
American Locomotive Automobile Company.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation.
Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.
Detroit Edison Company.
Electrical Securities Corporation.
Laclede Gaslight Company.
Locomotive and Machine Company of Montreal (Limited).
Locomotive Security Company.
Metropolitan Trust Company.
Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co.
Milwaukee, Light, Heat and Traction Co.
National Copper Bank.
New Jersey Terminal Dock and Improvement Co.
North American Co.
Republic Steel & Iron Co., of New Jersey.
Rogers Locomotive Works.
St. Louis Transit Co.
Union Bag & Paper Co. of New Jersey.
Union Electric Light & Power Co.
Union Electric Light & Power Co., of St. Louis.

Mr. Sheldon's connection with the Locomotive Trust places him in close connection with the railroads of the country, where he is able to procure their campaign contributions. He is also a confidential agent of J. Pierpont Morgan in his Wall Street deals, and assisted in the formation of the Shipbuilding trust. His North American company controls the traction interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is president of the Union League club, of which Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie and other powers in Wall Street are also members. He is also said to be a member of 20 other clubs whose membership includes practically all of the operators in Wall Street.

In 1906 Mr. Sheldon was treasurer of the New York State Republican committee, and succeeded so well in trying the fat from the interests that Mr. Cromwell recommended him for a similar job with the National committee. According to the sworn statement of Mr. Sheldon, published after the campaign, he raised \$333,923.60 chiefly from these interests.

The following is a partial list of the contributors as shown in Mr. Sheldon's statement:

J. Pierpont Morgan, Wall street banker and promoter\$20,000
Levi P. Morgan, banker, Wall street 20,000
John D. Rockefeller, of Standard Oil 5,000
Andrew Carnegie 5,000
Chauncey M. Depew, railroad and Standard Oil senator 5,000
H. R. Hollins, financier 5,000
Jacob H. Schiff, favored banker 2,500
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers and fiscal agents 2,500
J. & W. Seligman & Co., bankers and fiscal agents 2,500
Chas. W. Schwab, steel trust and other trust corps 2,000
C. R. Mackay, Postal Telegraph Co. 2,000
John W. Gates, stock gambler and trust operator 2,000
W. E. Corey, Prest. U. S. Steel Corp. 2,000
W. C. Sheldon & Co., bankers and fiscal agents 2,000
John Jacob Astor, tenement house owner 1,000
Wm. Nelson Cromwell, trust lawyer 1,000

Cornellus Vanderbilt, railroad interests 1,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., railroad interests 1,000
Edwin Gould, railroad interests 1,000
W. F. Havemeyer, sugar trust 800
B. N. Duke, tobacco trust 500
D. O. Mills 500
H. M. Flagler, Standard Oil 500
Arluck Bros. Coffee Trust 500
Henry Clews, Wall street banker 250

This is only a partial list of the trust magnates and financiers who contributed to Mr. Sheldon's fund. An index as to how much more Mr. Sheldon may be able to raise from these interests for the national campaign, the fact may be cited that Mr. Cromwell gave \$1,000 to the state fund, and increased the amount to \$50,000 for the national campaign.

Fred W. Upham of Chicago is assistant treasurer of the Republican National committee. He is a millionaire several times over, and a member of the County Board of Review of Illinois, which passes upon the amount of taxes which corporations and large estates shall pay in that state. He is a director in several corporations and is in charge of the collection of campaign funds in the west.

On August 21, 1908, after his appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the Republican committee. Mr. Upham sent out thousands of letters to corporation officials whose taxes he passes upon as a member of the Board of Review, urging them to contribute to the Republican fund as "individuals," and requesting them "to bring this matter to the attention of your business associates." The suggestion implied is regarded as significant.

Five of the nine members of the Republican committee are: Charles F. Brooker, Connecticut millionaire, members of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and vice-president New York, New Haven Railroad Co., against which a government suit is now pending, and one of the leading spirits in the brass trust.

Frank O. Lowden, multi-millionaire, vice-president Pullman Palace Car Co., which is a monopoly.

E. C. Duncan, director Atlantic & North Carolina railway, and other corporations, receiver Seaboard Air Line, and official dispenser of patronage in North Carolina.

T. Coleman DuPont, controlling factor in Powder Trust, against which the government has a suit now pending for dissolution.

Boise Penrose, political boss of Pennsylvania, head of the corrupt Republican organization in Philadelphia, and conspicuous in many corporations.

Roy O. West, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Ill., is also chairman of the County Board of Equalization, which passes upon corporation taxes.

Fred A. Sims, acting chairman of the Republican State committee of Indiana, is also chairman of the State Tax board, which passes upon the taxes levied against corporations.

Mr. DuPont has been forced to resign from the executive committee because of his trust connections, but Mr. Brooker, against whose company the government has a suit, is still a member of the committee.

PROTECTING DEPOSITS IN BANKS.

An Ohio Example of Taft's Position and Oklahoma's Proof of Bryan's Position.

One of the planks of the Denver platform favors guaranteed bank deposits. Mr. Bryan addressed the Ohio legislature in February favoring guaranteed deposits. Former Governor Herrick subsequently addressed the legislature in reply to Mr. Bryan, opposing any such protection for banks and bank depositors.

Mr. Taft, in his speech of acceptance, denounced the plank of the Denver platform, which declares for a national law for banks similar to the Oklahoma law for state banks, thereby coinciding in the views of Mr. Herrick and opposing the views of Mr. Bryan.

Below are two dispatches showing what Mr. Bryan stands for and what Mr. Taft stands for:

THE OHIO WAY.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 17.—The creditors' committee, charged with an investigation of the affairs of the defunct Farmers and Merchants' bank, the cashier of which, Henry W. Gazell, is under arrest charged with embezzlement, tonight reported that the depositors will be forced to shoulder a loss of \$415,000.

The report, made in a meeting of 2,800 depositors, charged the deficit to Gazell, alleging his speculations proved disastrous to the institution.

TAFT STANDS FOR THIS.

THE OKLAHOMA WAY.

Guthrie, Okla., May 21.—Within one hour from the time H. H. Snock, Oklahoma banking commission, had taken charge of the International Bank of Colgate he had authority to pay the depositors in full, though the bank's cash and available funds in other banks fell \$22,000 short of the total amount of deposits. The commissioner was able to do this under the operation of the new banking law, and this is the first time it has been called into use.

BRYAN STANDS FOR THIS.

The Republican National committee says it gets no money from the Standard Oil company. Does that concern, then, give its money direct to Republican candidates?

REPUBLICAN CALAMITY HOWLERS

[Indianapolis News, Independent Rep.]

In the course of an editorial headed "The Country Will Be Warned," the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says it will be the duty of Taft, Cannon, Hughes, Shaw and other Republican leaders to take special pains when they go on the stump to point out the disaster which would come on the country if by any mischance Bryan should be elected. We do not, of course, know what would follow such a program, but we believe that any such calamity howling as that would meet with such a rebuke that there would have to be instant and complete shift again of the issues—which is about all that the Republicans have been doing since the Chicago convention.

The country is in no mood to stand calamity howlers. Think of the proposition—leaders of the Republican party, the party that has had uninterrupted control for twelve years, getting up in the midst of a panic that has been pinching us now for nearly a year and telling the people that if they elect the Democrats disaster will overtake them!

What is it that has overtaken them now? What are we suffering from? Who is responsible for it? A nice program, indeed, a calamity program would be! What the Republican leaders want to get busy with is not seeing visions and interpreting dreams of what may, might, could, would or should happen if the Democrats should be elected, but what has happened while the country has been in the exclusive control of the Republican party, and what that party proposes to do to bring relief. It is a time for an accounting of stewardship, not the bringing of railing suppositions. * * The people understand this campaign perfectly. They know precisely what the Democrats propose. There has rarely been a platform more incisive than the one adopted at Denver, and no one could be clearer or less equivocal than the candidates have been. On the other hand, it is true, as Mr. Bryan says, pertinently, in his comment on the president's letter of indorsement of Mr. Taft, no one knows just what Republican doctrine is. Mr. Taft has amended the Chicago platform several times, and there are signs of another movement in that direction.

But the Republicans have been in power for twelve years, and here we are today with a year-old panic on us and the end not yet. What the chances for reform of any kind are under the Republicans we believe the people understand. And right at that point they are going to meditate and on that to act. They are, we think, serious-minded about it and will not tolerate the calamity idea that half the people of this country are unfit to administer public affairs. And if in the face of this panic—a Republican panic—Republican Jeremiahs go up and down the land predicting the kind of things that the St. Louis paper offers, they will be greeted by the people with sneers and jeers.

IS TAFT AN AUTOMATON?

Weeks ago it was given out that about the middle of September President Roosevelt would publish a letter extolling the merits of Mr. Taft. When the letter appeared, it was discovered that the president was still for Taft. This was expected. Mr. Roosevelt had hardly used a quarter of a million federal officeholders to nominate Taft for the mere pleasure of forsaking him. So he says that he is still for him.

And then he proceeds to tell what he thinks Mr. Taft will do if elected. On this subject Mr. Bryan calls attention to the fact that Mr. Taft is still alive and in good health and able to speak for himself. And Mr. Bryan wants to know what Mr. Taft thinks he will do and asks that he make his position clear. It is needless to say that Mr. Taft has not made his position clear on any issue—that he has dodged and quibbled and tried in various ways to amend the platform on which he stands and which was specially built for him.

Surely Taft ought to know his own mind as well as Roosevelt knows it but he seems not to. As Taft is the candidate, and not Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan believes that the president's indorsement of the Republican candidate is without force unless he will promise to stay in Washington and run things for his man in the event of his election.

And Mr. Roosevelt's way of running things is open to fatal objections. The people want a new deal—and much squarer deal than they have had at the hands of Roosevelt, Taft, Cannon, Sherman, Cortelyou & Co.

MARSHALL AND WATSON.

During the special session of the legislature last week James E. Watson, Republican candidate for governor, nor, stayed about the state house lobby for partisan measures—working hand in glove with the Republican state machine. ON THE OTHER HAND, Thomas R. Marshall, the Democratic candidate for governor, continued his campaign in the state and remained away from Indianapolis. He had advised the Democratic members to vote as the party platform and their consciences dictated. Beyond that he did not go. And the Marshall way is better than the Watson way.

TAFT ON WAGES

Of Men, Widows and Orphans.

While Mr. Taft was making a speech to the Republican clubs in Cincinnati last week a man in the gallery asked him what he was "going to do with the unemployed." In answer Mr. Taft said: "I'll tell you what I would do with the unemployed. I would have them vote the Republican ticket this fall and they will get employment."

This is mere assertion. The Republican party is in power, and yet for 2 year millions of men have been out of employment. If the Republican party can give employment to men who "vote the Republican ticket this fall," why did it take employment away from them.

But let us look below. Here is a dispatch dealing with employment and wages subject to Republican control which we reproduce, headlines and all from the Indianapolis News of September 17th:

WIDOW'S WAGES ARE CUT

Uncle Sam's Pay for Their Needlework Is Reduced.

New York, Sept. 16.—Their small wages already cut in half by the competition of labor-saving machinery, the needlewomen in the clothing factory in the Brooklyn navy yard have learned with dismay that a further reduction of their earnings is threatened.

The women are widows and daughters of Union veterans, and for thirty years they have sewed on by hand the white braid and stars for all the jackies' uniforms, numbering from 30,000 to 60,000 a month. Last week the navy department ordered a reduction from 10 cents to 5 cents a garment for the braiding.

These women cannot vote. They are widows and daughters of old soldiers. They are working under a Republican administration, sewing stars and stripes on the uniforms of Uncle Sam's seamen. Roosevelt's administration of which Taft was so recently a part made one cut in the small wages of these women and threatens to make another. If the Republican party does such a thing to these women, how can men depend upon it?

DEMOCRATS, BE ON YOUR GUARD

[From the Marion Leader.]

On last Monday evening the Chronicle of this city printed alleged interviews with about fifty saloon keepers of Marion and Grant county, in which it made these said liquor dealers say in substance that they were all opposed to the election of "Jim" Watson for governor, as it would mean the ruination of their business. They were also made to say that they favored the election of Tom Marshall for governor, as it meant the salvation of their business.

On Tuesday the Leader called upon these saloon keepers and in every instance the interviews in the Chronicle were pronounced as forgeries. No one liquor dealer in Marion could be found who had uttered one word to that paper or any other paper on the subject of state politics.

The object of the Chronicle in printing these bogus interviews with liquor dealers is very plain. It is expected that temperance Democrats of the state can be reached by such deception.

Seventy-five per cent of the saloon keepers misquoted are Republican and are loud in their denunciation of such dirty politics.

On Tuesday of this week this same Chronicle had printed 25,000 copies of their issue of last Monday containing the bogus interviews. These were shipped to the Republican state headquarters at Indianapolis for distribution over the state of Indiana. No satisfied by trying to betray their own party workers in Grant county, the Chronicle, with the assistance of the state Republican organization, now dares to fool the people of Indiana.

Democrats everywhere in the state should be on their guard.

Watch for the Marion Chronicle or last Monday with the bogus interviews from saloon keepers.

Crush this deception wherever it shows itself.

Mr. Taft said that he would not kick a man when he was down—meaning Foraker. He just stepped to one side and let Roosevelt do the job.

FILE CERTIFICATES.

All Certificates of Nominations must be filed not later than October 17th.

AN ASTOUNDING RECORD OF HIGH TAXES AND OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE NOTED UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE

The following comparison shows the annual cost of the offices and departments mentioned for the year 1907 under the administration of Governor Hanly, Republican, and the year 1894, under the administration of Governor Matthews, a Democrat:

Republican. (See Acts 1907 p. 671.)	Democratic. (See Acts 1893 p. 361.)
Governor's Office.....\$ 58,550	Governor's Office.....\$ 12,000
Auditor's Office.....64,620	Auditor's Office.....12,500
Secretary of State.....15,390	Secretary of State.....8,250
Attorney General (Regular).....20,050	Attorney General.....4,800
Attorney General (Special).....20,000	
Treasurer of State.....12,880	Treasurer of State.....6,500
Supreme Court.....46,200	Supreme Court.....25,900
Appellate Court.....43,040	Appellate Court.....20,470
Reporter Supreme Court.....10,350	Reporter Supreme Court.....5,700
Supt. Public Instruction.....10,420	Supt. Public Instruction.....6,600
Circuit Judges.....218,700	Circuit Judges.....145,000
Superior Judges.....52,400	Superior Judges.....7,000
Prosecuting Attorneys.....30,500	Prosecuting Attorneys.....23,000
Bureau of Statistics.....15,160	Bureau of Statistics.....9,000
Adjutant General's Dept.....85,250	Adjutant General's Dept.....33,500
Bureau of Printing.....87,650	Bureau of Printing.....55,200
State Library.....15,220	State Library.....5,700
Department of Geology, etc.....21,040	Department of Geology, etc.....9,100
Fish Commissioner.....9,500	Fish Commissioner.....800
Deputies and Expenses.....20,710	
Board of Health.....28,500	Board of Health.....5,000
Board of Tax Commissioner.....12,000	Board of Tax Commissioners.....6,000
Care of State House.....27,340	Care of State House.....18,500
Total.....\$925,470	Total.....\$431,800
Cost under Republican administration.....\$925,470	
Cost under Democratic administration.....431,800	

Increase under Republicans.....\$493,670
Being an increase of more than 100 per cent under Republican administration.

A comparison of the receipts and disbursements and taxes levied for the years 1907 and 1894 shows the following result, all figures being official:

Total taxable property in Indiana in 1894.....\$1,295,166,415	
Total taxable property in Indiana in 1907.....1,767,815,487	
Total state and local taxes in 1894.....18,891,581	
Total state and local taxes in 1907.....36,059,275	
Total state tax in 1894 (including sinking fund).....4,463,899	
Total state tax in 1907 (no sinking fund).....6,174,413	
State general fund disbursements 1894 (including \$647,088 on account of state debt).....2,787,287	
State general fund disbursements 1906 (no payment on state debt).....5,098,338	

The state auditor's report for 1905 sets out the total receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1905, as follows:

Receipts.....\$9,260,827.97	
Disbursements.....9,127,868.36	

The report of the state treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1906, sets out the total receipts and disbursements as follows:

Receipts.....\$9,702,867.71	
Disbursements.....9,099,212.32	

(The disbursements included nothing on the state debt.)

The report of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907 (only eleven months, due to a change in the law as to the ending of the fiscal year), shows the following as to total receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.....\$9,159,625.83	
Disbursements.....8,067,001.71	

(The disbursements included nothing on the state debt.)

It will be remembered that the heavy receipts and disbursements for the month of October are not included in the 1907 statement because of the shortening of the fiscal year. No full comparison, therefore, can be made of 1907 with other years.

In marked contrast with the above reports of Republican management is the report of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1894, the last year the state offices were occupied by Democrats. The financial statement for the year 1894 is as follows:

Receipts.....\$6,849,967.65	
Disbursements (including \$647,088 on account of state debt).....6,458,456.38	
Excess of disbursements 1905 over 1894.....2,669,412.00	
Excess of disbursements 1906 over 1894.....2,640,755.86	

This enormous increase in annual expenditures is out of all proportion to the real increase in the cost of administering the state's affairs. The multiplication of needless offices, boards and commissions, the increase in official salaries and reckless appropriations of money in all directions are some of the reasons for the growing burdens that have been put upon the taxpayers.

Under the last Democratic administration of the state the tax levy for all state purposes was 32 cents on the \$100. This included 3 cents levied for the state debt sinking fund, which left the levy for all other purposes at 29 cents. The levy made by the last Republican legislature is 33.35 cents on the \$100. This includes nothing for the state debt sinking fund until 1908, and represents an increase of 4.35 cents on the \$100 for general state expenses. The assessment of property for taxation has been enormously increased. The 4.35 cents increase in rate and the increase in assessed value will show the taxpayer where some of the extra tax burden comes from. It is merely his contribution to the Republican variety of "business administration" in state affairs.

NATIONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

A comparison of the cost of the national government under the last Democratic administration and the present Republican administration, as shown by the Congressional Record, Vol. 49, No. 38, pp. 7613-19:

Total expenditures for four years ending 1897.....\$1,758,902,462	
Average per year.....439,725,615	
Total expenditures for four years ending 1909.....3,428,809,371	
Average per year.....857,202,343	

The appropriations made by the last session of congress for one year alone were.....1,008,804,894

Number of new offices created in the six-year period, 1893-1898.....10,279

Cost of these new offices.....6,018,417

Number of new offices created in the six-year period, 1903-1908.....99,319

Cost of these new offices.....69,543,506

Total expenditures for last four years Roosevelt administration.....3,428,809,371

Total expenditures Civil War, years 1862-1865.....3,394,830,811

Excess of Roosevelt expenditures over Civil War period.....33,978,560

RUNNING WILD.

Speaking of the enormous expenditures of the Republican party, the Indianapolis News (Republican) at the close of the late session of congress, referring to the appropriation of more than a billion dollars for one year, said: "No congress which appropriates more than \$1,000,000,000 for a single year can hope to escape criticism on the score of extravagance. It has not been long since a billion-dollar congress was considered remarkable. Now we have a billion-dollar session, or a two billion-dollar congress. Surely it is time to display the danger signal."