

## WHY THE BUSINESS INTERESTS SHOULD OPPOSE W. J. BRYAN

By JAMES B. VAN CLEAVE, SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

In a canvass which touches the business man at many more points than any previous campaign since 1896, it looked rather ominous to see stock drop the other day when one of the candidates entered the country's business center. And, by the way this was the very candidate who started the financial reign of terror in 1896.

"This was the first political scare," said one of the leading New York papers, "which the stock and money market has had in this campaign." Said another paper, "The enemy's country still distrusts Mr. Bryan." The average business man, democrat and republican, will notice in that candidate's public expressions before he entered New York and also while he was there many things which make this distrust look natural.

### Afflicted With Duplicity.

At the outset we are confronted with the fact that this particular candidate is afflicted with duplicity as well as with wrongheadedness. In a speech at Trenton, N. J., just before entering New York, he said, in answer to a taunt that he wanted government ownership and operation of the railroads: "I do not desire government ownership. I hope that the railroads will permit regulation, and thus make ownership unnecessary."

Does Mr. Bryan imagine that the country has forgotten all his declarations in favor of government ownership? Here is what he said at the meeting in Madison Square Garden, in New York, on August 30, 1906, just after he returned from his tour around the world: "I do not know whether a majority of the members of the party to which I belong believe in the government ownership of railroads, but my theory is that no man can call a mass-meeting to decide what he himself shall think. I have reached the conclusion that there will be no perceptible relief on the railroad question from discrimination between individuals and between places, and from extortionate rates, until the railroads are the property of the government, and operated by the government in the interest of the people."

### His Solemn Declaration.

This was the solemn declaration of Mr. Bryan two years ago, which he urged with great eloquence and elaborateness during the congressional canvass of that year. Does he think that he can wriggle out of that position now by pretending that he was never in it?

In response to attacks made upon him in 1906 by the leading democrats for this socialistic and reactionary doctrine, he qualified it thus: "I favor the federal ownership of the trunk lines only, and the state ownership of all the rest of the roads."

As this hedging added the chaos of a conflict of authority to the general demoralization and destructiveness of the government ownership folly, his party leaders naturally disliked it even more than the doctrine of straight federal control for all the roads, which he originally proclaimed. Many of the leaders renewed their attacks upon him. Nevertheless, in one shape or another he clung to the government ownership idea. In a letter to the Wall Street Journal in April, 1907, he wrote: "Fourteen years after my entrance into national politics I hoped for effective railroad legislation, and was brought reluctantly to the belief that

government ownership furnished the only satisfactory remedy for the discrimination, rebates and extortion practiced by the railroads, and for the corruption which they have brought into politics."

### He Reiterates the Belief.

Later on, and on many occasions, he reiterated his belief in the necessity of government ownership of the roads. He went so far as to make devotion to this doctrine of party orthodoxy. He threatened to read out of his newly constructed democratic party everybody who should refuse to accept this ownership folly.

What do the democratic and republican business men of the country think, in the first place, of a candidate for president who would seriously propose such a piece of socialistic folly as taking over by the government of a railway system of \$16,000,000,000—for all the roads except a few minor ones are engaged in interstate commerce of some sort—and thus add to the 200,000 present employees of the government the 1,600,000 employees of the railroads? "There is nothing in the democratic platform that need alarm any legitimate business," says Mr. Bryan.

What does he call "legitimate business"? It is clear that he does not regard the manufacturing business of the country, which represents an investment of \$15,000,000,000, as "legitimate." It is equally clear that he thinks the banking system of the country, which is more extensive than that of any other three nations in the world, and which has deposits of \$13,000,000,000, is very far from being "legitimate."

"My nomination for a third time, after two defeats, has been due to the growth of the ideas for which I stand, and the conviction among the people that I am on their side," he says.

If this be true then, indeed, are a large part of the people fooled a large part of the time. But just as Bryan was using these words the stock market dropped along the whole active line, and New York had a political scare from which it has not yet entirely recovered, and from which it will not recover until the news of his defeat is flashed across the country.

### Says There Is No Such Fear.

"When I spoke in the east in 1896," he said in his Carnegie hall talk, "I saw that there was an intense opposition to me. I saw that many feared my election would injure the country, and they communicated that fear to those who worked for them. Today there is no such fear."

This is part of Bryan's pretense that he is not as dangerous now as he was formerly. It is his way of saying that his successive defeats have taught him wisdom. In these words he insinuates that the country sees a new and better Bryan than it saw in 1896 or in 1900. This pretense is directed particularly at financiers, at employers of labor, and at the heads of great industries and enterprises of all sorts.

The persons who fear Bryan less now than they did in 1896 do so because they believe that he will not come quite so near carrying the country as he did then, and not because of any imagined change in him toward conservatism or balance. If there be any such change in him the average business man is unable to discern it. The drop in stocks, however, which was taking place while he was uttering these words, also that many persons in the nation's financial center do fear that, by some mischance, he may be elected.

Each of these divisions has two brigades of infantry and one artillery regiment of nine batteries, except the second, sixth and ninth divisions, which have only six batteries. A cavalry regiment is also allotted to the first six divisions and all have a full complement of administrative and technical forces. Every division is prepared to go to the field and begin offensive operations on short notice. The war strength of each of the nine divisions is estimated at about 20,000 officers and men, fully armed and well equipped. The total is estimated at 180,000 officers and men, with 4,000 sabres and 430 field guns. In addition to these troops there is a separate cavalry division of about 3,500 sabres and certain corps troops and units for the line of communication, bringing the total mobilized strength of the Bulgarian field army to 210,000 officers and men, with 7,000 cavalry and 500 field guns. It is believed that this entire force or any part of it could be massed at fixed points of concentration on the frontier within ten days of the order to mobilize. There would still remain 170,000 fully trained reservists available to fill vacancies and form supplementary units, besides some 60,000 trained men of the "Landwehr." This is a remarkable state of affairs considering that the population is less than four millions and the annual military budget only about \$5,750,000.

The Bulgarian army is well provided with capable officers. Many of them have received their military training and education at the National Military academy, which was founded in Sofia in 1878 and has for its director a Russian, Major Roblikin. The number of cadets in attendance in former years averaged four hundred, but during recent years it has increased to five hundred and even more. The course of the school covers four years and the cadets, after graduating and serving for several years in the army, are free to continue their military education in any of the older European academies, selected for this purpose by the Bulgarian government. In the thirty years of its existence the academy has sent out more than 2,050 graduates, who are now holding officers rank in the Bulgarian army.

### ROBERTSDALE.

A republican club will be organized in Henry Hatt's hall this evening. All republicans welcomed.

Misses Katherine and Amelia Bader entertained a few friends at a dinner at their home in Harrison avenue Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Kate Etkin.

Mrs. Elanora Pick of Harrison avenue has accepted a position with the United States court in the federal building in Hammond.

Mrs. Henry Bader spent the day visiting friends in Hammond.

Contractor Henry Gobel is building a frame cottage in Pearl street for Mrs. John Hatt.

Mrs. Lucie Jackson of Logansport, Myrtle Soltwedel, Daisy Tipton and Helen O'Hara attended the skating rink at Indiana Harbor Tuesday evening.

Herman Theissen of Indiana boulevard attended the Knights of Pythian lodge in east side Wednesday evening.

J. H. McConnell of the Chicago Business college in Hammond was a Robertsedale visitor Wednesday.

Frank Olson entertained the Swedish Republican club of Whiting at his home in Harrison avenue Monday evening. The fore part of the evening was devoted to business, at which Auditor Johnson, who is president of the club, presided. Refreshments were served during the evening and those who attended report Mr. Olson a capital host.

Albin Martenson, who spent a few days here this week visiting his mother, Mrs. Martenson of Roberts avenue, returned to Ohio, where he is at present employed.

Messrs. John Leverenz, Fred Lukie, William Sweike and Axel Benson saw "Low Docket" and his minstrels at McVickers, in Chicago, last evening.

The Sunshine Circle meeting, which was to be held last Saturday evening at the home of Miss Rose Hennessey

## Times Pattern Department



417

### AN UP-TO-DATE SHIRT WAIST.

This new waist closes in front and has wide tucks, giving the appearance of box pleats at each side of front and back. The cuffs are turned back on a wide band with buttonholes through both hand and cuff. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Cut in sizes 32 to 42 bust measure. Price of pattern 417 is 10 cents. Send orders to Pattern Department of this newspaper, giving number and size.



432

### LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.

The sleeves of this little dress are straight on the edge and can be made especially pretty if embroidered edging is used as in the picture. A band of the same edging extends across the front, between the tucks, and is headed by a ribbon 'run' beading. Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/4 yards of 27-inch material and 12-3 yards of embroidered edging to trim as in the picture. Price of pattern 432 is 10 cents. Send orders to Pattern Department of this newspaper, giving number and size.

In Roberts avenue, was postponed and will be held tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Joseph Wetsburger of Indiana boulevard is on the sick list.

Charles Stross of Harrison avenue returned Thursday morning from Indianapolis, Ind., where he attended the Pythian convention.

Mrs. John Soltwedel of Harrison av-

enue spent Wednesday visiting in Chicago.

Text from Brother Dickey.

"It's one thing to talk 'bout havin' de patience er Job, an' another ter suffer de misery dat made Job howl fer a hurricane ter blow him ter 'guthin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

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## Bulgaria's Military Resources

(Special Correspondence.)

Vienna, Oct. 9.—The recent developments in the Balkan situation and the probability of war between Bulgaria and Turkey have aroused universal interest in the military conditions and resources of the small kingdom, bold enough to challenge the mighty Turk. Bulgaria was not always a small and comparatively insignificant country. From the seventh to the fourteenth century Bulgaria was one of the strong and prosperous kingdoms of the Balkan peninsula. It comprised a large area of fertile land and was densely populated. Its borders touched the Black Sea, the Aegean and the Adriatic. The remembrance of the glory of its emperors, Krum, Asen and Simeon, still lives in every Bulgarian and fills his heart with pride. It was Czar Simeon who led his victorious army to the very walls of Constantinople, and it was of his time that Gibbon says: "Bulgaria assumed a rank among the civilized powers of the earth."

But Turkey was determined to obtain possession of the Balkan peninsula. After conquering other nations the Turks subjugated the Bulgarians, whom they kept under their despotic rule for five hundred years. When the intolerable sufferings of this Christian nation under its Moslem oppressors finally attracted the sympathy of the world, Russia came to its help in 1877 and forced Turkey, by the treaty of Berlin to grant autonomy to Bulgaria. The latter country is now only a small principality of 48,500 square miles and a population of 3,310,000; yet its military organization is remarkable considering the population and its resources greater than one would expect from so small a country.

Nearly 80,000 young men annually reach the age of twenty-one in Bulgaria, and of these about 24,000 are taken by conscription for the full period of peace color service, nominally two years for the infantry, and three years of the cavalry and artillery. After finishing their color service the men are kept for eighteen years in the reserve. This unusually long service in the reserve gives the Bulgarian general staff a large effective of trained men for mobilization purposes. It is estimated that Bulgaria has in all about 350,000 men at its disposal for immediate military use, all of whom are fully trained. After leaving the reserve the men are passed into the "Landwehr" for six years. These men, too, would be available for military service in case of a prolonged war. The

strength of the "Landwehr" is estimated at about 60,000.

Bulgaria is divided into nine divisional districts with headquarters in the following strategic centers: Sofia, first division; Philippopol, second division; Sliven, third division; Shumla, fourth division; Rustchuk, fifth division; Vraza, sixth division; Dubniza, seventh division; Eski Zagora, eighth division, and Plezna, ninth division.

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