

## OMAHA BEE "STUNG"

Raps Its Own Platform by Severely Criticizing Republican Tariff Plank.

### MR. LONGWORTH ON DYNASTY

President's Son-in-Law Declares Eight Years Taft--Then Roosevelt

Republicans are Incensed at the Remarks Made by Longworth in His Rock Island, Ill., Speech on the Succession of Presidency.

The Omaha Bee, published by Victor Rosewater, member of the Republican national committee, and head of the Republican campaign, in his speech at Rock Island, Ill., on the succession of presidency, has been incensed at the remarks made by Longworth in his speech on the succession of presidency.

The editorial in the Bee goes on the theory that this language was Mr. Bryan's own, the writer failing to notice that the language was really that of the platform on which Mr. Taft is running.

The consequence of this is that Mr. Bryan and his friends have on a broad grin and they think that the smiles at Fairview are likely to spread to all Democrats in the country.

The words complained of in the Bee editorial were these:

"In all tariff legislation the true principle is best maintained by the imposition of such duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with reasonable profit to American industries."

The Bee went on to puncture this language in the following style:

"Nothing prettier in the catch-all line has been offered in this campaign. The most hide-bound standard in the country can accept that as satisfactory and the rankest free trader can find delight in it. The declaration means simply nothing. An attempt to legislate along that line would simply open the door to inter-

course as to what constitutes a 'reasonable profit' for business splitting on wages in one industry, price of raw materials in another, rebates and drawbacks in a third and so on through the list of thousands of articles that are now on the tariff revision, at Bryan's direction, would serve only to hurt industrial and commercial progress and keep business unsettled during his term of office."

The Omaha World-Herald shows that the words complained of are not a part of any speech of Mr. Bryan, but a part of the tariff plank of the Republican platform.

Mr. Bryan had this to say when the matter was called to his attention:

"I am very much surprised that Mr. Rosewater should have attempted to misrepresent my position. A good many unfair things have been said by Mr. Rosewater. To accuse me of being the language of the Republican platform is an outrage. He ought to apologize for this injustice and explain to his readers that the language which he criticizes was taken from the Republican platform and not from any speech of mine."

"This is a rich find. It shaws how absurd the Republican platform looks to a Republican when the Republican has a chance to look at it in a disinterested way. When Mr. Rosewater thought that the language quoted was mine, he was a speaker and he could see how ridiculous the language. I hope that his opinion of the language will not change when he finds that he was shooting at his own platform instead of me."

"The amusing blunder of the Omaha Bee suggests a new diversion for the campaign. Let the Democrats accuse me of using various sections from the Republican platform and from Mr. Taft's speeches and see how the Republican editors will ridicule the language."

### REPUBLICANS INCENSED

Longworth's Speech at Rock Island, Ill., Arouses Wrath.

No utterance of the campaign has attracted more attention than the prediction of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, the president's son-in-law, who, in a speech at Rock Island, Ill., declared that after eight years of Taft, it would be Roosevelt in the White House again. This utterance has caused Republican campaign managers no little trouble, and the whole world views the incident as well set forth by the Chicago Inter Ocean, one of the leading Republican papers in the entire west. The Inter Ocean said:

"The Hon. Nicholas Longworth proposed to 10,000 American citizens in Rock Island on Friday that Mr. Taft should be made president of the United States for the next eight years following Mr. Taft's second term."

"Nicholas Longworth is President Roosevelt's son-in-law; his words are accepted usually as semi-official for the White House. This is the unfortunate feature of his utterance in the present instance."

"The American people are not looking for a lord protector. Even the most ardent admirers of Mr. Roosevelt would not care to make him another Diaz."

"With some eight years of the presidency behind him Mr. Taft before his second term, according to his son-in-law's ideas, would be able to celebrate on March 4, 1925, nearly a quarter of a century of personal rule over this republic."

"Such a program is not one to be announced just now, incredible and impossible as it seems. Especially it is not one to be announced from the bosom of Mr. Roosevelt's family. Good politics and good taste are both against such utterances."

"Aside from Mr. Longworth's plain assumption that Mr. Taft's two terms will be followed by another, it is not certain even the most ardent of republicans--with which an ardent friend of Mr. Taft can agree--such remarks regarding the institution of a Roosevelt dynasty are not only shocking but absolutely damaging to the Republican candidate and the Republican party."

"Speaking of the Longworth incident, Mr. Josephus Daniels, chairman of the publicity bureau at Democratic headquarters, said:

"The people may take it in their heads in November to knock Mr. Longworth's nice family arrangement in the head by going outside the close

corporation and family monopoly of the presidency. That would be sad for the son-in-law, but good for the country. The remark of Mr. Longworth shows that long tenures in office for one party makes those in power thank them the government. If for no other reason than to teach the son-in-law and others near the throne that this is a republic, the voters will decide upon a change in November."

### A CONVINCING CERTIFICATE

That Every Voter Should Read Who Believes That Bank Deposits Should Be Guaranteed Against Loss.

The Democratic platform favors secured bank deposits. The Republican platform is silent on the subject and its leaders, Mr. Taft notably, oppose it.

The following certificate published in the Commoner is distinctly interesting at the present time:

"Guthrie, Okla., June 27, 1908.—The depositors' guaranty law was passed Dec. 17, 1907, and was made operative Feb. 14, 1908.

"Bank reports show that the effect of the law began weeks before the law was in actual operation.

"There are now 651 banks under the law in this state, including 54 national banks. There are 235 unsecured banks (all national) in the state.

"The dates of statement calls were as follows:

"For national banks, Dec. 3, 1907; Feb. 4, 1908, and May 14, 1908.

"For state banks Dec. 14, 1907; Feb. 29, 1908, and May 14, 1908.

"From Dec. 3, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, the deposits in the unsecured banks decreased about an even half-million. The secured national banks for the same period gained in deposits about \$290,000. State banks all increased for the period from Dec. 11, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, show an increase in deposits of \$716,749.47.

"For the period ending May 14, secured national banks show an increase in deposits of \$645,413.61.

"State banks (all secured) for the period ending May 14, show an increase in deposits of \$2,355,002.14.

"For the period ending May 14 the unsecured banks (all national) lost in deposits \$600,807.86.

"Deposits of state funds show a decrease in both classes of banks as follows:

"In secured banks ..... \$21,533.50

"In unsecured banks ..... 663,919.75

"Total increase in deposits in all secured banks, December to May, per reports, \$4,237,765.22.

"Total decrease of deposits in all unsecured banks, December to May, per reports, \$1,100,807.86.

"Total decrease of deposits of state funds in both classes of banks, last month, \$800,450.29.

"So it is apparent that there are \$3,828,410.82 more individual deposits in banks in Oklahoma than before the depositors' guaranty law was passed and the secured banks have been beneficiaries.

"The above is correct,

"ROY C. OAKES,  
Secretary State Banking Board.

"GEORGE W. BELLAMY,  
Chairman State Banking Board.

### EXTRAVAGANCE GALORE.

A Change Needed in Order to Get Down to an Economical Administration.

The federal administration last year spent \$54,000,000 more than it spent in the 1898 war. At the recent convention of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, discussing the administration, said:

"As in our private life so in our national finances, the year 1907 seems to have been one of exceeding cost and expenditure. The government statement at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1908, shows a deficit of \$59,656,361 and the increased deficit in July and August amounting to \$28,728,000 brings the total deficit for the year during fourteen months up to \$88,484,361, with reported revenues of \$53,000,000. The year preceding we had a surplus of \$87,000,000."

"The government disbursement was \$650,532,124, being in excess of the revenues in any year except 1906 and 1907 and \$54,000,000 more than was spent in the year when we conducted the war against Spain and the expense of landing armies in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, etc."

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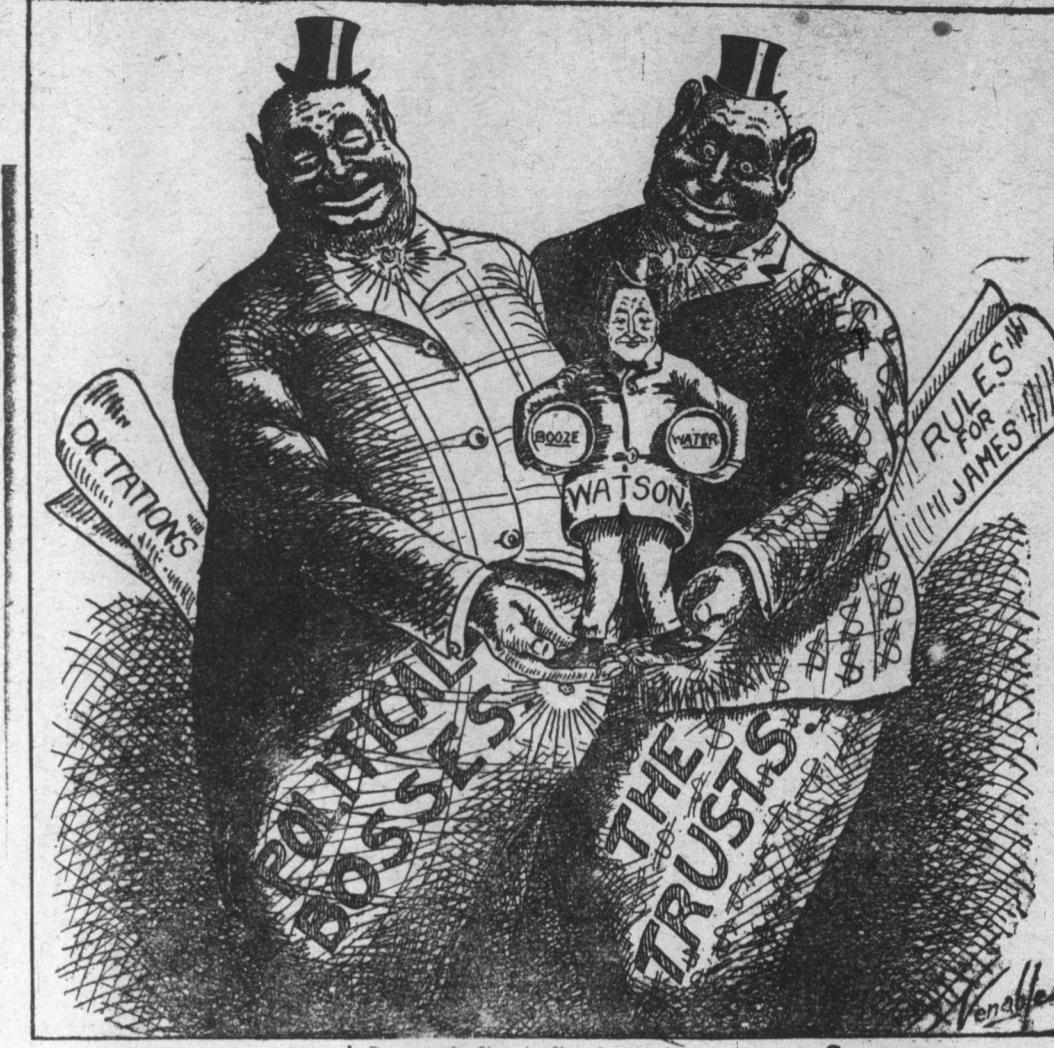
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## WHERE HE STANDS



### NOW IT IS KELLOGG

Another Republican Campaign Manager Allied to the Trusts—The Minnesota National Committeeman Attorney for the Steel Trust—Some Questions That Indicate Why the Republicans Need Not Be Expected to Support the Trusts.

From Theodore Roosevelt's letter of Oct. 4, 1904, to Edward H. Harriman.

"Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give you aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign."

From Edward H. Harriman's confidential statement to Sidney Webster,

"About a week before the election in 1904, when I looked certain that the state did not want Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I could help them in raising the necessary funds as the national committee, under control of the Standard Oil, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris."

With full belief that he, the president, would keep his agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope and that they had been their last hope and that they had his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York state that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe \$50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

Thus there is an entire absence of time at the pole. But it would be just as correct to say that it is a place where there is a preponderance of time, for it is practically any time of day during the whole twenty-four hours or, indeed, through the year. In fact, a resident at the north pole could make it any time of day he might choose to select, with the consciousness that it would be the right pole.

And now, by way of Seattle, come questions disclosing the fact that Frank B. Kellogg, the member of the national Republican executive committee from Minnesota, who, as a member of the platform committee that nominated Taft, is said to have drafted the elusive labor plank in the Taft platform, is so related to the steel trust as to disqualify him to represent the people in the contest between the trusts and the people. The Seattle Times, after showing that the trust magnates control the Republican campaign, asked the following questions prepared by a citizen of Seattle:

"Was not Frank B. Kellogg, the attorney for the Standard Oil company, the general counsel of the Oliver Mining company of Minnesota for a period of ten years? But the Oliver Mining company of Minnesota is only another name for Standard Oil."

"Is not Kellogg ever engaged the general counsel for the United States Steel company of Minnesota? He is not paid a very large salary by that corporation, and he is said to have been so paid for many years? And yet the United States Steel company of Minnesota is absolutely owned by the Standard Oil."

"The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss who took them to Chairman Coryellton. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Coryellton must have informed the president. I do not know who the subscribers were, other than the friend of Depew, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York state committee to continue its work to test the election at least 60,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result."

DAWES FOR GUARANTEE

Comptroller of Currency Under McKinley Favored Insurance of Bank Deposits.

Charles G. Dawes was comptroller of the currency under Mr. McKinley. Since 1902 he has been president of the Central Trust company at Chicago. Writing in *The Public*, Louis F. Post calls attention to the fact that several years ago Mr. Dawes wrote a book entitled "The Banking System of the United States." The following is taken from Mr. Post's article:

"Mr. Dawes distinctly argues for the insurance idea that Bryan advocated in his campaign for the president, the insurance idea that Bryan advanced in his campaign for the president of the Standard Oil company in behalf of the people and still allow him to act for the Standard Oil company in the cases mentioned?"

"Is not Kellogg also the trusted adviser of Judge Taft? If so, what will Judge Taft do, if he should succeed to the presidency, so far as enforcing national banks for the insurance of deposits?"

"What are the facts? The man who is the real friend of Mr. Taft can agree—such remarks regarding the institution of a Roosevelt dynasty are not only shocking but absolutely damaging to the Republican candidate and the Republican party."

"The letters from Standard Oil management prove that the people do not rule. The party that trusts own is the party that gives them tariff relief and has let them defy the law—the party which controls the federal government."

Tea Table Etiquette.

A hundred years or more ago there was a quaint tea table etiquette. It was considered a lack of courtesy to take much cream or sugar in one's tea.

Etiquette demanded that the tea should be tasted from the spoon and that the hostess should then inquire, "Is your tea agreeable?" Modern women would be shocked by a fashionable lady of those days who cooled her tea with her breath, yet Young wrote of a certain bewilderment Lady Betty:

Her two red lips affected zephyr blow.

To cool the Bohea and infuse the bean,

One white finger and a thumb con-

spire.

To taste the cup and make the world ad-

mirer.

—

New York Evening Post.—It has

been shown that the Democratic com-

mittee got not a cent and that Mr.

Roosevelt gave currency to a false

charge. He admitted that Harriman