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ABUSING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Many charges have been brought against Mr. Roosevelt for what has been called presidential dictation. It has been said that he used his power for the nomination and election of Mr. Taft. In order to do this he would have to violate his civil service reform convictions.

A Richmond man, Mr. W. D. Foulke, stands high in the councils of the Civil Service Reform League. This league has investigated the actions of every president in regard to his civil service actions. Before the campaign started Mr. Foulke went to the headquarters of the reform league and asked if there was any truth in the charges made against Roosevelt. There was absolutely no truth found in the statement that Roosevelt had used his influence in the civil service for Taft.

Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, comes forward with a full statement of the civil service in politics which shows up the falsity of the charges against Roosevelt in regard to Taft.

The attempt that has been made for many months and is still being made to hurt President Roosevelt in the good opinion of the people and to discredit Mr. Taft because part of the federal place holders work in politics for Taft is not creditable to those who are making it. The federal service has two divisions. One is the classified service, which is covered by the merit system and now embraces 190,000 places.

Over the head of every occupant of these places hangs an ax, and if he meddles in politics the ax falls and off comes his head. This fact is never mentioned by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern and the haters of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft. Originally every place

holder was active in politics, and this continued even after the adoption of the merit system. Mr. Cleveland had a rule of modified activity which he did not enforce. He dismissed a republican and democrat for violating that rule, and then reinstated the democrat left the republican out. When Mr. Roosevelt became president the attempt to keep the entire service out of politics had broken down. He took a frank and open stand. No man in the 190,000 places in the classified service should meddle in politics, but the rest were left free to do so. I do not believe that any federal place holder should work in politics, and President Roosevelt does not believe in it, but in his judgment he carried the reform as far as it could be carried at the time. Considering the stupendous gain which has been made, due more to Roosevelt than to any other one influence, no reformer who is not an ingrate will turn against him for this decision. The rest will come in good time and eventually measures requiring congressional action will be taken whereby the entire service will in effect be classified.

"It is true that a large number of members of the unclassified service have worked in politics this year, but they have been left entire freedom as to whom they shall work for. The charge that they have been "ordered" to work either before or since the nominations for any particular man, or that they have been used by President Roosevelt in behalf of any man, or that their freedom to work for any particular man has been in the slightest degree abridged or that they have been in the least degree censured or would have run the least danger of losing their places for working for a man not in favor with the president is absolutely without foundation. They have worked and now work, as they have always worked. They have worked no more than they have always worked, and every man who has been familiar with the civil service or knows anything at all about it knows this to be true."

But Mr. Swift does not stop here. What would Bryan do?

What about Lamb and Taggart? Says Mr. Swift:

"Mr. Bryan is silent as to what, if elected, he proposes to do with the classified civil service, which now embraces 190,000 places. This part of the service is covered by the merit system.

In 1896 and again in 1900 Mr. Bryan boldly declared for the destruction of that system. I gather from his speeches that he has never been wrong in any position he has taken on any public question—free trade, tariff reform, free silver, public ownership of railroads. That showed him as he really is. A radical of radicals "with nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion."

And yet these are the economic questions which unsettled the whole business world by mere contemplation and dread of them. A debased currency, a tariff for revenue only, and governmental ownership of railroads!

Yet two years later, in this year of our Lord 1908—comes this same Mr. Bryan and poses for the matured man, whose continental tour has sobered him to such an extent that he refused to put any of these exploded theories into the platform which he himself was the author of.

Be that as it may, no one can fail to see the wavering course and the zigzag path that Bryan has followed. Mr. Bryan himself has given the warning that no one should vote for him who did not want them put in effect. Shall we believe Bryan's words, or shall we think he is only talking for votes?

If he is merely talking without meaning it, what sort of man is that for the presidency?

If he means it, it means that he, who has been twice repudiated, should be defeated this year as before, as the advocate of the most dangerous and insidious perils which have ever been advanced in the history of the United States.

Take warning!

Bryan himself has given it.

If he is not sincere, what right has he for your vote.

Take warning!

The Bryan of 1908 is the Bryan of 1896, with nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion."

Forces on the Piano.

It has been calculated that a minimum pressure of the finger of one-quarter of a pound is needed to sound a note on the piano and that at a time a force of five pounds is thrown on a single key to produce a single effect. Chopin's last study in C minor has a passage taking two minutes five seconds to play that requires a total pressure estimated at three full tons.—London Standard.

And Marshall says: "To the victor belongs the spoils."

WARNINGS.

If there is anyone who believes that the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country any longer than I am able to get rid of it.

W. J. Bryan, at Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5, 1896.

I notice that I am described by some as a conservative. I am more radical than I was in 1896 and have nothing

to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion.

W. J. Bryan, London, England, July 12, 1908.

Here are two unequivocal statements from Mr. Bryan. One in 1896—the other in 1908.

What is the logical inference? That Bryan is just as radical as ever. He himself says so. He said it two years ago. Not only was this on his return from his world tour, but it was a few days before he uttered his views about governmental ownership of railroads. That showed him as he really is. A radical of radicals "with nothing to withdraw on economic questions which have been under discussion."

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