

SOMERSAULTS OF ROOSEVELT

William Jennings Bryan Analyzes Record of Third Term Candidate

HIS SUDDEN CONVERSION

No Message in Behalf of People's Cause in Seven and a Half Years T. R. Was President.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. Solomon says that the borrower is servant unto the lender. If this applies to one who borrows ideas Mr. Roosevelt does not recognize the obligation, for he has not only borrowed from the Democratic party as few public men have borrowed from an opposing party, but he has shown himself strangely ungrateful for the ideas taken. Of course it will not be contended that an idea can be patented. It is the only thing, in fact, that is not subject to monopoly.

Even Mr. Perkins, with all his fondness for the trust, would not contend that a monopoly in ideas could be formed and made subject to regulation by a bureau appointed by the president. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has won his popularity by the advocacy of things previously advocated by the Democrats, and still he is all the while assailing the Democrats bitterly and has shown toward them a hostility that is hard to explain.

To show the extent of his borrowing, let me enumerate some of the things which he now advocates that were advocated by the Democrats at an earlier date.

Shall the People Rule?

Take his paramount issue of the present campaign—namely, the rule of the people. The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention at Denver four years ago contained the following:

"Shall the people rule?" is the overwhelming issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

Here is the very phrase which he employs, and it is not only declared to be an issue, but the overwhelming issue. It was dwelt upon by the candidates and by other speakers during the campaign, so that Mr. Roosevelt, then president, may be assumed to have had notice of it. He not only refused to admit that it was the paramount issue, but he displayed extraordinary activity in urging upon the country Mr. Taft, whom he has since declared to be the agent of bosses and the enemy of popular government.

It would seem that he ought to make some slight acknowledgement of his indebtedness to the Democratic party for suggesting this issue to him. At least, he might put the issue in quotation marks.

He is now advocating the direct election of senators, but if he ever expressed himself in favor of this reform earlier than two years ago the fact has escaped my observation, and I have not only watched carefully, but waited anxiously, for some favorable expression from him.

Long Fight For Popular Election of Senators.

The Democratic party began the fight for the popular election of senators twenty years ago this summer, when a Democratic house of representatives at Washington passed for the first time a resolution submitting the necessary amendment. Since that time a similar resolution has been passed by the house in five other congresses—first, in 1894 by another Democratic house; then, after two congresses had elapsed, by three Republican houses, and, last, by the present Democratic house. During the twenty years the reform has been endorsed in three Democratic platforms, the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908, and it has been endorsed by the legislatures of nearly two-thirds of the states. Mr. Roosevelt must have known of the effort which was being made by the people to secure the popular election of senators, and yet he took no part in the fight. During this time he was president for seven and one-half years, and it is quite certain that a ringing message from him would have brought victory to the people's cause, but no message came. Four years ago the convention which he controlled and which nominated Mr. Taft rejected, by a vote of seven to one, a resolution endorsing this reform.

Still Mr. Roosevelt did not say anything. He neither rebuked the Republican convention nor endorsed the strong plank which was included in the Denver platform. Even Mr. Taft went so far during the campaign of 1908 as to say that PERSONALLY he was INCLINED to favor the popular election of senators by the people, but Mr. Roosevelt did not even indicate an intention in that direction. Now, when the reform is practically secured—the amendment being before the states for ratification—he declares himself in favor of it. Would it not be fair for him to indicate in some way his appreciation of the long continued fight waged by the Democrats in behalf of this reform before he espoused it?

T. R. and the Income Tax.

Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of an income tax. How long since? His first endorsement of it was during his second term, and then it was suggested as a means of limiting swollen fortunes and not as a means of raising revenue. The Democratic party in-

cluded an income tax provision in the Wilson law of 1894. When this provision was declared unconstitutional by the supreme court by a majority of one the Democratic party renewed the fight and has contended for the income tax in three national campaigns. In 1898 the Democratic platform demanded the submission of an amendment specifically authorizing an income tax—the very amendment now before the states for ratification.

Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, Mr. Taft, declared during the campaign that an amendment was not necessary, and Mr. Roosevelt never made any argument in favor of the amendment or in favor of the principle embodied in it. The amendment has now been ratified by thirty-four states; but, so far as I know, Mr. Roosevelt has never made a speech in favor of its ratification nor, since the submission of the amendment, made a speech urging an income tax as a part of our fiscal system. It would not require any great stretch of generosity on his part to credit the Democratic party with priority in the advocacy of this reform.

Not Always For Railroad Regulation. Mr. Roosevelt is now an advocate of railroad regulation. When did he commence? The Democratic party in its platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 demanded an extension of the powers of the Interstate commerce commission. Up to 1904 Mr. Roosevelt never discussed the subject of railroad regulation officially or in public speech, so far as I have been able to find. Although nominated without opposition in the convention of 1904, his platform contained no promise of railroad regulation. By its attitude on the railroad question the Democratic party alienated the support of those railway officials who counted themselves Democrats, and Mr. Roosevelt, both in 1900, when he was a candidate for vice-president, and in 1904, when he was a candidate for president, had the benefit of the support of those ex-Democrats. It was in 1904 that he wrote his famous letter to Mr. Harriman and in the state of New York profited by the campaign fund that Mr. Harriman raised.

When after 1904 Mr. Roosevelt took up the subject of railroad regulation he found more hearty support among the Democrats in the senate and house than among the Republicans, so that he has reason to know that the Democratic party has for a long time planted itself boldly upon the people's side on the subject of railroad regulation. Under the circumstances we might expect some complimentary reference to our party's attitude instead of anathemas.

T. R.'s Complete Somersault.

On the subject of publicity as to campaign contributions he has not only adopted the Democratic position, but he has been compelled to turn a complete somersault in order to do so. In 1908 the Democratic platform demanded the publication before election of the names of individual contributors and the amounts contributed. Mr. Roosevelt at that time endorsed Mr. Taft's contention that the publication should be deferred until after the election, and even went so far as to give reasons for believing that it would be improper to make the publication before the election. Two years later he declared in favor of publicity before and after the election, landing on the Democratic side shortly before the law was enacted carrying out the Democratic platform on this subject. Here, surely, he ought to praise the Democratic party for the pioneer work it has done in purifying politics.

Here are a few of the things which bear the Democratic brand, and with all of his experience on the plains he will not be able to "work the brand over" so as to make it look like "T. R."

REPUBLICAN HOPE RESTS IN WILSON

Gov. Burke Declares for Democrat and Gives His Reasons.

By JOHN BURKE, Governor of North Dakota.

The election of Governor Wilson is the only thing that can save the Republican party. Four years of President Taft has split it in two. We have no reason to believe that he will be any different or that his second administration, if he is re-elected, will be any more satisfactory to the people than his first. His re-election will mean the division of the Republican party into many warring factions, which can only result in final dissolution of all.

The end will come quicker and just as certain if Roosevelt is elected, for he is no longer a Republican, but is the leader of a new party, at war with the Republican party, as it is with the Democratic party. On the other hand, if Wilson is elected the Roosevelt party will perish; the Republicans will reorganize their party, purge it of the baneful influence of corporate power and greed and make it again the grand old party it was in the days of Lincoln.

Louis D. Brandeis performed a real public service when he quoted the records to show that George W. Perkins is and always has been an enemy of union labor.

Wonder if Emerson was gazing upon a moose calf when several decades ago he wrote: "I am the owner of the sphere. Of the seven stars and the solar year."

FAMOUS AMERICAN INDIANS

ALBERT PAYSON TERME

JOSEPH BRANT.

A handsome middle-aged Indian, swarthy of skin, but with the dress and manner of a man of fashion, called at Van Cortlandt manor house, New York, one day in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He had come to meet his former foe, Col. Van Cortlandt of the Revolutionary army. "It is not the first time I have been honored by the sight of you," he observed courteously. "I saw you when we ambushed your regiment. I pointed you out to one of my braves with orders to kill you. He fired and missed. I wished at the time that I had done the shooting myself. But in that case I would have been robbed of the pleasure of this interview."

The speaker who thus mingled courtliness and savagery was Joseph Brant, one of the greatest of Mohawk sachems. His native name was Thayendanagea (meaning "strength"). He was the son of a Mohawk sub-chief and was born on the Ohio river in 1742. His father died when he was a child. Joseph and pretty little sister Molly were brought by their mother to the Mohawk valley in New York.

The "Excellent Youth's" Atrocities. Sir William Johnson—formerly a poor Irish boy and at that time one of the richest landowners in America—was master of vast tracts of Mohawk valley territory and lived there like a feudal lord. He was one of the few colonists whom the fierce Iroquois confederacy loved and trusted. Johnson strengthened his hold over the Indians by marrying Molly Brant—according to Iroquois ceremonials—and by educating her brother, Joseph. The latter's schoolmaster once wrote of Brant: "Joseph is indeed an excellent youth."

The "excellent youth" was destined to become the scourge of the whole countryside. But in his younger years there was no hint of this tendency. As a youth he was already a splendid warrior and wily diplomat, it is true; but he also did much missionary work among the Indians and his influence seemed all for good. He fought gallantly on the side of the English colonies in the French and Indian wars, was later secretary to the Indian superintendent and in 1776 went to England on a diplomatic errand. In London he was a universal favorite and was received with almost royal honors.

Then came the Revolution. The English planned to stir up the murderous Iroquois against the patriots. Sir William Johnson sturdily opposed so treacherous and bloodthirsty a course. But Johnson died at the very outset of the Revolution, and his sons, aided by Brant, persuaded the Iroquois to take the warpath in behalf of Great Britain. Brant—with the rank of British colonel—led his ferocious braves up and down the Mohawk in a series of atrocious massacres—at Cherry Valley, Minisink and elsewhere—in which neither women nor children were spared. Brant's admirers claim that he was not responsible for the bloodiest of these crimes, but that he was unable to control his men. (It is a matter of record, however, that he was easily able to control them in all other matters.) He commanded the Indians in the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1779, where gallant General Herkimer was slain and where Brant's craftiness lured the patriot militia into a death trap. The horrors of the Wyoming valley massacre have also—truthfully or not—been laid to the sachem's account. Yet several instances are recorded where he went out of his way to save women, children and defenseless men from the stake or the tomahawk. He was an odd mixture throughout of savage and man of culture.

End of a Strange Career.

When the Revolution was over Brant threw all his energies into the task of calming the Indians and placing them on friendly terms with the government. Crossing to Canada, he secured a tract of land as a home for himself and his people. There for years he ruled the Mohawks with wisdom and justice. He returned to his old plan of doing missionary work among the savages; translating the prayer book and part of the Scriptures into their language and building for them the first church ever erected in Upper Canada.

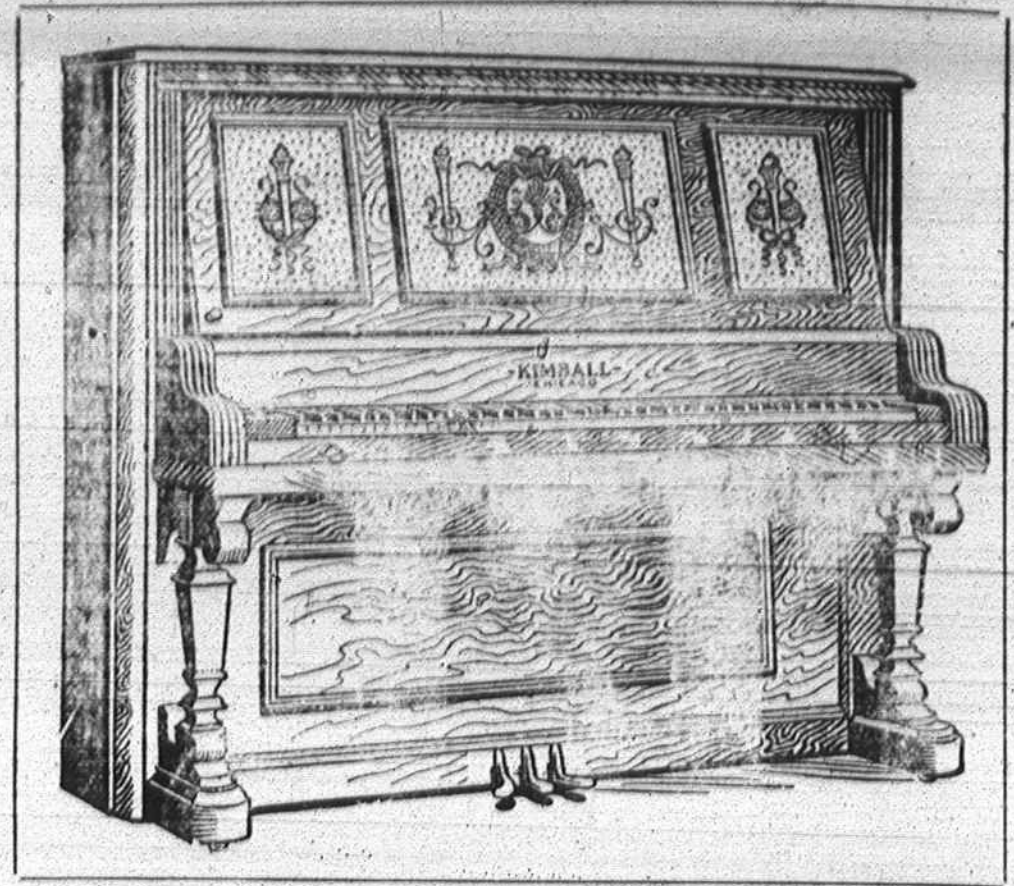
In 1807, at the age of sixty-five, Joseph Brant died at Wellington square, Canada. Prety Theodosia, daughter of Aaron Burr, who once entertained the sachem during a visit to New York, wrote thus quaintly of him: "After all, he was a most Christian and civilized guest in his manners!" (Copyright.)

Wires Saved His Life.

To be suspended head downward for over an hour, 45 feet above a light and power plant was the uncomfortable experience which recently befell a Pittsburgh painter, Abraham Motley. However, he did not grumble at the experience as it probably saved him from death. He was painting a 60-foot stack when the accident happened. While working near the top, he used a little swing to support himself. Holding his paint bucket on one foot he started to shift his position, but as he turned around, he lost his balance and plunged down head foremost. His body passed through the network of wires of the power plant, but his feet became entangled in them. He was held in this position for an hour, when engineers could rescue him.

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A Milliner's Woes.

Mme. Cluny—Yes, I had to move from ze old shop.
The Patron—Too bad. What was the trouble?
Mme. Cluny—Why, ze mean old landlord will not raise ze ceiling for ze new hats!

Mysterious Letters.

A Frenchman, upon receipt of a wedding invitation, was puzzled at the mysterious letters, R. S. V. P. After a long deliberation he finally concluded its meaning to be: "Remember ze wedding present."—National Monthly.

Easy.

"You think you have an iron nerve, don't you?"
"Yes."
"I dare say you could fall asleep in a dentist's chair?"
"Sure, if the dentist was out."

On the Train.

"Mercy, Laura! What do you mean by beginning to write just as soon as the train pulls out?"
"Oh, I'm just writing a post card to my husband telling him we arrived safely."

TIT FOR TAT.



Porcupine—You carry your head pretty high.
Giraffe—Well, if I do I am not stuck up as you are.

A Kind-Hearted Man.

"Mr. Wombat!"
"Yes; what is it?"
"Couple of suffragettes out here throwing stones at your window," bawled the policeman.
"How long have they been doing that?"
"Oh, several hours."
"Let 'em alone. It amuses the girls and I don't believe they'll hit the window."

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