

found out—not alone in San Francisco, where the discovery began several years ago, but all over the country.

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### Mr. Taft and Jury Trials in Labor Cases.

In one of his recent Ohio speeches, Mr. Taft showed that he fails to grasp the essentials of the labor injunction question. He objected to jury trials for alleged violations of labor injunctions (pp. 458, 468, 483) because jury trials have never been and cannot wisely be used under English and American law in connection with the enforcement of court orders. But that is not the question. The question is whether courts should be allowed any longer to refuse jury trials for the purposes for which they always have been wisely used under English and American law.

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Jury trials for crime are an institution under American law; but the courts, largely under Mr. Taft's judicial leadership, have been busily at work abrogating that institution in labor cases. They have been doing it by means of a transparent subterfuge. Having issued orders forbidding criminal acts by workmen in connection with strikes, they convict and punish strikers without trial by jury, on pretense that the conviction and punishment are for violation of the court's order and not for crime. To do this is evidently to abolish the right of trial by jury in labor cases; and this is what Judge Taft did, and Candidate Taft defends.

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### Mr. Taft's "Demagogy."

When in 1896 Mr. Bryan spoke to the people of the whole country, going to them in true Democratic fashion, Mr. Taft's party called it "demagogic" and raised large sums of money from corrupt corporations to ship coerced workmen to Mr. McKinley's front porch. But now, corporation contributions to Republican campaign funds being for prudential reasons too small to pay the expense of sending armies of voters to the candidate's home, Mr. Taft has decided to adopt still another of Mr. Bryan's "demagogic" methods.

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Mr. Bryan seems well justified in these observations which he made to a reporter this week upon leaving Lincoln for a speaking trip:

I am getting a great deal of consolation out of what the President and Mr. Taft have been doing. I used to be called hard names because I advocated an income tax, and now the income tax has been

indorsed by the President and Mr. Taft. I used to be bitterly denounced because I favored railroad regulation. Now the President and Mr. Taft have brought that reform into popularity and I am no longer considered dangerous. I used to get a good deal of criticism because I favored tariff reform, but now tariff reform has become so urgent that Mr. Taft is willing to have a special session called immediately after inauguration to act on the subject. When I made phonograph records in order that I might discuss political questions before more people, the Republican papers ridiculed me and called it undignified, but Mr. Taft has lifted the phonograph to an eminence by talking into it himself. And now my greatest sin is to be made a virtue by imitation. Surely, "Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." When I went out campaigning in 1896 and 1900 they said it was demagogic to run around over the country hunting for votes. Now it is eminently proper since Mr. Taft is going to do it, and I hope the Republican papers will make due apologies. It is hard for us to keep our patents from being infringed on this year. I am afraid they will try to raise a campaign fund by popular contributions next.

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### Mr. Taft's Peculiar Experience.

One of the recommendations of Mr. Taft which his co-partisans make for him as a Presidential candidate, is his experience as an administrator in the Philippines, a kind of experience which they say Mr. Bryan lacks. To this campaign argument Mr. Bryan makes the apt reply that while it is true that he was never Governor of the Philippines, as Mr. Taft was, he thinks that if he had been he could have introduced more American ideas in the Philippines than Mr. Taft did. Considering that the governorship of the Philippines under Mr. Taft was a dictatorship, it should appear to men of American thought that the more experience Mr. Taft had in that office the less qualified he would be to occupy the Presidential chair. Exceptional qualifications as a dictator are not the best recommendation for the American chief magistracy.

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### Coercion of Workmen in Ohio.

It is true as well as interesting that the meeting at Youngstown, Ohio, which was addressed by Gov. Hughes and other supporters of Mr. Taft, was a coerced meeting. Workingmen in the big establishments are virtually under orders to support Mr. Taft in behalf of the Interests. The arrangements for this species of coercion have been in the hands of J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, Thomas McDonald, general manager of the Carnegie interests in the Mahoning Valley, and Bert Deetrick, manager of the Republic Iron and Steel Corporation. These men, as a committee of em-