

Balfour's declaration that the expression of certain views passes "the limits of human endurance." It is not only that it is the recrudescence of the old excuse for every form of tyranny; it also encourages the unhealthy tendency to shift responsibility for right conduct on to events or to the primeval instincts of savage man. The principle has been invoked by an aristocrat; but it will serve many purposes and may yet be applied by bands of hungry men.—G. P. Gooch, in "The Heart of the Empire."

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, November 3, 1908.

The Presidential Election.

The thirty-first Presidential election of the United States came off on the 3d—the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November—and William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate (pp. 361, 365, 732), was defeated by William H. Taft, the Republican candidate (pp. 289, 296, 732). We shall not be able to give details of the vote until next week; but as *The Public* goes to press on the morning of the 4th, the newspaper reports indicate that the electoral vote is 172 for Mr. Bryan, and 311 for Mr. Taft.

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Reports of the side-party voting are not at hand, except from Chicago, where the Socialist vote for President is 14,942, as against about 43,000 in 1904, and where the Prohibition vote is 4,220, and the Independence party vote 4,351.

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Gubernatorial Elections.

In New York, Governor Hughes was reelected. So was Governor Deneen in Illinois, and Governor Johnson in Minnesota.

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The Congressional Elections.

Upon the face of the reported returns, the lower House of the next Congress will be composed of 171 Democrats and 220 Republicans—a Republican majority of 49. Speaker Cannon was reelected from Illinois by 11,000, which is about 3,000 more than the normal Republican majority in his Congressional District.

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New Republicanism.

Everett Colby, leader of democratic Republicanism in New Jersey, was re-elected to the State Senate.

Mr. Bryan's Speaking Tour.

After his 3 o'clock in the morning speech, made from the steps of the City Hall, New York (p. 732), Mr. Bryan devoted the remainder of the 27th to speeches in Greater New York, making 18 speeches in all. He had had but two hours' sleep in forty-eight at the close of the day. On the 28th he made an up-State tour, closing with a great mass meeting at Albany, at which David B. Hill presided; and on the 29th he ended his New York tour with a speech at Syracuse, where Alton B. Parker presided. He had spoken at various places during the day, and the Syracuse meeting is reported to have been of enormous size. Mr. Bryan entered Ohio on the 30th, making his principal speech at Cleveland. After devoting Saturday, the 31st, to Indiana, he would have closed the week at Chicago before three enormous audiences which waited for him until midnight, but was detained by mysterious railroad difficulties until too late to speak in Chicago except on Sunday, and this he declined to do. The remaining day of the campaign, the 2d, was devoted to speeches on his way home to Lincoln, his principal and final political speech being at Omaha on the evening before election. He made a non-partisan speech at Lincoln to friends and neighbors of all parties upon his arrival home.

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Mr. Taft's Speaking Tour.

Having campaigned the Hudson River towns on the 27th (p. 732), ending with speeches at Cohoes and Troy, Mr. Taft returned to New York on the 28th, making speeches by the way, and spoke at an enormous mass meeting at Madison Square Garden. He closed the 29th at Syracuse, the 30th at Buffalo, and the 31st at Rochester, and made his final speech at Youngstown, Ohio, on the 2d. A peculiarity of the meeting at Madison Square Garden on the 28th and of the business men's parade in New York on the 31st, was the campaign cry of "Taft, Taft, Big Bill Taft."

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Rockefeller's Announcement.

The sensational incident of the closing days of the campaign was John D. Rockefeller's announcement on the 30th that he intended to vote for Mr. Taft. The reasons he gave were that, "if for no other reasons" it would "make for law and order and stability of business," because Mr. Taft is not a man "to adventure with rash experiments or to impede a return to prosperity by advocating measures subversive of industrial progress." Mr. Rockefeller added that he felt the more impelled to announce his preference because—

it cannot be said that the present administration has in any way whatever favored the special interest to which my life has been devoted. That, however,

does not excuse me from publishing my opinion and doing what I consider my duty as a citizen.

Incidentally, while making his preference a personal one he said that he supports "the general Republican position on the tariff and the currency," and has "always been a Republican."

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Immediately upon the publication of Mr. Rockefeller's statement, President Roosevelt denounced it as a trick and published the following:

At the White House the announcement of Mr. Rockefeller through the press agent of the Standard Oil Company was regarded with some amusement, in view of what the Administration has done to the Standard Oil Company and of the bitter hatred borne by the Standard Oil Company to the Administration. It is a perfectly palpable and obvious trick on the part of the Standard Oil People to try to damage Taft—a trick so palpable that it can deceive no one.

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No reference was made by the President to a similar declaration by Andrew Carnegie, published on the same day with Mr. Rockefeller's, in which Mr. Carnegie urged Bryan's defeat and Taft's election for similar reasons, but in more vigorous language.

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Mr. Bryan criticized both statements in a statement issued from Toledo on the 30th. He said:

There are several things about this statement that deserve attention. The first clause says, "if for no other reason." But there is another reason. He is for Mr. Taft because Mr. Taft is for him. He is for Mr. Taft because Mr. Taft is in sympathy with the trusts. Mr. Taft has been making speeches for many weeks, and he has not yet dwelt upon the iniquities of the trust or pointed out the injustice done to the American people by them. No wonder Mr. Rockefeller is for Mr. Taft. Again, Mr. Rockefeller says Mr. Taft's election will make for law and order. This is false. Mr. Rockefeller's corporation is the most notorious lawbreaker in the United States, and he is for Mr. Taft because he does not want the law enforced. If he thought that Mr. Taft would enforce the law against the Standard Oil Company and favored the enactment of more stringent laws against the Standard Oil Company, as I do, he would not be for Mr. Taft. Mr. Rockefeller also says that Mr. Taft's election will make for stability of business. What kind of business? Stability in the trust business is what he means. He thinks that Mr. Taft's election will enable the trusts to get a tighter strangle grasp upon the American people, and put their extortion upon a more permanent foundation. The Democrats have reason to be grateful to Mr. Rockefeller for tearing the mask off the Republican campaign and revealing the duplicity that has characterized it. The Republican party cannot serve two masters. Its real master has now stepped forth and asserted his claim to the party's services. No Republican need be deceived any longer as to the indissoluble bond that binds the Republican organiza-

tion to the predatory interests of the country. It will be noticed that this statement comes out too late to be used by the weekly newspapers or circulated among the masses, but in time to be used in the business centers to influence those business men who look to the big financiers for advice. Mr. Carnegie also has come out for Mr. Taft. Mr. Carnegie holds the largest block of steel bonds of any man in the United States. And he comes out with Mr. Rockefeller. And it was that Steel Trust that went to the White House and got permission from the President to absorb a rival, and the Steel Trust is today supporting Mr. Taft, as it helped to secure his nomination.

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Mr. Bryan's Final Appeal.

On the eve of election, October 31, Mr. Bryan issued an address to the public in which he defined the leading issues, saying in substance that—the Democratic party attempts to inaugurate an era of honesty in politics by compelling the publication of campaign contributions before the election. It seeks to bring the Government nearer to the people by securing the election of United States Senators by direct vote. It seeks to restore competition through legislation which will make a private monopoly impossible. It seeks to reconcile labor and capital by legislation which will bring employer and employe together in friendly co-operation and to this end it proposes the creation of a Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor in the cabinet; an amendment to the antitrust law which will exclude the labor organization from the operation of that law; the limitation of the writ of injunction so that it will not be issued in a labor dispute unless conditions are such as would justify an injunction even if there were no labor dispute, and trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. It seeks to secure legislation which will create a guaranty fund sufficient to insure all depositors against loss. It seeks to secure a reduction of the tariff by gradual steps until the tariff laws will no longer be made in the interest of the few and at the expense of the rest of the people. The Democratic party appeals to the awakened conscience of the Nation and the sense of justice in the human heart and to the growing desire for brotherhood. With a Democratic victory for the National ticket, with a Democratic Congress, and with the moral force of a popular verdict, I believe we can compel the Senate to yield to the expressed will of the people and permit the passage of the more urgent of the reforms. The Democratic party offers the only prospect of remedial legislation, and, while it does not go as far as some reformers would like to go, a Democratic victory will secure as much of reform as is now attainable.

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Cleveland Traction Situation.

Developments of the traction situation in Cleveland since the date of our last report (p. 729), as disclosed by the Cleveland papers, bring the controversy down to and including November 1.

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On the 26th, there was a meeting of the Mu-