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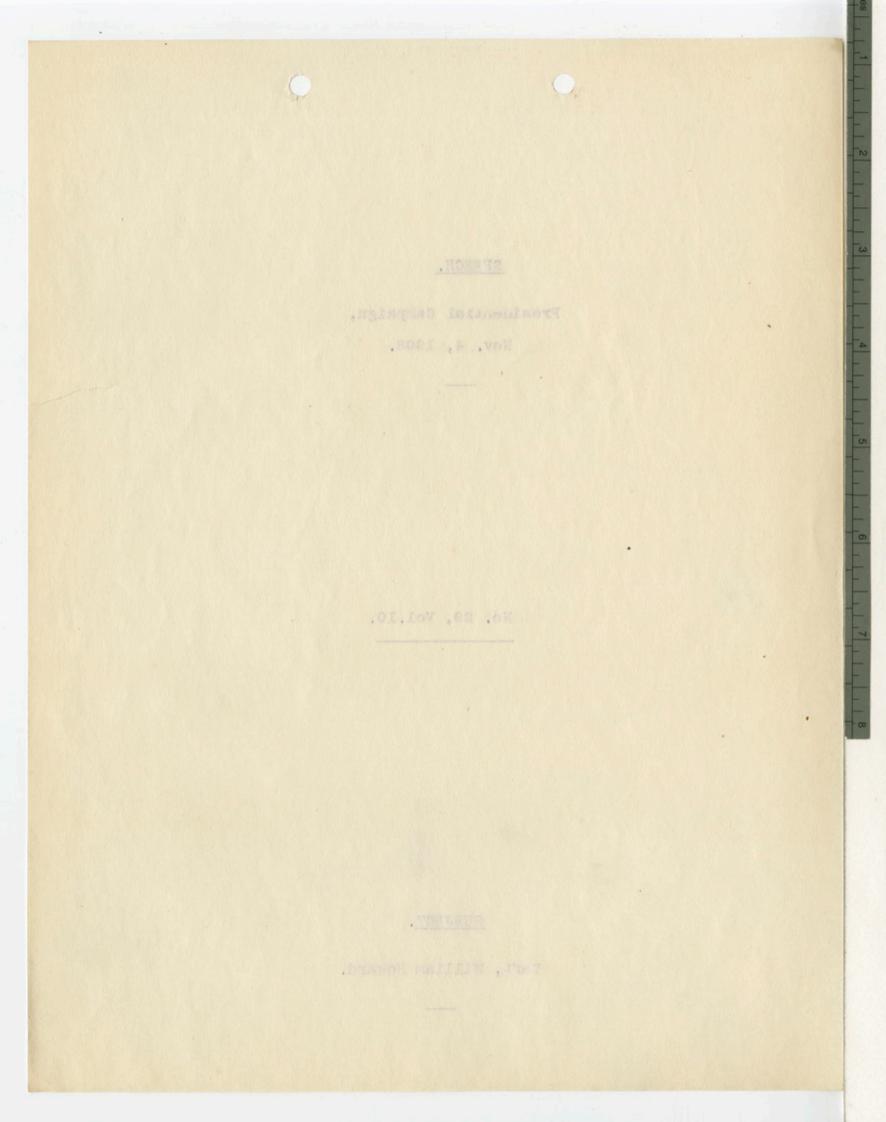
Presidential Campaign,

Nov. 4, 1908.

No. 29, Vol.10.

## SUBJECT.

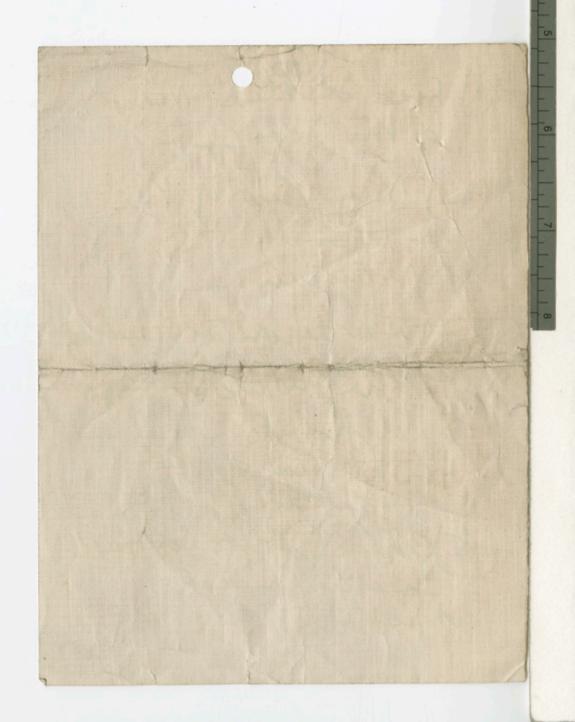
Taft, William Howard.



Jaft spraches or nor 4' 1908 Bots outline used by Gen Oathmard in his potitual spuckes Taft Campaign Out 21 to Oct 31. 1908 Chio & Ind Sporter also first in hursik " f. and Union Laque Club Shila Va As. Homed Sec'y.

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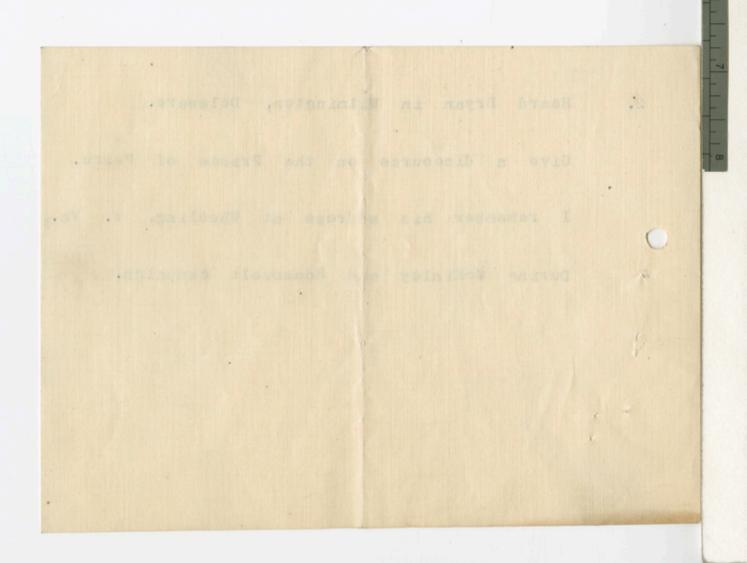


2. Heard Bryan in Wilmington, Delaware.

Give a discourse on the Prince of Peace.

I remember his address at Wheeling, W. Va.,

During McKinley and Roosevelt campaign.





1. Do the people rule ?

How do the people rule ?

Not by a referendum. But by voting.

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Mrs. Blank, a Kansas story.

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When I was young and lived at my uncles in Kennebec County, Maine, at one time my uncle had a dinner party, and there sat as the honor guests of the evening two brothers, one on the right and the other on the left of my aunt, who was the hostess of the entertainment. Their names were Gardner; Paul, the elergyman, was on her right, and Henry, the lawyer, was on her left. Paul appeared to have the precedence and told good stories; sometimes he used his brother humorously for an illustration. At one time, I remember it well, Henry replied in badinage, "I admit that Paul preaches well enough, but remember that I practice."

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William J. Bryan is not a clergyman, but an editor of a newspaper, and since the days of my youth the papers have come to do the principle part of the preaching to the people, and sometimes, as in the case of Bryan, the editor preaches more directly to Christian assemblies than by his newspaper editorial; but his brother in the race, William H. Taft, can well respond to all of Bryan's discourses. "All right, W.J., you preach and I practice,"- and never during my life thave I seen so extensive, so manifold, and a more successful practice. Preaching is all right, "I always has been punctured with personality and liable to errors, Meers loyal practice is Mugnum."

When I have heard Mr. Bryan preach, especially concerning the Prince of Peace, I have rejoiced with thanksgiving, and not failed to recall the words of the Apostle Paul, "I thank God that the Gospel is preached, even though it be the Gospel of contention", but surely when by the practice of me man millions of people are raised up and taught the highest lesson that can be taught, to respect one another, to love one another, to help one another, and to work together for the common When I was young and lived at my uncles in Kennebec County, Maine, at one time my uncle had a dinner party, and there sat as the honor guests of the evening two brothers, one on the right and the other on the left of my aunt, who was the hestess of the entertainment. Their names were Gardner; Paul, the clergyman, was on her right, and Henry, the lawyer, was on her left. Paul appeared to have the precedence and told good stories; sometimes he used his brother humorously for an illustration. At one time, I remember it well, Henry replied in badinage, "I admit that Paul preaches well enough, but remember that I praotice."

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GEN. O. O. HOWARD, of the Louis HON. DARWIN R. JAMES, Treasurer, 384 Washington St., New York. E. P. FAIRCHILD, Financial Secretary, N. Y. Office, Room 11, 9th Floor Mills Building, New York City. CHAS. F. EAGER, Assistant Treasurer, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

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when at a later period he became a Judge on the Bench of the U.S. Court, and his friends warned him that if he gave a decision contrary to the interest or supposed interest of one of the parties at issue, he would give great offence, in fact by the decision which he had prepared to read. He simple smiled and said: "That has nothing to do with the case."

When the proper time came he quietly read his decision in a clear, steady, natural voice, but before the adjournment of the Court he let it be known that he had heard of the threats of violence against himself which had been promulgated. He remarked then with some severity: "I would like to have the parties to this suit understand that the decisions of this Court will be properly carried out if it takes the whole Army of the U.S. to execute them." before Courts

The very parties that had threatened violence came around not only to accept Judge Taft's decision as the right one to be made, but in time rejoiced in it as a good basis for them of future action.

It is not for discussing the questions at issue that I mention this episode in Judge Taft's life, but to show the fibre of the man. He was determined to do what he believed to be right whatever it might cost.

At the time of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, a life long friend of Senator Fessenden, Fessenden being one of the Judges in To Washing for the case, - came all the way from Farmington, Maine, to see the Senator and reason with him. He remarked: "Mr. Fessenden, all your friends are one way. They want you to vote for the impeachment."

Fessenden looked up in the face of his friend and said: "John, that wasn't the way our grandmothers taught us, was it?"

The time came when this friend and all the others, were glad that the Senator voted as he thought was right. When at a later period he became a Judge on the Bench of the U.S. Court, and his friends warned him that if he gave a decision contrary to the interest or supposed interest of one of the parties at issue, he would give great offence, in fact by the decision fhich he had prepared to read. He simple suiled and said: "That has nothing to do with the case."

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There was a similar case when once people rushed in to see Mr. Lincoln and said: "Secretary Chase is going to the Ohio Convention. He is working against you with all his might."

Mr. Mincoln answered, "What of that; if Mr. Chase wants to go to the Ohio Convention let him go; and if the people want him for President I want him for President."

Certainly Wm. H. Taft has attained the same high standard of thinking. He has drunk at the same fountains of manliness as Abraham Lincoln.

Before our Civil War there was great and continuous opposition in the House and Senate to what we may call benevolent functions. It was against the exercise of such functions on the part of the general government. It was the old theory of the U.S. I have often wished that we had one word to represent us. Lately we have been getting to use one more and more, and that word is "America", still, after we became a nation we established schools for the freedmen, we set up government hospitals and asylums for the sick and the decrepit; and in the time of famine we made appropriations for the starving multitude, though they had been in arms against us; and I am glad to see that it is becoming a common thing for the national government to watch out for the health of the nation, to use every endeavor in all our positions to diminish disease. In every instance on record where Taft has had a decision to make I have yet to see a single case in which he did not decide according to his own convictions of what was right. The nobility of the man struck everybody when Taft was urged to put his friends in New York into the field to work for Taft delegates in that State to the Republican Convention. He said: "I do not approve of such an effort. Acit is desired let the delegates be instructed for Mr. Hughes."

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Our missionaries abroad, in fact all missionaries abroad, who have gone forth in the name of the Master to teach all nations have ed accomplish from year to year works befitting their profession. Mr. Taft commends them all. Their preliminary work was needed; he threw no cold water upon it. He cherished the embrace of Christian love and blew the coals into a flame. Brotherly love he felt in his heart, and brotherly love he has exercised. Call him by whatever name you please he carries out in practice the simple principles which our Lord and Saviour proclaimed during his marvelous life in Jud a.

I have another view. Trouble arose in Cuba. They had not learned, as the Japanese did and as General Grant once advised them to do, namely, to vote, and to learn how to vote by voting. People of Cuba did vote, but they could not abide by the results of their own election, and, as in so many other southern republics revolution began, and bloodshed on a large scale was winnent.

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That illustration of Taft's mission to Cuba and his relationship to President Roosevelt augura well for the future. Taft will carry out the policies of President Roosevelt because they are according to law, because they are right, because they are necessary to the perpetuation of our Government, but he will go beyond President Roosevelt. He will not only carry out the policies of reform but he will be very judicious in the execution. He will remember the Saviour's injunction that it isn't wise in many cases to pull up the tares lest he pull up the wheat with them; but he will start the future for the perpetuation of superstant for the policies of the former for the second to be set the second to be set the second to be set the second the

He will recommend such changes in the laws as will make them even more efficient than they are today in securing the right results; and he will give his mind to the work of revision of our tariff and see to it that it shall be so regulated as to protect our interest, give us a revenue without being liable to the charge of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

It will be a hard task for him and his coadjutors, but it will be well done; but you own in the beginning that Wm. J. Bryan is a Christian, a man of energy, a man of upright intentions - why will he not make a good President? I may be biased, but I have heard addresses from the which drove a the wedge between the rich and the poor, hetween the capitalists and the laborers, and I would be afraid that in undertaking his great schemes of reform, however much he might be restrained by statesmen of his way of thinking, that he would give us instead of

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"But," a Democratic friend says to me, "Mr. Cleveland did not do all that."

No, but the people were not satisfied with his administration of affairs, even though they greatly esteemed the man. He could not remedy the evils which he hoped to remedy; yet placing him before us as a man and a citizen we notice that in Mr. Bryan we have a very different character. Heaten we notice that in Mr. Bryan we have a very different visions, in his promises, and in his performances.

If the New York Central authorities had a good engineer to run the train from New York to Chicago, would it be wise for them to put a man in his place who had little or no experience as an engineer? They would never do that.

Here we have now a man of the highest character of long experience in public affairs, capable in every respect to execute all the functions of the Government as an Executive; large in body, large in mind, large in heart, an able thinker, an able speaker, and on the safe side of every public question now before the people. How unwise it would be for us to put him aside and try a new experiment with no other possible motive but a change of administration. It appears to me to be the very epitome of common sense for the Republicans of this country to elect Wm. Howard Taft in November. To the providency of the Muitter States.

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