SUPPLEMENT TO

BARRINGTON REVIEW.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3, 1910.

LABOR IS PROTECTED

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY LOOKS AFTER WAGE-EARNERS.

Passes Laws Requiring Installation of Safety Appliances in Mines and Other Dangerous Places.

The Republican party at the last session of Congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the working men and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject. Practically all classes of employes, especially those engaged in occupations more or less hazardous, are the beneficiaries of laws at which should operate to lighten the burdens which naturally fall upon the shoulders of man. The Republicans have recognized the necessity of reducing the dangers under which hundreds of thousands of miners work by creating the Bureau of Mines. This bill was passed for the purpose of establishing an efficient governmental instrument for investigation, examination and report to the world of the kind of safety appliances that will prevent the awful losses of life in the operation of mines, and especially of coal mines.

A second purpose of the bureau is to perform the same office in respect to the great industry of mining that the Department of Agriculture performs in respect to the farming interests of the country; that is, to experiment and investigate to determine the most effective methods of mining and the best means of avoiding the deplorable waste that now obtains in the present mining methods.

Defines Safety Appliances.

No more important legislation in the interest of human life has ever been enacted by Congress than the laws of the recent session giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission ample powers to define the needed safety appliances for the prevention of accidents to employes and passengers, and, after a hearing, to require railroads to install such appliances. Other legislation, with respect to the inspection of locomotive boilers and the removal of dangerous overhead obstructions, awaits the consideration of the next session of this Congress, and I hope that it may speedily be passed. The employers' liability act was perfected by needed amendment so as to enable injured employes more readily to recover just damages.

Compensation for Injury.

But in one sense the door forward compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate commerce railways, as risks in business to be fixed by speedy arbitration and to be guaranteed according to the extent of the injury and the earning capacity of the injured person. This is important, not only as affecting interstate commerce railways, but, if adopted, as furnishing a model to the country for a beneficial change in the legal relation between employe and employer. This reform would put an end to the vexatious and costly litigation between which an injured employe must go in order to recover damages—litigation which, on account of the poverty of the employe, frequently serves to defeat the ends of justice, and in other instances leads to exorbitant and unjust verdicts.

If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

PARTY CLEANSES ITSELF.

Voters Have Taken Control and Time for Action is Ripe.

It is now evident to every one that the Republican party has accomplished its own regeneration from within; that it has come squarely up against this question whether "the interests" of the nation shall control the party, and that this question has been settled unequivocally by the voters themselves. There is, therefore, no possible excuse or reason for any Republican to vote against his party. He votes against his best interest, against the interests of his neighbors, his children, even his future. He votes against a party which has declared itself emphatically for honesty and fairness in every branch of government and business, and when he votes against it he votes for a party which is as yet merely a collection of struggling personal aspirations, men without national plans, but with great private ambitions.

The party of Representatives, if it has a good Republican majority, will do more constructive legislative work than any House in the past decade. The time is ripe, the foundations have been laid, the people have given their orders in no uncertain tones, and the personnel of the House is higher than it has ever been. A vote for Republicanism this fall means more than a vote for a party or a candidate. It means, strictly and entirely, a vote for national progress.—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

REPUBLICAN STATE CANDIDATES

Edward E. Mitchell.

Edward E. Mitchell, candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Mitchell was born in Williamson County in 1858 and has always resided in Southern Illinois, except for 10 years when he was employed in the State Grain Inspection Office in Chicago. He went to Carbondale in 1892 and organized the First National Bank, being elected cashier, which position he holds at the present time. He is vice-president of the Carbondale Trust & Savings Bank, and for some time has been president of Group 19 of the Bankers' Association of Illinois. He was instrumental in organizing the Carbondale Mill & Elevator Company, and has been largely identified with the development of the Herrin coal field. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Chicago & Carterville Coal Company. Mr. Mitchell served one term as Mayor of Carbondale and has always taken an active part in Republican politics. He was three years principal of schools at Lovejoy, Illinois, and two years as principal of the Franklin school, Buffalo, N. Y. For seven years he was teacher in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1906. Mr. Blair was married to Miss Lillian Carlton, of Leroy, Ill. They have two children, one 19 and the other 7 years old.

William Lamont Abbott.

William Lamont Abbott, nominee for re-election as Trustee of the University of Illinois. Mr. Abbott was born February 14, 1861, near Morrison, Whiteside County, Illinois. He was graduated as a mechanical engineer from the University of Illinois in 1884. He obtained employment as a draftsman in Chicago until 1885, when he embarked in the electric lighting business under the firm name of Wonder & Abbott, the firm being one of the first to introduce electric lighting in Chicago. In 1888 the business was sold to the Chicago Edison Company. Mr. Abbott is now chief operating engineer of the Commonwealth Edison Company. He is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, manager of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, principal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and an honorary member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. He was married in 1887 to Miss Carrie Enwhistle, formerly of Jo Daviess County, Illinois. They have five children, of whom one son and daughter are now attending the University of Illinois. Mr. Abbott was elected University Trustee in 1904, and has served four terms as president of the Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Mary E. Busey.

Mrs. Mary E. Busey, of Urbana, nominee for re-election as Trustee of the University of Illinois. Mrs. Busey was born in Delphi, Ind., in June, 1854. Her father was A. H. Bowen, one of the earliest Indiana settlers and an influential Republican. Mrs. Busey was educated in the public schools of Delphi, later she attended school at Clifford, Ohio, and finished her education at Vassar College. She was married to General S. T. Busey, of Urbana, December 25, 1877. She has three children, her oldest daughter, Marrietta, being the wife of Professor G. A. Tawney, head of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Cincinnati. The other children are Bertha and Charles Bowen Busey. Practically her entire life has been devoted to educational work, for which she is splendidly equipped, having visited all parts of this country and the Old World, the result being a more comprehensive and broader view of her business. August 12, 1909, has managed the large property left by her husband.

Francis G. Blair.

Francis G Blair, nominee for re-election as Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Blair was born in Nashville, Washington County, Illinois, in 1864. His youth was spent on a farm near Mount Vernon, Jefferson County. He attended the country schools and Mount Vernon High School. He was graduated from the Illinois State Normal University and Swarthmore College with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and took one year of post-graduate work in the Buffalo School of Pedagogy. He taught two years in the country schools of Jefferson County, was principal for three years of the village schools at Malden, Bureau County; principal of the Pontiac Township High School for three years, and for six years was Superintendent of Schools of Livingston County. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1904 and has served four terms as president of the Board of Trustees.

Otis W. Hoff.

Otis W. Hoff, nominee for Trustee of the University of Illinois. Mr. Hoff was born in Gransee, Ill., in 1857. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He is president of the First National Bank of Decatur, owns and conducts the O. W. Hoff Implement Company and personally supervises extensive farming interests. He was recommended by the alumni of the University of Illinois for nomination as the representative of the 26 north and west counties.

CUMMINS IS LOYAL

IOWA SENATOR RE-EMPHASIZES HIS FEALTY TO PARTY.

Shows Why Republican Disagreements Should Be Adjusted by Republicans for National Benefit.

Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, dispersed all doubts of his loyalty to Republican principles in his speech before the Hamilton Club of Chicago. When he completed his address the Democratic claim that Cummins' thunder had been of assistance to them in this campaign looked small.

Explains Democratic Claim.

Senator Cummins said, in part:

"If the Democratic party was asking the voters of the United States for support for its candidates under the promise that it would revise the tariff and impose such duties upon imports as would measure the difference between the cost of producing them here and elsewhere, I can easily see how men who are dissatisfied with the Republican performance of last year might give some heed to its promises, but this is not the Democratic proposal. It does not intend to correct Republican mistakes. It intends, if given the power, to substitute a radically different principle. It declares that the duties which it will impose shall be levied for revenue only.

"I have long believed, and still believe, that a tariff imposed for the purpose of raising a revenue would usher in a reign of disaster so overwhelming that its appalling results cannot be exaggerated in speech. I would like to see many of the duties of the present law reduced, and I intend to labor earnestly for their reduction, but as between the present law and any law enacted under the Democratic theory I would rather see the mistakes of the Payne-Aldrich law perpetuated for years than to see the devastation of a Democratic act in progress for a single month.

"While issues will doubtless arise between members of a Republican majority as to the details of further legislation, the party, as a whole, will show itself in the future, as in the past, practical and patriotic in subordinating individual opinions in order to secure real progress. Hence it is important that, after Republican Congressional candidates have been duly and fairly chosen, all Republicans who believe in the party principles, as declared in its national platform of 1908, should give the candidates loyal and effective support.—President Taft.

Protection is at Stake.

"When the voters come presently to decide between the Republican and Democratic candidates they will not be passing upon the merits or demerits of our last revision, but they will be sitting in judgment upon the soundness of the protective system as compared with the revenue system. If we have made mistakes, and I grant that from any standpoint we have, Republicans alone can correct them. For the man who has heart wants to preserve fair and reasonable protection for the American wage-worker and the American producer; and who, therefore, wants duties so adjusted that they will measure the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, and who in his heart knows that the appalling results cannot be exaggerated in speech. I would like to see many of the duties of the present law reduced, and I intend to labor earnestly for their reduction, but as between the present law and any law enacted under the Democratic theory I would rather see the mistakes of the Payne-Aldrich law perpetuated for years than to see the devastation of a Democratic act in progress for a single month.

"The protest against excessive duties has been made; but we must not let the passion of disappointment strike a just principle because we may not be satisfied with its present application."

MENACES PROGRESS

DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS WOULD BE A REAL CALAMITY.

Party of Reaction Would Prevent Needed Legislation and Put Brake on Further Prosperity.

It is deemed important that the next House of Representatives should not only have a Republican majority because of the constructive legislation that would follow, but because a Democratic majority would mean not only the prevention of needed legislation, but would act as a menace to further progress and prosperity. On this point Representative Longworth slager said, in a speech, during the closing days of the session:

"Of the 25 Congresses of the last half century the Democratic party has had a majority in the House of Representatives in eight—the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-second and Fifty-third.

Were Do-Nothing Sessions.

"There is not on our statute books one single important, constructive, beneficial law as the product of seven of those eight Congresses. There is not in any Democratic text book a claim that during any of those Congresses any bill was framed and passed of benefit to the American people or that has stood the test of years and is of enough importance to even allude to. There were, however, one or two bills, such as the so-called Morrison and Mills tariff bills, that would have brought calamity and ruin had they been enacted into law. That is the record for seven out of eight of those Congresses. But our Democratic friends will say: 'We only had the House; we did not have the Senate and President to sustain us, and there was no use trying.' And that is a point I want to emphasize before I consider the one Congress when the Democratic party had the House, the Senate and the President.

If a tariff law has on the whole worked well, and if business has prospered under it and is prospering, it may be better to endure some inconveniences and inequalities for a time than by making changes to risk causing disturbance and perhaps paralysis in the industries and business of the country.—Ex-President Roosevelt.

DEFEAT

Common Opp[illegible] com[illegible]

No man re[illegible] by than Senat[illegible] sive element. His Chicago unhesitatingly man of its lib[illegible] element belie[illegible] ascendency of essential to t[illegible] the country. [illegible] of all Republi[illegible] buch they m[illegible] so as to ever[illegible] cratic supremac[illegible]

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GORE OPPOS[illegible]

Oklahoma Senat[illegible] Broderick sh[illegible]

United States [illegible] crat, of Oklahom[illegible] recently for a sh[illegible] cent. Commentin[illegible] the Senator said, [illegible]

"While I am n[illegible] note except in [illegible] cially, I should s[illegible] note in recognit[illegible] ator Broderick [illegible] O'Neil Browne [illegible] the case clear. [illegible] The skirts of [illegible] cleared of the c[illegible] them and the p[illegible] forces them upon [illegible] this time is only [illegible] for its final overt[illegible]

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Lest w[illegible]

In the Democrat[illegible] Lee O'Neil Brow[illegible] factor on the res[illegible] Browne was pelted [illegible] potters."—Jersey[illegible]

Browne

Let me write [illegible] and I care not [illegible] ments.—Lee O'Neil [illegible] burg Observer.