BRYAN'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Gov. Haskell Having Resigned, Will Not Discuss His Case, But His Election Should Protect Him From Condemnation-Two Platforms on Trusts - Purchase of Largest Rival by Steel Trust - Contributors to Fund For Gov. Hughes' Election - Willing to Compare His Record and Ideals With Mr. Taft's.

his knowledge of Gov. Haskell against the charges which have been brought against him, "until the charges can be examired in some court where partisanship does not bias," William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, on his way from Madison to this city. today gave out for publication his reply to President Roosevelt's recent letter. in response to his telegram on the subject. Mr. Bryan speaks of the election of Mr. Haskell as governor of Oklahoma, and says that "the constitution was adopted and Gov. Haskell was corporations than I do in opposing them?"

them?"

Mr. Bryan abruptly charges that Gov. Hughes, quoted by President Roosevelt as having riddled the Democratic trust remedy, was himself the beneficiary of the trusts, and cites the campaign contributions to the Hughes election fund two years ago. Among these are J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegle and Mr. Nelson Cromwell. Mr. Bryan says that, as the president quotes Gov. Hughes, he takes its for granted that Judge Taft has not expressed himself satisfactorily on the trust question.

The letter of Mr. Bryan follows

BRYAN'S REPLY.

BRYAN'S REPLY.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1908. Hon Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington

the United States, Washington D. C.
Dear Sir-While I have not received your letter and shall not until I reach home next week, I have read a copy of it in the press, and beg leave to submit the following reply:

Mr. Haskell having voluntarily resigned from the committee that he night be more free to prosecute those who have brought charges against him, I need not discuss the question of his

I need not discuss the question of his guilt or innocence further than to say that the public service which he has rendered and the vote of confidence which he has received from the people of his state ought to protect him from condemnation until the charges can be of his state ought to protect him from condemnation until the charges can be examined in some court where partisanship does not bias and where campaign exigencies do not compel prejudgment. I would not deem it necessary to address you further but for the fact that you seize upon the charges and attempt to make political capital out of it. You even charge that my connection with Mr. Haskell's selection as a member of the resolutions committee and as treasurer of the committeraises a question as to my sincerity as an opponent of trusts and monopolies. As an individual, and as the candidate of my in the insinuation. I have been in public life for 18 years, and I have been sufficiently conspleuous to make my conduct a matter of public interest. I have passed through two presidential campaigns in which party feeling ran high and epithet was exhausted. I have no hesitation in saying that you cannot find an act, a word or a thought of mine to justify your partisan charge.

HE KNOWS HASKELL.

I have never been informed of any charge that had been made against Mr. Haskell connecting him with the Standard Oil company or with any other trust. I had known him as a leader in the constitutional convention of Oklahoma and had known him as one Oklahoma and had known him as one of the men principally responsible for the excellent constitution which has since been adopted, and adopted by a majority of 100,000, much of which was furnished by the Republicans. I had known his election to the governorship of that great young state by a majority of some 30,000; I had known that the constitution was adopted and that Gov.

we demand for our children.

for six hours. So we do that.

full oven heat gets to the center.

30 minutes, at 400 degrees.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26.-Defending | Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft,

You say that it was a matter of com-mon notoriety that Mr. Haskell was connected with the Standard Oil com-pany. I have a right to assume that if pany. I have a right to assume that is so serious an objection had existed to Mr. Haskell's election and had been a matter of common notoriety in Ohio, as you say, Judge Tat would have felt it his conscientious duty to warn the people when he spoke in Oklahoma. If he did not have the knowledge, why can it be assumed that I had it? And if he had it have one you assume his

can it be assumed that I and it. And if he had it, how can you excuse his failure to communicate the information to the people of Oklahoma? If you feel it your patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he is only a member of the national organization, how much would Mr. Tatt have felt it his patriotic duty to decounce Mr. Haskell whon tle duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he was aspiring to be the chief execu-tive of a great state?

DID NOT KNOW OF SUIT.

I could have had no knowledge of I could have had no knowledge of the suit to which you refer when he was appointed chairman of the resolu-tions committee of the Democratic na-tional convention, because the suit was begun while he was at Denver, and, as a matter of fact. I did not know any-thing of the nature of the suit until after he was made treasurer of the naatter he was made treasurer of the national committee, and no fair-minded person can decide upon the merits of your charge without an examination of the provisions of the enabling act passed by a Republican Congress and the provisions of the license of franchise issued by the oil company by your administration.

chise issued by the oil company by your administration.

I need hardly refer to the newly found evidence upon which you lay so much stress, vlz.: The article in the Outlook of Sept, 5. My attention was never called to that article until I read the published copy of your letter, and, while I have great respect for the Outlook, and I suppose I have for the writer (although you do not give his name), I would hardly feel justified in deciding as promptly as you do, on an ex parte statement without investigation.

THE TWO PLATFORMS. You present an indictment against our platform declarations on the trust question, but you do not refer to all of the planks and do not deal justly with those to which you do refer. Our platform declares in favor of the "vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials." Your platform does not contain and such demand. Will you say that your platform is better they that your platform is better than ours in that respect Our platform demands that corporations beyond a certain size that corporations beyond a certain size be compelled to sell at the same price in all parts of the country, due allowance being made for the cost of transportation. Will you deny this is in the interest of the consumer and in the interest of the smaller competitors? We present a plan under which no corporation will be permitted to control more than one-half of the total product. It has been stated that the steel company, with your express consent, purchased one of its targest rivals and thus obtained control of more than 50 per cent of the total output. Will you insist that in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than I do in opposing stic corporations than 1 do in opposing stic corporations than I do in opposing them? You quote at length from a speech made by Gov. Hughes in which he ridiculed ove of our anti-trust remedies. Is this the same Gov. Hughes who was counted as one of the "allies" who endeavored to dereat Mr. Tart when, as you insisted, Mr. Taft represented the "reformers" of your party and his opponents the reaction-ary element?

HUGHES CAMPAIGN FUND.

Did not Gov. Hughes have the support of the New York delegation in the convention and is not New York the home of many Republicans most conspicuous on their connection with the law-defying corporations? You are certainly aware of the fact that in the statement filed by George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican state committee two years ago after Mr.

Yours and Ours

We supply to your children just as good food as

We know that the wheat should be steam-cooked

Each berry should then be flaked so thin that the

Then a fierce heat must be applied to break down

There are many ways where this work could be

Flaked wheat can be made, and is made, in one-

We could sell you the package for 10 cents in-

But we would not give half-cooked wheat to our

We know that starch, unless properly cooked, is

And we flavor it with pure maple syrup, so that

insoluble. The particles are not separated so the

digestive juices can get to them. So we spend 96

the food which is best for the child will be the food

hours to get a food that's all food, all digestible.

the granules of starch. So we toast the flakes, for

To make Mapl-Flake requires 96 hours.

stead of 15 cents, if we made those economies.

slighted, and the taste would not show it.

fourth of the time we spend on it.

This flavor is expensive, of course, for we

boil the pure maple syrup with the wheat when we cook it. But a child chooses food

largely by taste. It is wice, for all concerned,

to thus induce the child to eat the food it

Mapl-Plake is the only wheat food which entirely digests. Our long process does all that is necessary. We use it in our homes.

children, so we don't to yours.

And a Tablet MR. TAFT ANSWERS Common Sense

Do Away With Dyspepsia, Stom-ach Trouble and Make Meals a Pleasure.

When your stomach goes on a strike and mass meetings of indignation are held all over your body, then it is that you should sit up and take notice.

It is clearly and only a question of common sense—is this thing called Dyspepsia. Take awy, by abuse, over eating, excesses and high living, the things which the stomach needs and you have dyspepsia and indigestion; then other maladies follow these—this is common sense.

The stomach is willing enough but you won't let it do its work. You take away the materials which are so necessary for it to use.

Give back these materials and dyspepsia and indigestion fiee and the whole machinery of man begins slowly to move and do its work.

What the stomach needs is nerve force, fluids for its digestive glands, nourishment and power. All these necessities it takes from the blood. If dyspepsia gives nothing to the stomach. This is common sense also, pure simple and unalloyed.

dyspepsia gives nothing to the shood, the blood gives nothing to the stomach. This is common sense also, pure, simple and unalloyed.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are common sense pressed by high power into tablets. In these tablets are powerful essences which go into the stomach, di st food, stop gas making, prevent decaying of food, enrich the gastric juices, are absorbed by the blood and thus give it strength to furnish a better fluid for digesting the next meal Every physician knows what comprises these tablets; every druggist has the same knowledge also. They are natural common sense digesters which do the work for the stomach quickly and well. Every drug store carries them 50 cents per package. Send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Building Marshall, Mich.

Hughes' election it appears that the following contributions were made to the campaign fund: J. P. Morgan, \$20,-000; John D. Rockfeller, \$5,000; Andrew Carnegle, \$5,000; Charles M Schwab \$2,000; John W. Gates, \$2,000; W. E. Corey, \$2,000; W. Nelson Crom-well, \$1,000; W. F. Havemeyer, \$800; B. M. Duke, \$500. Several of these well, \$1,000; W. F. Havemeyer, \$800; B. M. Duke, \$500. Several of these men are known to be officially connected with the trusts. Would the fact that these gentlemen contributed to his campaign fund strengthen or weaken his testimony against the reasonableness of our anti-trust remedy? You cannot have falled to notice that Gov. Hughes in his speech assumed the role of the critic and not that of the constructive statesman. Any one possessing vivid magnation and that of the constructive statesman. Any one possessing vivid imagination and a pen can find objections to remedial measure rord Macaulay is quoted as saying that eloquent and learned men could be found to dispute the law of gravitation if there were any advantage to be gained by it. But when "known abuses" are to be cured, an ounce of remedy is worth a pound of faultfinding. faultfinding

QUOTES HUGHES NOT TAFT.

As you quote from Gov. Hughes, 1 As you quote from Gov. Hughes, I take it for granted that Mr. Taft has not yet expressed himself in a satisfactory manner on the subject, for you would naturally prefer to quoty from the presidential candidate wher-

from the presidential candidate wherever possible.
You say: "Let us repeat that no law-defying corporation has any other reason to fear from you save what it will suffer in the general paralysis of business," etc. Referring to the last part of the sentence first, I might question your ability to act as an expert as to panic preventives, since you now have one on your hands, but as to your charges that no law-defying corporation has reason to fear the direct effect of the anti-trust remedies which I favor, permit me to suggest that your testimony on this subject is not conclusive You are a witness, to be sure, but your interest in the result of the election must be taken into consideration in weighing your testimony There is better evidence. The trust magnates know their own interests, and they are supporting Judge Taft. Not one of the trust magnates helped to secure my is better evidence. The trust magnates know their own interests, and they are supporting Judge Taft. Not one of the trust magnates helped to secure my nomination, while it is a matter of "common notoriety" that they were conspicuous in the Republican convention, and it is equally a matter of "common notoriety" that they are supporting your party in this campaign. If you will name a single official connected with "a law-defying corporation," monopoly or trust, who has declared or will declare that he is supporting me, I will publicly warn him that I will enforce against him the present criminal law and will enforce against him also the laws demanded in the Democratic platform as soon as these laws can be enacted

CORPORATION CONTRIBUTIONS. But there is another fact which raised a presumption in favor of our party and against your party. I referred to it in my former letter to you, but you inadvertently overlooked it in your reply, and the members of your cabinet, alled in for consultation, evidently did not notice it. I stated that we had not knowingly received a dollar from any official connected with a corporation known as a drust, and that any money so received would be returned as soon as we received knowledge of the fact. I now remind you that your convention deliberately rejected, by a yote of 9 to 1, the plank favoring publicity as to campaign contributions. Mr. Taft has repudiated the action of the convention and rebuked the mombers of the convention by declaring himself in favor of a publicity law, but he fayors publicity after election, while we favor publicity after election, while we favor publicity before the election. Whill do you regard as the better plan—to let the people know before the election what influences are at work, or to let them know after the election? But there is another fact which raised

at work, or to let them know after the election?

Are you willing to say that any public interest was served in 1904 by concealing until after the elections the contributions made to the Republican campaign committe by Mr Harriman and those collected from others? Are you willing to say that the publication before the election of the contributions then made would have no effect on the election? As I have said, we shall publish the names of contributors above \$100 Will you ask your nathonal committee to publish before the election the contributions above \$100? Or, if you regard this as too small a sum, the contributions above \$1,000 Or, if this is also too small, the contributions above \$1,000? If not, what reason can you give to the public for not doing so?

I insist that our willingness to let the public konw the source from which we receive contributions raises a presumption in our favor that must be overcome before you can ask the people to accept your statement that the law-defying corporations have more to fear from Republican success than from a Democratic victory.

PRESIDENTIAL DUTY.

PRESIDENTIAL DUTY.

PRESIDENTIAL DUTY.

In conclusion, you say that you ask support for Mr. Taft 'because he stands for the moral uplift of the nation; because his deeds have made good his words, and because the policies to which he is committed are of immeasurable consequence alike to the honor and the interests of the whole American people." I dare to compare my efforts for the moral uplift of the nation with his efforts; my deeds with his deeds, and the policies to which I am committed with the policies to which he is committed, and, more than that, if I may assume that he will follow in your footsteps, I dare to compare my ideal of the presidency with his. I do not regard it as proper for the president to use his prestige, his influence or his patronage to aid one member of his

SENATOR FORAKER

Justifies Recommendation of Mr. Doyle for a Judgeship in Northern Ohio.

TAFT PAYS FOR PRIVATE CAR.

Charges Senator Does Not Give Facts As They Are in Regard to Visit to Middle Bass Club.

Minneapolis, Sept. 26 .- Judge Taft today made answer to the criticism of himself by Senator Foraker, He had recommended Judge Doyle, a private individual, for appointment as judge because of Doyle's great professional attainments and high character. Ir doing so he explained to the president that Doyle had acted as attorney for the Standard Oil company and other corporations

The president had chosen to appoint The president had chosen to appoint Judge Taylor instead. As to Mr. Foraker, Mr. Taft commented that he "argues that this is a jurisdiction for him, while a senator of the United States, in accepting professional employment from the Standard Oil company and in making what was in effect a newspaper partnership with the Standard Oil company to control an organ of public opinion."

As to the secand charge of Mr. For-aker that Judge Taft rode to Middle Bass in the private carr of Mr. Lewis, and on the yacht Commodore Richard-son of the alleged glass trust, Mr. Taft declared that he used a private car, which he paid for, and that the boat he rode on was that provided by the Middle Bass club, whose guest he was at the time.

JUDGE TAFT'S STATEMENT.

JUDGE TAFT'S STATEMENT.

The statement of Mr. Taft follows:
First—Senator Foraker says in his
statement that I recommended Judge
Doyle for a United States judgeship
in northern Ohio and the president acquiesced in the recommendation, when
he knew that he was attorney for the
Standard Oil company, and argues
that this is a justification for him
while a senator of the United States
in accepting professional employment
from the Standard Oil company and
making what was in effect a newspaper
partnership with the Standard Oil
company to control an-organ of public oplinion. Judge Doyle held no public office and numbered the Standard
Oil company as among a number of
clients. I told the president that Judge
Doyle was a man of character and
a lawyer or great ability and events. Doyle was a man of character and a lawyer or great ability and experience, and would make a good judge, but explained what his corporate personal connection had been, and the president, as between Doyle and Tayler also an able was preferred Tayler also an able was preferred Tayler, also an able man, preferred Tay-ler and appointed him, not, as I recol-lect it, for any reason discreditable to Doyle, but because Doyle's very many corporate professional associations would make him less acceptable to the public and interfere with his usefulness as a judge. Second—Senator Foralter refers to

Second—Senator Forager refers to my alleged receipt of favors from C. T. Lewis, partner of Judge Doyle, and Mr. Richardson, whom he denominates as a magnate in the glass trust, as parallel with, and in a measure justifying his relations to the Standard Oil company already described. If the facts were exactly as he gives them I would be content to submit the justice of the parallel to the American people without comment, but the facts are not as he describes them. I visited Middle Bass as the guest of the Middle Bass club, as Presidents Harrisor, McKinley and Cleveland had done. U.M. Kelfer invited me as the spokesman of the club. Mr. Lewis was president and carried out the will of the club in and Cleveland had done. Cen. Kelfor invited me as the spokesman of the club. Mr. Lewis was president and carried out the will of the club in making the arrangements. I did not travel on Mr. Lewis' car. He tendered it, but I declined it. I hired a special car from Hot Springs to Toledo from the Pullman company for \$50 a day and paid them for 18 fares to the Ohlo river and 22 fares to Toledo at the regular tariff for a special car, together with fares for berths. Mr. Lewis and I spoke from his platform at stations because his car was end car, but I had my own car and used it and paid for it. The Middle Bass club advised me that it would see to my ferriage from Toledo to Middle Biss and secured for the purpose a power boat of Mr. Richardson's, who was a member of the Middle Bass club. I did not know Mr. Richardson, or what his business was when I went aboard his business was was aboar

party as against another who aspires to office, and I regard it as a violation of the obligation that the president owes to the whole people to use an office that belongs to the whole people as a party asset for the advancement of a personal friend and a political protege. Believing that the president should not be tempted to use that power for his own advantage—and it is equally repugnant to the spirit of our institutions that he should use it for any one else's advantage—I tried to secure an amendment to the Constitution limiting the president to a single term, and I have announced through three campaigns that if elected I would not be a candidate for renomination. I believe the occupant of so high an office, with such enormous power at his command, should be absolutely free to devote himself unselfishly to his country's welfare, and I am sanguine enough to beshould be absolutely free to the shimself unselfishly to his country's welfare, and I am sanguine enough to believe that if entrusted with power I would be able to make my administration so successful that the members of my party could, without interference from me, select the one most worthy to carry on the work begun by me—so successful that the administration would sp-ak for itself, and that it would not be necessary for me to defend it in bulletins or pronunclamentos. I think I could in this way give to the members of the opposite party, as well as the members of my own party, a "square deal."

square deal." Very truly yours, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

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To Our **FRIENDS**

We desire to anounce that the glass and paint department of Morrison, Merrill & Co., at No. 28 South Main St., has been incorporated as the Salt Lake Glass and Paint Co., with Harry Shepherd as general manager.

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Whitney's History of Utah at Half Price.

The Descret News takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured the sole rights to the HISTORY OF UTAH, by Orson F. Whitney, originally published by the George Q. Cannon & Sons Co.

This work, which was begun in 1890, and printed in three large volumes (the fourth volume issued being biographical, and not a part of the direct history of Utah), is one of the largest and most exhaustive histories ever compiled of any western state. The three volumes bring the history of the state from the foundation down to the year 1890, at the time of the issuance of the manifesto, and includes the history of the Church from its organization in New York. The first ten chapters are devoted to this subject.

In the three volumes are included 235 full page steel plates, mostly portraits of leading figures in the history of the State, originally obtained at a cost of many thousand dollars. The volumes each contain approximately 800 pages, a total of 2,351 pages in the three. The binding is quarto size, full morocco with gilt edges, no other style of binding being issued.

The three volumes were originally sold at \$30.00, and several thousand sets were placed throughout the state at that figure. The "News" having obtained the unsold copies of the edition, will place them on the market at the coming October Conference and sell to the first comers at half the original price, or \$15.00 for the three volumes. No single volumes will be sold. Without doubt many libraries throughout the country will avail themselves of this rare opportunity, and Utah people who desire to add this work to their libraries are urged to call at the Deseret News book store and inspect the work during Confer-

The low price at which this rare work is offered will undoubtedly exhaust the edition in a short time. The work will then be our of PRINT, so that every book-lover should avail himself of this last

The original subscribers, who already have the first three volumes of the History of Utah are entitled to the fourth volume (containing individual biographies) free, by addressing George Q. Cannon & Sons

The "News" has no interest in the fourth volume, the work being complete as above stated, in the three volumes, now offered at \$15.00.

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