



HERMAN S. SEARLE
Nominated for Congress by
Democratic Convention

In a speech at Redman's Hall, October 20, Herman S. Searle, candidate for Congress against Hon. J. Breck Perkins, touched heavily on the tariff question. He said regarding the tariff on leather:

"When brought into this country, green hides are subject to a duty on hides that are tanned here and exported again, the government refunds the amount of that duty.

"Americans buying green hides in South America bring them to their tanneries in this country, tan them and then to get the duty tax refunded, ship them to Europe. Europe sells her leather cheaper than we do, by the amount of our duty on hides. This results in European workmen being employed in making up American owned and American tanned leather. Where is the protection to our workmen? Where does the tariff protect our labor?"

"Foreign countries get their leather at a less price than we do. Hence, foreign labor is able to make many shoes that ought to be made in this country. If the tariff were taken off, we would then be exporting shoes, instead of leather.

"Removal of the tariff will benefit those in the laboring classes, for it will benefit us all in the shoes we wear, and leather goods we use. This tariff makes shoes cost from 30 cents upward more per pair. Why should this extra burden be placed on the people? Just to enrich the beef packers?"

"Judge Taft in his speech at Wilmington, Del. is quoted as saying: 'Our business prosperity depends upon a restoration of confidence among those who invest capital.' If he means the people who manipulate our finances, and control the money market in the United States, I say, yes, we need a world of confidence to believe they are working for national prosperity or anything else, except to take from the people unfairly and under the cover of law, all the money they can get. If not, I take issue with Mr. Taft, on this vital question.

"Permanent prosperity can come only with an expansion of the currency. We must have more money in circulation. With plenty of circulating medium confidence will be restored as a natural result, and not as a matter of grace of the money powers.

"Under our present complicated business system all but a small percentage of the business is done on credit, and credit rests on confidence. Confidence that a certain man will pay when he gets it. Destroy that confidence and the whole business comes tumbling about your ears like a house built of playing cards when you knock out a prop. That destruction of confidence brings the panic. It is itself the panic.

"And what happens in a panic? There is a great scramble for money. For cash. People refuse to do business unless they can have cash, and because there isn't cash, the business isn't done. It falls off. There isn't money enough in the United States to do the country's business. And what business do we do? The manufacturers produced fifteen billion dollars' worth of goods for the year ending June, 1907, the farm products were over seven billions, the mineral products over two billions and the live stock bringing the total above one hundred and twenty-five billions. To say nothing of other lines of investment. All that business was done on a small cash basis, with a big credit prop. It is all right as long as the prop stays, but when someone comes along and leans too hard against that credit prop it slips, and the whole structure comes down. The only permanent preventative is plain money circulation, an expanded currency."

"What we want is good laws. It doesn't make any difference what party makes them. The difficulty with the Republican party is that it fails to give us what we need, seeming to be married to the trusts. It has proved a false prophet. Its full career has disappeared. The

panic struck us, and struck us hard and everywhere we see the effects. Some there are lacking the necessities of life, and want, and poverty are staring thousands in the face. It is not a pleasing picture, but it is a fact. It is not right, but it is the result of the trust-sheltering, monopoly fostering policy of the Republican party. The remedy is a new currency. A law of October 31, 1907, at 10 o'clock on the morning of November 3.



GEORGE L. MEADE.
Republican, Nominated for State Senator in the Forty-fifth District.

Mr. Meade was born at Clyde in 1869 and spent his early years on a farm in Wayne County. After graduating from the Clyde High School, he entered the University of Lebanon, Ohio. He taught school for one year and then came to Rochester to engage in the practice of law, entering into a partnership and forming the firm of Webster, Meade, Strauss & Raines, with offices in the Ellwanger and Barry building.

Mr. Meade was elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1903 and during his first year was assigned to the chairmanship of the law committee. He held that chairmanship during his entire service in the board. In 1905, he was made a building commissioner, representing the second district, and was made chairman of that commission.

Last year Mr. Meade was advanced to the Assembly. His activity resulted in the passage of several bills, signed by the governor, among them the following:

No. 111—An act to amend the charter of the city of Rochester relative to street improvements. This was a law designed to correct the abuses which had existed in paving contracts in Rochester, and its beneficial effects have been felt this year.

No. 513—An act to amend the primary election law. This bill was designed to simplify in a measure the election law, and to make some amendments which became necessary when Rochester slipped into the rank of cities of the first class.

No. 571—An act to amend the forest, fish and game laws, relative to taking and sale of Monacan, ring-necked and English pheasants in the counties of Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Ontario and Livingston. This law allows the taking of three male pheasants during the season, on Thursdays and Saturdays in the month of October.

No. 583—An act to amend the charter of the city of Rochester. This bill amended the charter in relation to the tax penalties and reduced the penalty on delinquent taxes, and gives to the taxpayers two months more time in which to pay their taxes before they go into the hands of collectors and have the additional 5 per cent added.

No. 616—An act to amend the tax law relative to the description of special franchises. This law was designed to allow the taxation of certain railroad crossings throughout the state.

No. 1241—An act to amend the law relative to the compensation of the treasurer of Monroe County. This bill was designed to fix the salary of the treasurer of Monroe County at an absolute figure, and provide that all receipts that should come to the county treasurer from any source whatever, or through any clerk in his office, should belong to the county of Monroe.

No. 1296—An act to amend the law providing for sewer systems outside of incorporated villages and cities. This amendment was drawn to correct defects in the former law. Although he did not introduce the bill, Mr. Meade was obliged to stand sponsor for the optometry bill. Assemblyman West, of Yates County, in whom the bill belonged, was obliged to leave Albany, and Mr. Meade took up the burden, obtaining its final passage. The bill has met with the approval of optometrists all over the state.

Mr. Meade also introduced a bill providing for enlargement of the barge canal west of Rochester and obtain more water for the Genesee river.

In the Republican city convention, October 10, 1907, Mr. Meade introduced resolutions regarding water storage which were adopted by a unanimous vote. These declared that the dam in the Genesee, and the additional water supply thereby developed, should "be retained by the people of the state of New York for the benefit of the Genesee valley, the country of Monroe, and the city of Rochester," the purpose of the resolution being to condemn the project of the Genesee River company which is trying to secure a monopoly of the development and sale of power.

Through Mr. Meade's efforts and persistence an appropriation of \$25,000 was made for this cause.



JAMES BRECK PERKINS
Republican, Renominated for Representative in Congress for the Thirty-second District

Mr. Perkins is a man of sound business and economic ideas, a skilled lawyer and efficient legislator. He has proved his worth in Washington for the past eight years and should be returned by an increased majority this time.

Mr. Perkins is an advocate of tariff revision. He has said as much frequently and renewed the stand in his speech of acceptance before the nominating convention. His attitude on the tariff is especially favorable. He is an insistent worker for the best possible rates with Canada, much of whose trade with this country comes and goes from the port of Charlotte. He favors improvement and expansion of the port, so that Rochester may enjoy increased commerce through this source. Mr. Perkins was a strong supporter of the bill to indemnify the Catholic Church in the Philippine Islands for church property taken at the time of the Spanish American War. His ability has been recognized in Washington, where he enjoys a high standing among the leading legislators of the lower house and is esteemed by members of the upper house and of the national administration.



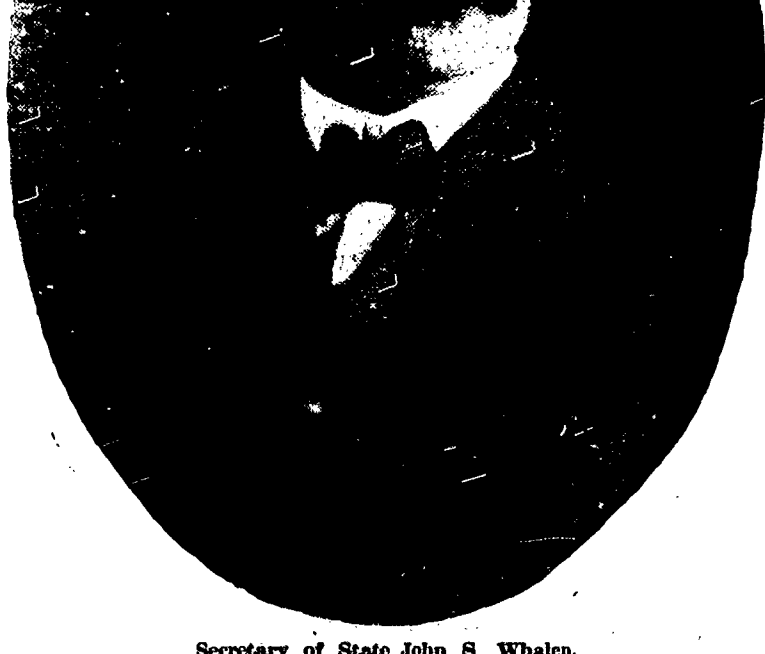
THOMAS B. DUNN.
Republican Candidate for State Treasurer.

Probably no Rochesterian ever nominated for state or national office possesses a wider acquaintance than Thomas B. Dunn who has been named by the Republicans as their candidate for State Treasurer.

Politicians found this out when Mr. Dunn was named for the Senate two years ago. To their surprise, the man who had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to make "Sen Sen" known the world over was more famous than most politicians, far better known than some governors. Men knew him, women were acquainted, children ran on his staff and school teachers had found it impossible to keep their young charges from chewing the gum made by the new Senator.

Men who eschew politics know and love "Tom" Dunn. His modest worth, his unobtrusive charity and kindly help to those down on their luck, have made him a host of friends and they were all anxious for him as Senator. Their number will be swelled now that his candidacy is not circumscribed by Monroe County's confines but is for a state office.

His name is well known with Mr. Dunn on boards of directors of banks, trust companies and other corporations in Rochester and elsewhere. He is a man of high ideals, a man of high character, a man of high ability. His estimate of the man is to the effect that he is one of the shrewdest, most successful business men in the country. This is made evident when it is known that he has made his "Sen Sen" and other products of the character sold in every country on the face of the globe. Moreover, it is an involuntary pleasure to read day by day he controls his own business and the trust has not been able either



HON. F. M. JONES,
Nominee for County Treasurer

There are few men in Monroe County more highly esteemed or possessed of a larger personal friendship with the rank of their acquaintance and activities, irrespective of party affiliation than Frank M. Jones of Webster. Republican Nominee for County Treasurer. The nomination of Mr. Jones to the office of County Treasurer is not only a distinct recognition of his personal qualities and business ability, but it certifies to his standing and influence in the community of the Republican party whose principles he has steadfastly supported. The secret of Mr. Jones' success and political strength is an open book to those who are able to understand and appreciate the qualities that make up the elements of success in life. His uniform courtesy and fairness toward those of opposing political faith, have established for him many personal friends among men whose political beliefs differ from his own.

Mr. Jones was born at Union Hill, N. Y. in 1842 and with the exception of three years has been making his home in Webster. In 1886 he was elected Supervisor and was four times re-elected, to that office serving five consecutive terms. In the fall of 1890 he was nominated and elected Assemblyman from the first district of Monroe County, which office he held three terms being re-elected in 1892 and again in 1894. Mr. Jones' forte as a legislator is the responsibilities of public office and we confidently predict that Monroe County, regardless of political faith, will register for him a vote which will erase the line between Republicans and Democrats and which will be a true expression of the esteem in which Mr. Jones is held by the voters of this county.



WILLIS K. GILLETTE
Republican Nominated for Sheriff

Willis K. Gillette was born in Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., April 25, 1866. His father, Rev. Charles Gillette, a Presbyterian clergyman, held pastorates in New York city, Fort Covington, Franklin county (fourteen years), Mannsville (four years) and Red Creek (three years) and in 1877 moved to Rochester, where he died December 9, 1887, aged 74. Willis K. received his rudimentary education in No. 3 and 15 schools of this city and was graduated from the Rochester Free academy in 1884. After filling a position as reporter on the Post Express for a short time he began the study of law in the office of Sullivan & Morris and finished with Hon. Alfred Ely and was graduated from the law department of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1891. He was admitted to the bar of this state at Rochester in October of the same year and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in the offices of Hon. Alfred Ely. He has been active in politics since 1893 to 1899 he represented the Third ward in the board of education. In 1902 he represented his ward in the Board of Supervisors and in 1903 was elected clerk of the Board of Supervisors, which office he has since filled.



CYRUS W. PHILLIPS.
Republican Candidate for Member of Assembly, Fourth Assembly District

Comprising the Town of Greece, and the First Ward, Second Ward, Third Ward, Fifth Ward, Ninth Ward, Tenth Ward, Fourteenth Ward, First and Second Election Districts of Fifteenth Ward, and Fifth Election District of Twentieth Ward.

Mr. Phillips is a local attorney, association with Eugene J. Dwyer, in the Ellwanger & Barry building. He was born in Rochester in 1870, but was absent from the city for several years returning about eight years ago. He read law in the office of Irving G. Vann, now Judge of Court of Appeals. He is a member of the Minnesota and New York State bars. For several years he practiced law in St. Paul, and while living there helped to organize the St. Paul Roosevelt club. This was the pioneer Roosevelt club of the country, organized while Mr. Roosevelt was governor of New York State. It became the leading club of the Northwest and participated in the campaign of 1900, at which time Mr. Phillips was a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Phillips has never held political office, but has always been interested in public questions. For some years he was interested in an effort to obtain the adoption of a statute in this state protecting employees and for the prevention of railroad accidents. He wrote several articles and appeared before legislative committees in favor of a bill embodying his ideas, with the result that the bill introduced by Senator Barnes was adopted by the New York State Legislature and signed by Governor Hughes in 1906. The principal of this statute was approved by President Roosevelt and at his request a similar statute was passed by Congress. This legislation has been adopted by the Republican party as a part of its national platform.

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