There he must be met and fought, there the Republicans must contest every inch of the ground, not in the easy and complacent expectation of an assured victory, but with unremitting vigilance as of an army that feels itself in danger.

It would be inexcusable folly to underrate Mr. BRYAN's strength. He cannot be disposed of offhand by picturing him forth as a charlatan, a playactor, a demagogue appealing to popular passion and prejudice. All that has been said about him before, and it did not estop six millions and a half people from voting for him. He has strength, His almost unquestionable strength. uncontested dominance in the Democratic Party proves it. He has a hold upon the confidence, upon the affections, even, of an immense number of people in the West and Northwest, and the weariness and distrust of him that have been manifested in the East and in the South constitute a most unsafe warrant for predicting his certain defeat after a walkover Republican campaign.

His real weakness and incapacity as a statesman must be made known to the voters, the shallowness and the peril of his principles, the crudity of the public policies he evolves with such facility, and the disasters far more terrible than the evils to be cured which would ensue upon the application of his remedies must be brought into the view of the people and made plain to their understanding. To Democrats of the old-time faith he and his principles are no more acceptable now than in 1896 and in 1900, when they refused him His principles are not their votes. Democracy. He incessantly demands an increase of the powers of the Federal Government, a policy that would end in the extremest form of centralization, and to that tendency the Democratic Party has always stood opposed. It is in those States where the tide of Roosevelt enthusiasm has risen highest, it is among the Republicans in those States that the work must be done which will assure the defeat of BRYAN.

TAFT OR BRYAN?

Will the American people have the Roosevelt policies continued and ad-

ministered by Mr. TAFT or by Mr. BRYAN? That is the real question bofore them for decision. It is a difference of men, not of platforms. The platforms differ, that may be admitted at once. They differ visibly in detail; it would be easy to show that they differ in substance. But both alike embody the Roosevelt policies. They are set forth at Denver as Oklahoma understands and would apply them; at , Chicago they are presented in phrases carefully fashioned to win Western approval, while giving the least possible offense to Eastern sentiment. But upon the Chicago platform Mr. BRYAN would have been rejected by the country twelve years ago even without free silver. The radicalism of Mr. ROOSEVELT would have alarmed the people then. Now we have grown accustomed to it; we are no longer afraid of that part of it which is sound, reforming, and remedial. A great part of the people and all the larger business interests, even those that are altogether law-abiding, would dread a continuance of radicalism with Mr. ROOSEVELT as President. They would be appalled at the possibilities of radicalism with Mr. BRYAN as President. It would be for them a veritable reign of terror. The Administration of Mr. **ROOSEVELT'S** policies by Mr. TAFT would give them no such cause of alarm.

The difference, then, is between the candidates. They are equally well known to the country, the tried and the untried, Mr. TAFT schooled and ripened by large experience, Mr. BRYAN altogether inexperienced in administrative duty; Mr. TAFT wise, judicial, steadied by great responsibilities borne with unfailing credit, Mr. BRYAN unstable, flighty, fertile in extemporized principles and justified to the approbation of the people neither by achievement, nor by sagacity. We know that public policies, the old and the new alike, will be executed by Mr. TAFT reasonably, with calmness, with sanity. He is less impulsive than Mr. ROOSEVELT, not given to disturbing utterance, averse to spectac-We know ular and ill-judged display. nothing of the kind about Mr. BRYAN, for he has not been tried. We do know that his mind is unsteady, his princi-The country has twice ples unsafe. rejected him for that reason. If he at all believes what he says, what he continually preaches to his followers. what he causes to be written in his platforms, his election to the Presidency with the power and the intent to apply his doctrines to the administration of public affairs would be an immeasurable calamity. We may fully trust Mr. TAFT to enforce the laws, to punish the transgressions of corporations and of individuals. All those policies of Mr. ROOSEVELT that have yielded beneficial fruit will most certainly be continued by him, but with less of tumult and disturbance. Mr. BRYAN would deserve and receive the execration of his worshippers and would end his public career abjectly if he did not go much further than Mr. Roose-VELT has gone in the paths of radicalism, in chastising the corporations and Federal meddling with business. The difference between the two candidates is so marked and distinct, so unmistakably clear, and it is a difference so vital to the public welfare that ·the rejection of Mr. TAFT and the election of Mr. BRYAN would be an appalling evidence of popular delusion. Nevertheless, it must not for one moment be assumed that the people will clearly see their true interest and render the only wise decision. Under the incessant agitations of Mr. ROOSEVELT sublic opinion has been rolled and muddled until from its disturbed depths all sorts of strange things have come to the surface. Years would hardly clarify it, and it cannot be expected to become less turbid in a campaign in which Mr. BRYAN is at work. He openly appeals to the Republican supporters of Mr. ROOSEVELT's radical policies. He will make a tremendous campaign in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho. There he will seek to break through the Republican lines.

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