dictate that Labor's vote split badly for the Democrats. Indiana elected Thomas R. Marshall Governor, but went for Taft; Ohio chose Judson Harmon but voted against Bryan.

Yet the campaign Bryan made was wonderfully effective, and so gallant and clean that when defeated even his opponents felt and expressed sympathy and admiration for him, and the support he had received was almost equal to a victory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Electoral Vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republicans</td>
<td>7,270,000</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democrat</td>
<td>6,400,100</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist</td>
<td>420,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prohibition</td>
<td>125,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People's</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Taft's majority over all was 479,000, over Bryan 1,270,000. But Bryan's vote exceeded by more than that Parker's vote of four years before. He had apparently brought back more than a million into the Democratic fold. In a dignified statement made after the election he announced that he would not again be a candidate.

There was a Presidency in the making all during Taft's administration. A new leader of Democracy was emerging, Woodrow Wilson.

CHAPTER XXIX

TAFT—THE 1912 CONVENTION—WILSON

1908-1913


The Democratic Party at different times had been pronounced as dead as slavery, as dead as free trade, as dead as free silver. After the 1908 defeat numerous obituaries of the party appeared in Republican publications and were pronounced in Republican speeches. The political coroners were many and positive.

Taft's platform had promised tariff revision to correct some inequalities. The Payne bill, of the Sixty-first Congress, amended by the Senate in 1897 and become the Payne-Aldrich bill, was the most thoroughgoing and highest tariff measure ever enacted by Congress. Taft, after censuring many features of it, characterizing the wool schedule as "indefensible," signed it. Later he called it the "best tariff bill ever passed."

The Democrats controlling the House in the Sixty-second Congress, with the aid of La Follette and other insurgents in the Senate, passed the Underwood-La Follette tariff bills, reducing the duties on woolen and cotton goods and establishing the "Farmers' Free List," all of which Taft vetoed. There had been many alliances between Tariff Democrats and Republicans; this was the first combination between Democrats and Tariff-Reform Republicans. The Democratic House passed the wool and steel bills over the veto, but the Senate would not.

Another policy of the Taft administration had a great political effect. This was the handling by Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, of our public lands. His predecessor, under Roosevelt, James A. Garfield, Jr., had withdrawn from entry 1,500,000 acres conserving water power sites; Ballinger restored 1,200,000 of these.
The Story of the Democratic Party
The fight is on! The party is in the full swing of the campaign. The
readers are informed of the latest developments. The election is near, and
the future of the country is at stake. The candidates are working hard,
visiting every corner of the state, meeting the voters, and making
their case. The media is filled with coverage of the campaign, with
polls and analysis on every aspect of the election. The stakes are high,
and the outcome could determine the course of the country for years to
come.

The story of the Democratic Party is one of resilience and
reconciliation. From its founding, the party has faced challenges
and overcome them with strength and determination. The
Democratic Party represents the values of equality, justice, and
progress, and the party is committed to advancing those values in
the years ahead.

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today and take action for a
brighter future.