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"LEST WE FORGET!"

Thirty-three Notable Achievements of the Roosevelt Administration.

1. Extension of forest reserve.
2. National irrigation act.
3. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water power sites.
4. Hepburn rate act.
5. Employers' liability act.
6. Safety appliance act.
7. Regulation of railroad employees' hours of labor.
8. Establishment of department of commerce and labor.
9. Pure food and drugs act.
10. Federal meat inspection.
11. Inspection of packing houses.
12. Navy nearly doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency.
13. Battleship fleet sent around the world.
14. State militia brought into co-ordination with army.
15. Canal zone acquired and work of excavation pushed with increased energy.
16. Development of civil self government in insular possessions.
17. Second intervention in Cuba. Cuba restored to the Cubans.
18. Finances of Santo Domingo straightened out.
19. Alaska boundary dispute settled.
20. Reorganization of the consular service.
21. Settlement of the coal strike of 1902.
22. The government upheld in Northern Securities decision.
23. Conviction of postoffice grafters and public land thieves.
24. Directed investigation of the sugar trust custom frauds and the resultant prosecutions.
25. Directed prosecution of railroads and other corporations for violation of Sherman anti-trust law (the Harriman, tobacco and Standard Oil suits).
26. Keeping the door of China open to American commerce.
27. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war by the treaty of Portsmouth.
28. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific coast prejudice against Japanese immigration.
29. Negotiating twenty-four treaties of general arbitration.
30. Reduction of the interest bearing debt by more than $90,000,000.
31. Paving the way for tariff revision.
32. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources.
33. Inauguration of movement for improvement of conditions of country life.

POLICIES RECOMMENDED BY MR. ROOSEVELT:

1. Reform of the financial system.
2. Inheritance tax.
3. Income tax.
4. Passage of a new employers' liability act to meet objections raised by the supreme court.
5. Parcels post.
6. Revision of the Sherman anti-trust act.
7. Legislation to prevent overcapitalization, stock watering, etc., of common carriers.
8. Legislation compelling incorporation under federal laws of corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

"PASSING THE WORD ALONG."

Taft's Texas Manager Shows How Patronage Club Is Wielded.

MACGREGOR'S ADVERTISEMENT

It Warns Against an Expression of Independent Preference and Bids For Support of Taft, With Federal Patronage as the Alluring Bait.

Four years ago Congressman William B. McKinley of Illinois was managing the campaign of Joseph G. Cannon, then speaker of the house of representatives at Washington, for the Republican presidential nomination. Mr. McKinley was exerting himself at that time to the extent of his ability to prevent the nomination of Mr. Taft.

The Great Patronage Dispenser.

When he was appointed director of the national Taft bureau in Washington and placed at the head of the campaign for the renomination of Mr. Taft this year, he expressed the opinion to some of his friends that it would be a very much easier job than he had had in 1908, for the reason that all he would have to do now would be to "pass the word along." Mr. McKinley meant, of course, that it was only necessary to convey the information authoritatively to the thousands of federal officeholders throughout the country and especially in the southern states that the president desired to be renominated and that it was the wish of the great patronage dispenser that all the federal officeholders should cooperate in forcing the election of Taft delegates to the Chicago convention.

A concrete illustration of the method of "passing the word along" used by the Taft managers was furnished recently by Mr. H. F. MacGregor, the Taft manager in Texas. The Republican state committee of Texas is composed of men not one of whom holds a federal office. Colonel Cecil Lyon, the state chairman and also the Republican national committeeman from Texas, recognizing the unavailability of Mr. Taft as a candidate for the presidency this year, because of the great revolt of Republican voters against him, sent out a circular letter to Republicans of Texas asking for expressions of their individual preference for their presidential candidate.

A Threat and a Promise.

Mr. Lyon having been at the head of the Republican organization in Texas for several years, his recommendations had naturally had great weight in the selection of appointees to the numerous federal offices in Texas. The Taft managers affected to see in Colonel Lyon's circular an attempt to control the action of the federal officeholders in Texas with regard to the election of the delegates from that state to the Republican national convention. Thereupon Mr. MacGregor published his advertisement widely in papers that circulate throughout the Lone Star State.

This advertisement is both a threat and a promise. It brutally warns all persons concerned that they express an independent preference at their peril and at the same time it brazenly dangles the bribe of federal patronage for Taft support. Nothing like it has ever occurred in the history of American politics.

"Has Now No Influence."

This is a full copy of Mr. MacGregor's advertisement:

"To the Republican Federal Officeholders In Texas:

"The state chairman has notified you officially to send him money to defeat President Taft, under whom you hold a commission, and to file your allegiance to him within ten days. This is to notify you that the state chairman has now no influence in Washington and will not have if re-elected after President Taft's triumphant re-election.

"In some other southern states where complaint was made and where conditions were similar to those in Texas, the president had the Republicans of the state meet in conference and select a committee to make recommendations as to patronage, and you can rest assured that loyal Taft Republicans cannot be slaughtered by the state chairman.

"The recommendation of Taft Republicans will control the Texas situation in the matter of patronage and not the recommendations of those engaged in discrediting one of the best presidents the country has ever had and who are by their disloyalty endangering Republican success nationally.

"H. F. MACGREGOR,
"Taft Texas Campaign Manager."

ROOSEVELT THE REAL LEADER

Kansas Progressives See In Him the Hope of the Common Man In This Struggle.

The action of a small minority of the state central committee of Kansas in adopting a snap call for a state convention and refusing the demand of the progressive Republican voters of the state for an opportunity to express their preference as to the presidential candidate of their party through a primary, resulted in the prompt formation of a progressive Republican Roosevelt organization for the whole state. This organization was perfected at Topeka and adopted a platform which lucidly expresses the principle for which the Roosevelt progressives are fighting throughout the country. That platform is worthy of the careful consideration of Republican voters in every state. It says:

"We believe that Colonel Roosevelt stands for the constructive progressive policies of the country. We believe that his policies have given a new life to our party and new patriotic impulse to our country and a new hope to the common people. Our party had its birth in such an impulse given to it by the leaders who brought the party into being and who guided it to its high destiny. The torch of liberty that Lincoln bore Roosevelt holds today. He is the hope of the common man in his struggle for political independence as a means to economic freedom.

"The fight for these great things finds in Colonel Roosevelt an intrepid leader. We believe that under his leadership we can turn the tide of distrust and defeat which has been running so strongly against our party during the three years last passed.

"We congratulate our brother progressives in North Dakota upon their splendid fight and magnificent victory, though it was under the banner of another leader it was in the common cause. We point to the vote of that primary as justification of the need to rescue the party from the tyranny of a minority as exemplified by the success in other states of patronage politics under the convention system.

"We demand that our party be put upon a representative basis as it is in North Dakota. We believe that the percentage of progressive sentiment indicated by the North Dakota primary is found all over the nation and that it calls for a change of leadership in our party. We believe that the first duty of a party is to represent the people; that self government is the first end of a republic, and therefore we pledge ourselves to work in our counties for the direct vote at the primaries which shall set forth the preference of the people upon the presidency and shall indicate so far as possible the choice of the people of delegates to the Chicago convention from the several congressional districts."

CATCHING UP WITH ROOSEVELT

Taft Trying to Have Supreme Court Decision Recalled.

CHIEF JUSTICE IS WITH HIM.

Rotary Mimeograph Case Gives Special Point to the Colonel's Columbus Speech—Administration Wants Congress to Overthrow Court's Action.

On Feb. 21 Colonel Roosevelt delivered before the constitutional convention of Ohio an oration on "A Charter of Democracy," in which he denounced the doctrine of the infallibility of the courts as a grave danger menacing American institutions and advocated a simplified method for the recall of court decisions by the people. At once he was assailed by the representatives of big business and of monopoly as an advocate of virtual anarchy and a living threat against the safety of property.

Of course at the time he was speaking more particularly of state courts, but in less than three weeks, on March 11, to be exact, the supreme court of the United States handed down a decision, coupled with the dissent of three members, including that of the chief justice, vindicating Colonel Roosevelt's attitude in every particular. The supreme court caught up with Roosevelt. And the severe comments drawn upon himself from the advocates of special privileges ought now in all justice to be passed on to the supreme court and especially to Chief Justice White, for if ever a human being voiced a demand for the recall of a decision of the courts Chief Justice White did so in his dissenting opinion.

The case was that of Sidney Henry, et al. vs. the A. B. Dick company. The Dick company owned the patent on a rotary mimeograph. It sold one of the machines to Miss Christina B. Skou of New York, under a stipulation that the ink, stencil paper and other supplies used with the invention must be bought from the Dick company. The Henry company sold Miss Skou ink for the mimeograph that was not Dick ink, and the Dick company sued the Henry company and Miss Skou for infringement of the patent on the mimeograph. On March 11, with only seven members of the United States supreme court sitting, four of them, constituting a majority, decided the case and held that when the Henry company sold the non Dick ink to Miss Skou and she used it, this constituted an infringement of the patent.

In a dissenting opinion, in which he was joined by Justices Hughes and Lamar, Chief Justice White denounced this extraordinary opinion in the most biting language. Stating that the patent did not cover the ink in any way, he demanded that the legislative department of the government amend the law so as to make it impossible for the precedent established by the decision to be maintained.

"Under this decision it is now the law," declared the chief justice, "that * * * the patentee has the power by contract to extend his patent rights so as to bring within the claims of his patent things which are not embraced therein, thus virtually legislating by causing the patent laws to cover subjects to which they could not reach, the result being to multiply monopolies at the will of an interested party."

The decision caused a laugh of derision throughout the national capital. The advocates of the doctrine of the infallibility of the courts were overcome with chagrin, while the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt inquired with sarcastic emphasis whether the people at the polls, so frequently denounced as a "mob" by the advocates of special privilege, could ever do anything worse.

In the meantime the attorney general and other administration opponents of Colonel Roosevelt fluttered about in flabbergasted haste to find some speedy way to recall the opinion, for if sustained this opinion will take the life out of some of the most spectacular trust busting suits the administration has in its incubator. The attorney general notified the defeated litigants that if they were game to try to secure a rehearing of the case before a full bench of the supreme court the administration would be glad to lend all the assistance of which the department of justice was capable. At the same time the attorney general commenced the preparation of a bill for the amendment of the patent law with the intention of setting congress loose at the supreme court. Other steps for the recall of the decision were inaugurated by the commissioner of patents, who also began work on a bill to be handed to congress.

Apparently every legislator in congress wanted a copy of the decision, some for the purpose of enjoying themselves and others to study it in the search for a way to recall it.

This is the second piece of sensational legislation perpetrated by the United States supreme court within a few months, but this later instance could not better serve as an indorsement of Colonel Roosevelt's plea for the recall of court decisions if it had been made to order for that purpose.

The supreme court has indeed caught up with Colonel Roosevelt.

TAFT'S RECORD AGAINST TRUSTS

Sherman Law Enforced Without Fear or Favor.

EXCELS HIS PREDECESSORS.

Both In Civil and Criminal Prosecution Taft Administration Breaks All Records—Legal Accomplishments of Five Presidents Compared.

TAFT'S ANTI-TRUST RECORD.

Under the last five administrations prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law have been brought as follows:

	Civil suits.	Criminal suits.	Total.
Under Harrison (three years)....	4	3	7
Under Cleveland (four years).....	5	2	7
Under McKinley (four and one-years).....	Three bills in equity.		
Under Roosevelt (seven and one-half years).....	18	25	44*
Under Taft (two years and eleven months)..	22	40	62

*One property seizure.

The ratio of prosecutions, allowing for length of time in office, of the Taft administration as compared with the records of its four immediate predecessors is approximately as follows:

Taft over Harrison..... 9 to 1
Taft over Cleveland..... 12 to 1
Taft over McKinley..... 30 to 1
Taft over Roosevelt..... 4 to 1

President Taft's administration has broken all records for prosecutions brought and won under the Sherman anti-trust law. Without fear or favor it has brought to the bar of justice corporations and persons engaging in illegal combinations in restraint of trade, the ultimate purpose of each combination being to create a monopoly and to raise the prices on its products. In two years and eleven months of his administration President Taft has caused to be brought four more civil suits and fifteen more criminal prosecutions than Mr. Roosevelt brought in the seven and one-half years of his administration.

Until Mr. Taft became the president the administration of Mr. Roosevelt held the record in both particulars. Thus has President Taft, who was Mr. Roosevelt's right arm during his last administration, kept his pledge to the American people to uphold and maintain the policies of his predecessor in punishing the criminals and undesirable element in the big business of the country.

In the Republican national platform of 1908 reference was made to the prosecution of evil trusts and monopolies as one of the great accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration, and the platform declared that the Sherman anti-trust law had been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless executive. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft pledged himself to the enforcement of this law and has kept his promise.

Problems Confronting Taft.

Stripped of controversy as to the exact meaning of certain language of the Sherman anti-trust act, the questions that had to be determined by those in administrative authority and those who judicially determine their acts were, first, how effective the law was to reach the great aggregations of formerly competitive producers and dealers, individual and corporate, who, through intercorporate stockholding mergers, consolidations and otherwise, had acquired so great a control over a particular line of industry as to enable them to dominate it and to exclude or admit competition as they might choose upon their own terms.

Secondly, to determine whether that construction of the law was correct which had been given to it by some of the judges of the circuit court in New York in the tobacco case and in the opinions of some of the justices of the supreme court in other cases to the effect that any combination which in any respect operated to restrain to any degree a pre-existing competition in interstate commerce was necessarily condemned by law.

In the three years of the Taft administration all of the sixteen cases left pending by the previous administration have been disposed of except two, which have been argued and submitted to the supreme court of the United States and are now awaiting decision. Of the remaining cases the Standard Oil case was argued early during the present administration and, after an appeal, decided entirely in favor of the government. The same was also true of the tobacco cases, with the ultimate result of the disintegration of that big trust into fourteen separate and distinct corporations. This, it is believed, will effectively prevent a continuance of the monopolistic conditions complained of.

Taft Anti-trust Record.

During the Taft administration up to February, 1912, twenty-two civil suits have been brought and forty criminal indictments found under the Sherman law, making in all sixty-two proceedings. As a result there were fifteen indictments, and eleven of these involved eighty or more defendants. Eight out of twelve defendants were convicted on one indictment after trial by jury and their conviction confirmed by the court of appeals, and thirteen criminal prosecutions are pending.

A brief review of the cases brought under the anti-trust law during the administration demonstrates clearly its value to the American people in their protection of that equality of opportunity which is declared by the platform of the Republican party to be the right of every citizen.

Reference to a few of the anti-trust cases brought by the Taft administration gives an excellent idea of the hardships some of these illegal combinations entail upon consumers. In the prosecution of a case against a number of individuals who attempted to corner all the free cotton remaining of the crop of 1903 it resulted in a raise in the price of that commodity to the spinners, prevented some from making any purchases and was therefore restraining interstate commerce.

In like manner the government took cognizance of the pooling in the wire industry, with the result that nine indictments were found in New York against eighty-three persons engaged in that business. It was an illegal restraint of trade, and when the court proceedings had been finished the various defendants were fined in amounts averaging $1,000 each, with the exception of the supervisor of the pool, who was fined $45,000.

One of the most outrageous cases of combination in restraint of trade and a notable violation of the Sherman law was that of the hand blown window glass industry. Practically all of the manufacturers (eighty-three in number) formed a company which controlled the entire output of hand blown glass. As a result the price was advanced 100 per cent within less than a year. The indictment of the men responsible, the imposition of fines and the restoration of the business upon its former lines were followed by a substantial reduction in the price of hand blown glass.

The federal government is prosecuting suits against the beef trust and the lumber trust with every promise of victory.

No Brass Band.

Brass bands and megaphones have not been needed to herald the accomplishments of the administration of President Taft. All of the great achievements for which the president is directly responsible have been accomplished quietly and without the slightest semblance of noise or bluster. The voters of the country displayed their faith in President Taft and his policies in 1908, and they are prepared to renominate and re-elect him.

Promise and Performance

What the Republican Platform of 1908 Pledged.

And What President Taft and His Party Have Performed.

PROMISE.	PERFORMANCE.
Tariff revision along protective lines, with a maximum and minimum provision.	Payne bill, reduction downward, tariff board, maximum and minimum, veto of bills which violated principle of protection.
Free interchange of products with Philippines.	Embodied in Payne tariff act.
Development of permanent currency system.	Report of currency commission submitted and pending.
Establishment of postal savings banks.	Postal banks in operation. Millions already deposited.
To increase power of government to control trusts and secure greater publicity of corporation methods.	Federal incorporation act recommended, anti-trust law strictly enforced, corporation excise tax, providing for publicity imposed by Payne tariff act.
National supervision of railroad stocks and bond issues.	Stocks and bonds commission created, exhaustive report on subject submitted.
Enactment of employers' liability law and other laws further advancing interests of American workingmen.	Employers' act submitted, law limiting hours of employment enforced, compulsory compensation act pending, bureau of mines established.
To define authority of courts with regard to writ of injunction and uphold integrity of courts.	Measure based on president's recommendation pending, Arizona recall provision vetoed.
Extension of rural free delivery.	Rural free delivery extended.
More federal aid in agricultural experiments.	Operations of agricultural department vastly enlarged.
Enforcement of fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the constitution.	Strictly enforced. Sixteenth adopted by congress, submitting income tax amendment to the states.
Conservation of natural resources and improvement of waterways.	Bond issue for irrigation projects, "pork barrel" method of river and harbor appropriations abolished, comprehensive conservation policy adopted.
To maintain and promote American army and navy.	Army reorganized, maneuvers that gave it mobility, two battleship program submitted.
Expansion of foreign commerce.	China opened to American finance, increased commerce with all the world.
Liberal pensions for war veterans.	Pension roll liberally maintained.
Protection of American citizens abroad.	Russian treaty abrogated because of discrimination against American citizens.
Obedience to and maintenance of civil service laws.	Laws obeyed to the letter and enforced, extensions put in effect and others recommended.
Greater efficiency in public health agencies.	Bureau of health recommended, pure food laws enforced.
Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.	New Mexico and Arizona admitted.
Extension of principle of arbitration.	Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, ratified with amendments.
Citizenship for Porto Ricans.	Measure pending.

Deserves Another Term.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, who is well known in many different sections of the country on account of his active interest in waterway improvements, in discussing the administration of President Taft has this to say:

"President Taft ought to be renominated and elected because he stands for stability. He should be nominated because it has been generally conceded by Republicans since the first day he entered the office that the same treatment would be accorded him with respect to a second term that is usually accorded to Republican presidents who have done well. There is no good party excuse for not nominating him. He should be elected because, while not a political president in the sense that he has played politics to the satisfaction of all elements of his party, he has in fact been a broad gauge president, conservative in all matters affecting the dignity of the office and the obligations assumed by him to sustain and uphold the constitution and the laws of this country."

Taft's Efforts For Peace.

Honesty of intention, stability of purpose and a firm faith in the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley are some of the characteristics of President Taft. Familiar with the horrors of war, as well as the enormous expense that it always entails, independent of the vast expenditures required to keep a great nation upon a constant war footing, the president has persistently sought to promote a worldwide peace of nations by international agreement. Any failure of accomplishment in furthering this worthy cause cannot be charged to the president.

DELEGATES FOR TAFT.

On Saturday, March 23, 1912, the number of delegates elected to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:

Alabama	20
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	22
Indiana	4
Iowa	8
Michigan	4
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	14
Virginia	24
Total	143
Necessary for choice	539

LET PEOPLE RULE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

Opposes President's Attitude on Popular Government.

PEOPLE'S VOICE MUST PREVAIL

Cheered For Speech In Opening Active Campaign For Nomination—Quotes Taft as Opposed to the Majority. Stands Squarely on His Columbus (O.) Address.

The salient passages in Colonel Roosevelt's forceful campaign speech, delivered in Carnegie hall, New York, Wednesday evening, are given below:

The great fundamental issue now before the Republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is, Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not. I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe that the majority of the plain people of the United States will, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or body of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe again that the American people are as a whole capable of self control and of learning by their mistakes. Our opponents pay lip loyalty to this doctrine, but they show their real beliefs by the way in which they champion every device to make the nominal rule of the people a sham.

I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tryanny of the minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers and our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention.

Not For Recall Everywhere.

My opponents charge that two things in my program are wrong because they intrude into the sanctuary of the judiciary. The first is the recall of judges and the second the review by the people of judicial decisions on certain constitutional questions. I have said again and again that I do not advocate the recall of judges in all states and in all communities. The integrity of our judges, from Marshall to White and Holmes—and to Cullen and many others in our own state—is a fine page of American history. But—I say it soberly—democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has corruptly found sanctuary there, and this is exactly what has happened in some of the states where the recall of the judges is a living issue. Is it not equally plain that the question whether a given social policy is for the public good is not of a judicial nature, but should be settled by the legislature or in the final instance by the people themselves?

The president of the United States, Mr. Taft, devoted most of a recent speech to criticism of this proposition. He says that it "is utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being * * * in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny." (By this he, of course, means the tyranny of the majority—that is, the tyranny of the American people as a whole.) He also says that my proposal (which, as he rightly sees, is merely a proposal to give the people a real instead of only a nominal chance to construe and amend a state constitution with reasonable rapidity) would make such amendment and interpretation "depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities," and that "it lays the ax at the foot of the tree of well ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate."

This criticism is really less a criticism of my proposal than a criticism of all popular government. It is wholly unfounded, unless it is founded on the belief that the people are fundamentally untrustworthy. This is the question that I propose to submit to the people. How can the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion be better and more exactly ascertained than by a vote of the people? The people must know better than the court what their own morality and their own opinion is. I ask that you, here, you and others like you, you the people, be given the chance to state your own views of justice and public morality and not sit meekly by and have your views announced for you by well meaning adherents of outworn philosophies, who exalt the pedantry of formulas above the vital needs of human life.

Mr. Taft's position is the position that has been held from the beginning of our government, although not always so openly held, by a large num-

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