

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, Ohio, Address.

The salient passages in Colonel Roosevelt's forceful campaign speech, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, Wednesday evening, is 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 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 in the United States will, do, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any similar class or body of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe again that the American people as a whole, are 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 tyranny 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.

an 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 some of his proposals. 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 meant 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 it, is merely a proposal to give the people a real instead of only a nominal chance to construe and amend state legislation with reasonable rapidity) would make such amendment and interpretation "depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determinations of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities," and that "it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees of life, liberty and prosperity without remedy, to the fiftieth impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate."

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 number of reputable and honorable men who down at the bottom distrust popular government and when they must accept it, accept it with reluctance and hedge around it with every species of restriction and check and balance so as to make the power of the people as limited and ineffective as possible. Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a republican part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government for a few of the people. I am not speaking critically nor do I mean to be unkind, for I believe that many honorable and well meaning men of high character take this view and have taken it from the time of the formation of the nation. Essentially this view is that the constitution is a strait jacket to be used for the control of an unruly patient—the people. Now I hold that this view is not only false, but mischievous, that our constitutions are instruments designed to secure justice by securing the deliberate but effective expression of the popular will, that the checks and balances are valuable as far and only so far as they accomplish that deliberation and that it is a warped and unworthy and improper construction of our form of government to see in it only a means of thwarting the popular will and of preventing justice. Mr. Taft says that "every class" should have a "voice" in the government. That seems to me a very serious misconception of the American political situation. The real trouble with us is that some classes have had too much voice. One of the most important of all the lessons to be taught and to be learned is that a man should vote not as a representative of a class, but merely as a good citizen, whose prime interests are the same as those of all other good citizens.

Mr. Taft's "Disbelief in the People." Mr. Taft again and again in quotations I have given and elsewhere in this speech expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls. In one sentence he says that the proposition gives "powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate and prepares the way for the positive exercise of the grossest tyranny." Elsewhere he speaks of the "feverish uncertainty" and "unstable determination of laws" by temporary and changing majorities, and again he says that the system I propose, "would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim," which would destroy "all possible consistency" in constitutional interpretation. I should much like to know the exact distinction that is to be made between what Mr. Taft calls "the fiftieth impulse of a temporary majority" when applied to a question such as that I raise and any other question. Remember that under my proposal to review a rule of decision by popular vote, amending or construing to that extent the constitution could certainly take at least two years from the time of the election of the legislature which passed the act. Now, only four months elapse between the nomination and the election of a man as president to fill for four years the most important office in the land. In one of Mr. Taft's speeches he speaks of "the voice of the people as coming next to the voice of God." Apparently, then, the decision of the people about the presidency, after four more years of deliberation, is to be treated as "next to the voice of God," but if after two years of sober thought they decide that women and children shall be protected in industry, or men protected from excessive hours of labor under unhygienic conditions, or wage workers compensated when they lose life or limb in the service of others, then their decision forthwith becomes a "whim" and feverish "and unstable" and an exercise of the "grossest tyranny" and the "laying of the axe at the foot of the tree of freedom."

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into laws that men of wealth control legislation. Remember, I am not discussing the recall of judges—although I wish it distinctly understood that the recall is a mere piece of machinery to take the place of the unworkable impeachment which Mr. Taft in effect defends and that if the days of Maynard ever came back again in the state of New York I should favor it. I have no wish to come to it, but our opponents when they object to all efforts to secure real justice from the courts are strengthening the hands of those who demand the recall. In a great many states there has been for many years a real recall of judges as regards appointments, promotions, re-appointments and re-elections. And this recall was through the turn of a thumbscrew at the end of a long distance rod in the hands of great interests. I believe that a just judge would feel far safer in the hands of the people than in the hands of those interests. My remedy is not the result of a library study of constitutional law, but of actual and long continued experience in the use of governmental power to redress social and industrial evils. Again and again earnest workers for social justice have said to me that the most serious obstacles that they have encountered during the many years that they have been trying to save American women and children from destruction in American industry have been the courts. That is the judgment of almost all the social workers I know and of dozens of parish priests and clergymen and of every executive and legislator who has been seriously attempting to use the government as an agency for social and industrial betterment. What is the result of this system of judicial nullification? It was accurately stated by the court of appeals, New York, in the employers' liability case, where it was calmly and judicially declared that the people under our republican government are less free to correct the evils that oppress them than are the people of the monarchies of Europe. To any man with vision, to any man with broad and real social sympathies, to any man who believes with all his heart in this great democratic principle of ours, such a condition is intolerable. It is not government by the people, but mere sham government in which the will of the people is constantly defeated. It is out of this experience that my remedy has come, and let it be tried in this field.

When as the result of years of education and debate a majority of the people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer and have chosen a legislature, a legislature pledged to embody that remedy in law, and the law has been finally passed and approved, I regard it as monstrous that a bench of judges shall then say to the people: "You must begin all over again. First, amend your constitution (which will take four years); second, secure the passage of a new law (which will take two years more); third, carry that new law over its weary course of litigation, which will take no human being knows how long; fourth, submit the whole matter over again to the very same judges who have rendered the decision to which you object. Then, if your patience holds out and you finally prevail, the will of the majority of the people may have its way." Such a system is not popular government, but a mere mockery of popular government. The decisions of which we complain are, as a rule, based upon the con-

FLOWER THIEVES ARE ACTIVE IN HILL SECTION

Many of the residents of the city are complaining that flowers are being stolen from their yards. One man who recently beautified his yard, and prided himself upon having the handsomest hyacinths in the city, discovered Monday morning that all his blossoms were missing. The street in front of his home was recently improved and he had decided not to erect another fence in front of his home. He says, however, he will have to build one in order to protect his flowers.

CANEMAH CEMETERY IS GIVEN GOOD CLEANING

In accordance with a proclamation issued a few days ago by the Canemah Progressive Club designating Sunday as the day to clean the cemetery at that place, early that day many persons were on hand with rakes and hoes to do the necessary work, and by evening the cemetery presented a much different appearance than on Saturday. Many pioneers are buried in this place and grass and weeds had grown so that the graves of many were not visible.

Hotel Arrivals

The following are registered at the Electric Hotel: A. Lowry, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Doffit, J. L. Ashton and wife Canby; M. A. Miller, Lebanon; Robert Snodgrass, Molalla; D. Jones, Oregon City; C. T. Lomas, Oregon City; A. Hoffin, H. H. McDonald, Robert Wyrick, H. D. Knight, W. J. Rothland and wife, A. Deford, C. E. Baty, F. Shank, Gus Nelson, Carl Palmer, H. E. Noble and son, Portland, H. H. MacDonald, D. V. Meaghn, Portland, J. W. Duncan.

Watch the automobile contest. The Morning Enterprise is the best breakfast food you can have.

ELKS ARRANGE FOR BIG BALL APRIL 12

One of the big social events of the season will be the grand ball by the Order of Elks April 12 when many of the Portland lodge will be in attendance. A car for Portland will leave here at the close of the dance. The music will be furnished by Fox's orchestra of seven pieces. The hall is to be elaborately decorated with Elks' colors, purple and white. Henry O'Malley, who has the reputation of being an artistic decorator, has been placed at the head of the decorating committee. The other committees are as follows:

General Committee—Henry O'Malley, chairman, Harry Draper, M. D. Latourette.
Floor—T. P. Randall, E. C. Warren, of Oak Grove, W. B. Stokes, Harry Young, Jerry Beattie, W. B. Howell, Harry Moody, John Bond, of Milwaukie, J. W. Barr, of Estacada.
Reception—Dr. Clyde Mount, B. T. McMain, W. H. Howell, J. E. Hedges, Dr. M. C. Strickland, George C. Brownell, W. H. Bair, of Canby; Charles W. Risley, of Milwaukie; Frank Busch, Sr.

Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, coffee and sandwiches will be served in the dining room, and C. W. Evans will be in charge. Punch will be served at a prettily decorated punch booth.

W. C. T. U. TO MEET
The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Oregon City will hold its meeting at the Presbyterian church this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Plan Your Vacation Now

to the
East—Seashore or Mountains
The
Southern Pacific

Will place on sale low round trip tickets to all the principal cities of the East, going or returning through California or via Portland with going limit 15 days. Final return limit Oct. 31st.

Sale Dates

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| April, 25, 26, 27 | July, 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16 |
| May, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 29 | 20, 22, 23, 26, 29, 30, 31 |
| June 1 6 7 8 13 14 15 17 18 19 20 21 24 25 27 28 29 | August 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 12 15 16 22 23 29 30 31 |
| | Sept. 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 30 |

Imperial Council Mystic Shrine, Los Angeles, April 30 to May 4th
Newport—Yaquina Bay

Offers Many advantages for a seashore outing. Low fares from all points in Oregon, reasonable hotel rates, outdoor amusements and all the delights of the seashore.

The New P. R. & N. Beaches

Tillamook, Garibaldi (Bayocean), Tillamook, Garibaldi (Bayocean), Lake Lytle, Ocean Lake Park, Twin Rocks, Tillamook Beach and Bay City will open a new field for a summer outing. Low round trip fares from all points in Oregon.

Call on our nearest Agent for full information, as to East Bound Excursion fares, routes, stop-overs, etc., or write to
JOHN M. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.
Portland, Oregon
Eat California Raisins. Raisin Day April 30th.

STOP! LOOK! Listen?

Working for the other fellow and Get Busy for Yourself

What can be won with a little work a fine prize every 10 days

To what people are saying and you will see how popular you are THEN GET IN AND WIN

Yours for the asking



Don't it look good to you

To stimulate interest in the voting and to give each one a chance to profit by their work we will give a prize every ten days. These prizes will not affect the final count in any way as all votes will count on

THE GRAND AUTOMOBILE

These prizes will be given to the one that hands in the largest number of votes very ten days.

The Fourth Special Prize for the best 10 days showing will be an order on some local merchant. This order is good for anything in his store worth up to \$15.00 or can be applied on a larger account. This order had ought to be worth every effort you can put forth.