

Mr. Chamberlain places the cost of conducting the Department of State Printing at a cost of \$136,000 for the past four years—an average expense to the taxpayers of the state of nearly \$35,000 per annum. The appropriation for public printing for 1897-98 was \$60,000, and the deficiency amounted to \$228 78. Of this amount there was paid for binding \$768 22 and for paper \$4383 77; printing expert, \$708. There was appropriated for printing for 1899-1900 the sum of \$60,000; of this amount \$7978 11 was paid for binding and \$5668 for paper. Since 1899 bids have been received from all binders in the state and contracts awarded to the lowest bidder. Bids are also received for furnishing paper and contract awarded to the lowest bidder. The Legislature of 1901 appropriated for public printing \$50,000, of which sum there has been expended for all purposes, up to April 1, 1902, less than \$33,000. In addition to the appropriation for public printing, there are appropriations made for printing uniform series of school record books and blanks, election blanks and supplies and Supreme Court reports. There was received from the sale of laws and Supreme Court reports during the years 1899 and 1900, \$3228 88. The Legislative Assembly of 1901 passed an act reducing the number of copies of the general laws to be printed from 2000 copies to 1500 copies, and the House and Senate Journals from 900 copies to 240 copies; also the number of reports of the various state institutions and officers, and discontinuing the printing of reports for agricultural societies, thereby materially decreasing the amount of printing. Full particulars as to printing are set out in the report of the Secretary of State to the last Legislative Assembly, at pages 58-62.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Republican party in its platform has declared in favor of the proposed amendment to the constitution of this state, providing for the initiative and referendum. This is a signal instance of the progressiveness of the Republican party. The Populist party very earnestly advocated this principle. The Republican party has recognized the justice of the claim, and, true to its history of ever being ready to take a step in advance, when that step is in the interest of the people or tends to perfect the form of popular government, the Republican party has declared in favor of this principle. Two Republican Legislatures adopted the resolution providing for submitting this amendment to the people. It will doubtless be adopted, I should be, in my judgment, for it is right. In view of the position of the Republican party in relation to the initiative and referendum, I feel justified in saying to every man who is a member of the Populist party, "You are under obligation to support the Republican party in this year, 1902, for it is only through the Republican party that this great reform and advanced step was made possible."

TRUSTS.

Mr. Chamberlain charges in his speech that the Republican party has fostered the trusts. He does not point out a single instance where the Republican party has favored trusts excepting that in a general way he charges that the Republican protective tariff builds up and fosters trusts. He says that the Republican party has adopted no legislative measures to do away with the trusts. Now, let us see how correct he is in this statement.

In the first place, it is not true, in my judgment, that the protective tariff has contributed one particle to building up of trusts. One of the greatest trusts that we have is the Standard Oil Trust, and you all know that there is no tariff on petroleum. I am opposed to the trusts. I believe they should be prohibited. The Republican party has declared against them, and it may be that a reduction of tariff should be made on some articles that are in trusts, but I do not believe for a single moment that the removal of duty on any article controlled by the trusts will destroy the trust. It will take more than tariff legislation to accomplish that. And this brings us to the proposition of Mr. Chamberlain that the Republican party has done nothing to legislate against trusts. Let us see. As early as 1890 the Republican party enacted what is known as the Sherman anti-trust law. The Democrats were in power thereafter, having both Congress and the Presidency,