

RELIGIOUS FAITH OF PRESIDENT TAFT

REV. DR. JOHN WESLEY HILL'S
SERMON IS ELOQUENT ANALYSIS
OF TAFT'S CHARACTER.

FAITH IN GOD AND CHRIST

Praises the Sunday School as an Institution of Greatest Importance
and Shows His Sympathy for All
Forms of Religious Belief.

Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, president of the International Peace Forum of New York city, recently preached to a large audience at All Souls' church, Chicago, a sermon on "The Religion of President Taft."

Dr. Hill began by paying a high tribute to the United States as a Christian nation, and said that it was a striking testimony to the religious character of the American people that they have always insisted upon the elevation of devout, conscientious, godly men to the highest office within their gift. He asserted that President Taft met these requirements, stating that the president had gone farther to conserve the cause of Christianity in its home and foreign propaganda, no less than in the application of its principles in social and civil justice, than any of his illustrious predecessors.

"Born of godly parents," said Dr. Hill, "and reared in an atmosphere saturated with the Puritan spirit, his character and career rest upon that religious basis which has developed his sense of personal accountability to God, love of truth and justice, sensitiveness to the feelings of others, reverence for sacred things, adherence to law and order, fidelity to duty and devotion to the spread of Christian civilization."

Dr. Hill, discussing President Taft's religious belief, said that the president, as a Unitarian, belongs to the Channing school, believing as clearly and distinctly in the divinity of Jesus Christ as did Edward Everett Hale, whose prayers were always offered in the name of Christ. To show that his faith constantly manifested itself in Mr. Taft's public addresses, Dr. Hill quoted from a speech delivered by the president at the Tompkins Avenue Congregational church, in Brooklyn, wherein he praised the Sunday school as "an institution of the greatest importance to our country, where the lessons of the Bible are unfolded, and where boys and girls learn of God and of Jesus Christ, and so lay the foundation of enduring religious character."

Dr. Hill pictured President Taft as a man of simplicity, sympathy and Christian democracy, who practices Christianity in helping the poor and needy, and who, while president of the United States, after addressing a vast audience in Carnegie hall, New York, found time to visit the Bowery mission and utter encouraging words to an audience of a thousand wretched, fallen, discouraged and despairing men. Dr. Hill asserted also that President Taft is a man of prayer and that his reliance upon God is the secret of that great self-control which is the crowning virtue of his character.

Dr. Hill's analysis of the president's religious belief was accompanied by numerous citations from the president's speech, delivered on various occasions to religious audiences. He insisted that there is nothing of bigotry or intolerance in the religious life of President Taft. "His addresses," said Dr. Hill, "breathe the spirit of Christian catholicity and strive for union of all true believers in sympathy and loving co-operation."

His breadth of religious views was shown when addressing the Catholic summer school at Cliff Haven, N. Y. He said, "I am not a Catholic," and then added that he believed Christians are growing more tolerant and are no longer cherishing narrow views which spring from religious bigotry, but are able to recognize and appreciate the virtues exhibited by the heroes of every and any Christian faith and creed. Before a Methodist audience President Taft eulogized Methodism as an affirmative, aggressive, pushing, practical church militant, and, according to Dr. Hill, he has always shown the widest sympathy for every religious belief.

After eulogizing President Taft's efforts to secure world-wide peace as the crowning point of his career, Dr. Hill concluded as follows:

"Measured, therefore, from all these viewpoints; by his faith in Almighty God; his belief in Christ, Christian education, evangelism, missions and civilization; his unfailing dependence upon Providence; his familiarity with the Word of God, and his sincere attempt to bring his life into harmony with the precepts of that word; his habit of prayer; his simple and steady confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right; his reproduction of the spirit of the Master as seen in the gentleness of his treatment of his enemies, the patience with which he endures opposition, being reviled, and reviling not again; by his reverence for the Sabbath, his church-membership, and his respect and love for all the churches, and co-operation in their work; his consecration to the cause of peace; his love of truth and justice; his abhorrence of sham and hypocrisy; his sympathy with humanity; his adherence to the right as God enables him to see the right; his sterling, unquestionable integrity; his

noble moral sentiments and high ideals; his enthusiasm in the advancement of every good cause; his practice of moderation in all things; his exemplification of the spirit and principle of true temperance reform, he being a total abstainer; the purity of his thoughts and words; the transparency and cleanliness of his life; and, withal, his dauntless courage in the enforcement of law and the maintenance of the sanctity of our national heritage, which is rooted in the religious and civil faith of our forefathers, I present him as a modest, consistent, conscientious, Christian man, whose upright, godly life maintains the historic purity and beauty of the White House, and stands as a model to be emulated by all who aspire to the best there is in our citizenship and civilization."

WANTED TO SHIP WOOL TO THE U. S.

Australian Sheep Raisers Anxious for
Democratic Victory.

From the Glasgow, Mont., Independent.

The Hon. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States has been in Australia this summer, and in a recent speech at Melbourne he cheered the hearts of the Australian wool growers by telling that there was prospect of an early reduction in the American wool tariff. This, he predicted, would mean a large increase in the wool exports from Australia to the United States.

The ambassador is right. That is just what will happen if the wool tariff is lowered, and the Montana sheep men know, because they remember what happened in 1894 when wool wasn't worth anything and when sheep were worth even less. When the Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house, in the recent session of congress, presented their wool bill for consideration, they claimed that it would increase the imports of wool into America by 190,000,000 pounds.

But there can be no increase in the consumption of wool and the American grower is wondering what would become of 190,000,000 pounds of his wool under the Democratic tariff laws. Nearly 30,000,000 of that 190,000,000 is grown right here in Montana. It is no wonder that England is urging the election of a Democratic congress and that London looks with favor upon the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson.

MANY WORDS OF CHEER

Contributors to the Campaign Fund
Who Believe in President Taft.

One of the most encouraging factors in the campaign is the enthusiasm expressed by the many contributors to the Republican campaign fund.

"It is my deliberate judgment," writes a Chicago merchant, "that Mr. Taft has been one of the best presidents that the United States has had in the last forty years and I believe that he deserves re-election."

"We do not need any change in the presidency," writes a Wisconsin contributor, "and in my opinion we are not going to have any change. President Taft is an honest, able and conscientious man and he deserves and will receive re-election. In this locality the sentiment is coming his way."

Hundreds of letters contain similar expressions of opinion. They show in every section a strong feeling that President Taft's splendid administration has made a deep impression and that people do not want a change.

President Taft's Dignified Attitude.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig: President Taft has old-fashioned, but nevertheless admirable ideas, regarding the dignity of his official station. He believes that it ill befits the incumbent of the high office he occupies to take the stump and argue with the people that they should re-elect him. The record of his administration is an open book, and if that record does not commend him to the favor of his country he will not go forth and importune voters to give him another term. The president's attitude is an admirable one.

WILL GET MORE SALARY

Promotions and Increased Pay for
13,000 Railway Mail Clerks.

Still another evidence of Republican prosperity and President Taft's sincerity in endeavoring to benefit the toiler was manifested when he recommended to congress that the clerks in the railway mail service be classified and given an increase in wages. There are 16,700 clerks in that branch of the government's service, and the postal appropriations bill signed by the president carried with it the promotion with increased pay of 13,000 men on Oct. 1, 1912, and those not promoted on that date will receive more pay at the end of the current fiscal year.

The new law provides for three classes of railway postal lines with their transfer and terminal offices, the compensation ranging highest on the lines where the work is heaviest. Beginning with \$900 a year, all clerks who render faithful and efficient service receive annual promotions of \$100 until they reach the maximum of the successive annual grades, after which they may be promoted at intervals for specially meritorious service until their annual compensation reaches \$1,800 in the highest class. Chief clerks in the railway mail service receive \$2,000 a year.

More than \$1,000,000 a year will be involved in these increases.

ROOSEVELT AND RECIPROCITY ISSUE

INSINCERITY AND DEMAGOGUISM
OF THIRD TERM CANDI-
DATE SHOWN.

WHY HE SHIFTED POSITION

He Not Only Favored Reciprocity but
Wrote President Taft That He
Firmly Believed in Free Trade
With Canada.

Although reciprocity is now a dead issue, it is worth while, for the enlightenment of those who oppose President Taft for his endorsement of reciprocity, to recall the position taken by Colonel Roosevelt upon that question. Mr. Roosevelt favors free trade with Canada and was an ardent advocate and supporter of reciprocity until he found that its endorsement would not help him in his third term race.

President Taft, while he was considering the question of reciprocity, naturally consulted with ex-President Roosevelt. He knew that Mr. Roosevelt had been president, that he was familiar with the subject and that he was, at that time, a good and loyal Republican. When, in the course of a lengthy letter, he asked Mr. Roosevelt's advice, he reviewed both sides of the matter in impartial fashion. Mr. Roosevelt's reply was not only a full endorsement but he went so far as to advocate absolute free trade with Canada. Mr. Roosevelt wrote as follows:

Roosevelt for Free Trade with Canada.

"New York, Jan. 12, 1911.

"Dear Mr. President:

"It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in the two countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform. Whether Canada will accept such reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. Ever yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Not only in his letter to President Taft, but also in speeches Mr. Roosevelt endorsed reciprocity. At Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 12, 1911, he said:

"Here, friends, in Michigan, right on the northern frontier, I have the peculiar right to say a word of congratulation to you and to all of us upon the likelihood that we shall soon have closer reciprocal tariff and trade relations with the great nation to the north of us."

And in a speech before the Republican club of New York city, delivered on February 13, 1911, Mr. Roosevelt gave emphatic endorsement of President Taft and reciprocity in the following words:

"I want to say how glad I am at the way in which the members of the club here tonight responded to the two appeals made to them to uphold the hands of President Taft, both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada and in his effort to secure the fortification of the Panama canal."

Explanation Does Not Explain. In the face of this record Mr. Roosevelt now explains his antagonism to reciprocity by saying that he did not fully understand the proposition and endorsed it under a misrepresentation of its details.

Mr. Roosevelt's explanation is unworthy of consideration for two reasons. In the first place, a man in his position from whom advice and suggestion had been sought by the president of the United States ought not to admit having hastily endorsed reciprocity without knowing what he was doing. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt's letters and speeches above quoted are exactly in line with his record.

More than this, Mr. Roosevelt's explanation is an insult to the intelligent voter because in his letter to President Taft he says, "I firmly believe in free trade with Canada." This is going farther than President Taft ever went, because Mr. Taft's idea of reciprocity was to obtain valuable consideration in return for concessions granted. Roosevelt's free trade proposition if enacted into law would break down all the barriers between Canada and the United States and would cause tremendous financial loss to American farmers.

The fact is that Mr. Roosevelt was heartily in favor of reciprocity and of free trade with Canada until he made his tour of the west before the Republican national convention, when he found that reciprocity was unpopular. Then he shifted. His present attitude demonstrates his utter insincerity and shows that he is ready to do anything to catch votes. He is ready to endorse anything that he believes is popular and to condemn that which he thinks is unpopular without regard to his own convictions or wise governmental policies. The manner in which he has suddenly reversed himself in the hope that by so doing he would gain a few votes is an example of demagoguism thoroughly typical of his character.

It is also important to remember that if a Democratic president should be elected reciprocity with Canada would soon be an accomplished fact, inasmuch as the Democrats in the house of representatives voted for it and also voted against repealing the

law which had been passed. Democratic reciprocity is the kind that the Canadian newspapers are hoping Canada will secure, because it will mean that Canada will get everything from the United States and give nothing in return.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.

Difference Between Grace and Graciousness.

Many women now are striving for grace. They are determined to be graceful. Grace used to be considered spontaneous, but now we know how to capture it by strenuous effort.

Physical culture claims thousands of votaries, and the clumsiest muscles are trained to supply harmony. Any woman who chooses can be graceful. She can decide to walk, dance, sit and stand gracefully. But when she has achieved grace she too often forgets graciousness.

For one thing, there are no classes in graciousness in the women's clubs. Yet it is more important surely to have a graceful mind than a graceful body.

Graciousness is the charming way of doing things, the sure path to lovely influence over others. Like grace, it is not necessarily a birth gift by the fairies. It can be captured and needs only will.

Its essential element is consideration for others, a consideration which must be practiced till it extends even to a fractious cook or a surly plumber.

The women for whom it is a pleasure to work—how they keep their cooks and conquer their plumbers! The gracious women whom young people admire, whom old people turn to—how enviable they are!

Why not be one of them?

For Those Who Must Work.

When one puts about his work he

studies drive troubles miles away.

A robin is cheerful all the day long,

and he begins it with a song.

The kind word is the only kind to speak.

A sweet voice is perfume from the heart's flower garden.

A rabbit has long ears, but it carries a short tail.

You cannot tell how pretty the sunrise is with a morning frown on your face.

The task always looks bigger to "wait a minute" than it does to "do it now."

When one always does his best his best keeps getting better.

Don't put on good manners for company; wear them all the time.

Willing hands are the prettiest—Farm and Fireside.

New Table Pad.

Formerly the good housekeeper was content to have a padding of cotton flannel cloth for the dining room table, but nowadays she may have an asbestos pad, which has the merit of keeping the table from damage by heat or moisture, a thing the flannel pad fails to do. These new pads can be made to order for tables of odd sizes and shapes, and in these days, when dollies so often displace damask cloths for luncheon and tea service, it is an undoubted advantage to keep one's table in the best possible condition, free from stains and spots.

Feminist Movement in Egypt.

The first Egyptian woman's league has just been formed with headquarters in Alexandria. The object of this first organization among modern Egyptian women is to defend women's interest in all directions and especially to consider means of providing schools for Egyptian girls. There are now said to be more than 25,000 young Egyptian women and girls in the government schools and almost twice as many for whom no provision has been made. The demand for teachers far exceeds the supply, and the government school facilities, funds and buildings are entirely inadequate.

Mark Twain's Profanity.

William Dean Howells read the "Tom Sawyer" manuscript and thought it the best story he had ever read. Clemens consulted him regarding the use of a certain vigorous expletive. Howells advised that it be cut out. Clemens wrote back:

Mrs. Clemens received the mail this morning, and the next minute she lit into the study with danger in her eyes and this demand on her tongue: "Where is the profanity Mr. Howells speaks of?" Then I had to miserably confess that I had left it out when reading the MS. to her. Nothing but almost inspired lying got me out of this scrape with my scalp. Does your wife give you rats like that when you go a little one-sided?—Harper's.

Exercise For the Baby.

After the baby is a few weeks old it exercises its own muscles by kicking, reaching and crawling. Every little sound it makes exercises its lungs. For this reason it is not harmful for a baby to cry a moderate amount every day. Of course violent crying should be avoided if possible, as there always is danger from an overstrain. When the baby is a few weeks old it begins to throw its arms and legs about. Then it should be allowed to lie on its back when awake and exercise as it desires. The clothing should be arranged so as not to interfere with its free movements. There is no more perfect picture of health than that of a growing baby lying on its back, kicking and crawling contentedly.

The Difference.

When he knows the fish are biting
He can dig an acre lot;
When he's asked to spade the garden,
My, oh, my, but it is hot!

—Youth's Companion.

GRADUATED TAX IS SINGLE TAX

FELS FUND PUTS UP CASH FOR
SOLE PURPOSE.

Great Battle Ground in Oregon Is
Seeing Fight Now at Most
Crucial Point—Shields
Advices on Vote.

BY CHARLES H. SHIELDS
Secretary of the Oregon Equal Taxation
League.

Who is supporting the Graduated
Single Tax?

Who is paying the hired workers
and boosters for the Graduated Single
Tax?

The Fels Fund Commission of
America.

Why are they doing it?

And are you aware of the fact that the Fels Fund Commission was formed in 1909 for the express purpose of establishing the Henry George doctrine of Single Tax in America within five years from that date?

How does it happen the Commission
is spending its money in Oregon?

Oregon was selected as the state where the Commission was to make the attempt of establishing its doctrine and it is in Oregon that the great tax battle is now being waged. The Graduated Single Tax amendment to the state constitution is the measure the Commission through its hired workers is centering all of its forces and energies upon. You hear them say very little or nothing about the Single Tax county measures. They are spending vast sums to secure the adoption of the Graduated Single Tax.

Do you think this Commission which was organized for the specific purpose above named would spend such sums of money for the adoption of this Graduated Single Tax measure if it were not in keeping with the designs and the purpose for which it was organized?

Most assuredly not. Why should the Graduated Single Tax measure exempt all forms of wealth except land if it was not designed to establish the Single Tax or the land value tax as enunciated by Henry George? There can be no other reason given for exempting all other forms of wealth except land value other than that of establishing the Single Tax.

Business men, home-owners, farmers, merchants, mechanics, laborers and professional men, be not deceived! The Graduated Single Tax exemption amendment means Single Tax, or the Commission would not be willing to spend \$100,000 in the State of Oregon to secure its adoption.

Single Tax means the destruction of private property in land. That is the fundamental principle of the doctrine—that, and that alone, is the reason for exempting all forms of wealth except land. Single Tax means that the selling value of your home, your lot, or your farm will entirely disappear.

Single Tax means that the land is to be held in common that the state is to collect the rent as a landlord now collects it. Single Tax means foreclosing of mortgages. It means that new loans cannot be secured. It means the entire disappearance of the selling value you now hold in your land, your home, or your lot. Single Tax means the overturning of the present fiscal system and a great and lasting financial depression. The Single Tax will ruin the State of Oregon. Single Tax, as is contemplated in this Graduated Single Tax measure, is not to be found anywhere in the world.

Why should Oregon sacrifice her prosperity, her good name, her future opportunities, her home, to satisfy the theories of Joseph Fels, his Commission, and other visionaries?

The people of Oregon are capable of handling their own lawmaking. They should let the world know that they are not going to adopt every fool measure that is offered from abroad.

To kill this attempted pernicious legislation, vote against the Graduated Single Tax 365 X NO. Vote to repeal the tricky U'Ren Single Tax Home Rule adopted in 1910, and to do this vote 308 X YES.

Let the world know that the people of Oregon are safe, sane and level-headed!

Eye Photographs.

An image impressed upon the retina of the eye remains there an appreciable time. This is the reason why a torch swung rapidly seems to be a circular flame. The sensibility of the retina is different at different times of the day. Every one has noticed how on waking in the morning and looking at the bright window, then closing the eyes, he will observe an impression or phantom of the window for an appreciable time after his eyes are closed.

Domestic Bookkeeping.

"And what's your reason for increasing the servants' wages, pray?" her friend asked.

"Because my husband complained that my dress and millinery bills equaled the household expenses, and I want to show him they do not."—London Tit-Bits.

Teaching the Teacher.

Mother (whose children have had an education superior to her own, to her small daughter, whom she is in the act of smacking)—I'll learn you not to contradict me! Small Daughter (between her sobs)—Teach, mother, teach.—London Punch.

The Majority Should Rule.

Those opposing the Majority Rule amendment are laying great stress on the point that had this amendment been in force since the adoption of the initiative law, that it would have prevented the adoption of several meritorious bills and amendments which have become the law of the state since the initiative became a part of the Constitution.

These champions of the initiative law in its present unrestricted and unbridled state, attempt to prove their argument by citing several measures which have been initiated and adopted by less than a majority of all votes cast at the election at which they were proposed. This they seem to think sufficient reason for continuing the initiative in its present chaotic state.

That some of these measures are indeed meritorious no one will attempt to deny. But the fact that they failed to receive a majority of all votes cast at the election at which they were adopted, proves nothing, because of the conditions under which they were voted upon. They had to take their chances along with dozens of other proposed measures, most of which had no right whatever to be on the ballot.

Nine out of ten papers in the State of Oregon are recommending to their readers to vote "No" on every initiative measure on the ballot this year. Why? Because the ballot has been overlaid with measures that are not of great public interest. There is no question but what there are some measures in the ballot that should meet with the approval of the voters, but on account of the confusion owing to the number of measures, the editors of all these papers in the State of Oregon, are recommending voters to vote "No" on every measure.

Now, if the Majority Rule Bill should be voted on favorably, there is no question but that for the future the bills that would be placed upon the ballot for the consideration of the voter would be only such measures which by the inherent favorable qualities would be considered by the voter.

The initiative is a good thing if not carried to excess. It is carried to excess under its present conditions and should be safeguarded by the passage of the Majority Rule Bill, for with the passage of that bill, measures would still be submitted under the initiative, but only such measures that are of general public good.

From the foregoing we recommend that the voter ignore the recommendations of the nine out of ten editors, by voting "Yes" at least on one measure that is submitted to the people at the coming election, namely, the Majority Rule Bill.

Vote 322 X YES.

Vote 323 X NO.

MAJORITY RULE LEAGUE.

HOME RULE GOOD ROADS BILL REVIEWED

Nine road measures are submitted to be voted upon at the general election. Two of these are the so-called grange bills, six are the "harmony" bills, the other County Home Rule Bill, which is designed to solve in simple fashion the problem of county road building and gives to counties the right of self government in road matters now enjoyed by cities.

The Home Rule Bill is similar to the constitutional amendment voted by a large majority two years ago, except that it is self-enacting and does not require legislative action to become effective. One grange bill is an enabling act for the present law, but provides a clumsy and cumbersome machinery for operation. The "harmony" bills limit the county indebtedness to two per cent, which would be fatal to many counties, as all parts of the county must be benefited by the highways to be built or the taxpayers will not vote the indebtedness, and two per cent will not provide sufficient revenue. There is no need to limit the indebtedness, taxpayers will not vote an excessive amount and if they do, the bonds cannot be sold. Cities are not limited, why should counties be?

Counties are left under this bill to provide their own ways and means of action. The roads to be improved, the materials to be employed, the methods governing, are all left to the people of the county who are presumed to be able to govern themselves.

The Home Rule Bill is made effective at once, without further legislation, and being a constitutional amendment does not require action by courts to settle its validity upon technical points. Its number upon the ballot is 360.

This bill is endorsed by Sam Hill, the noted good roads advocate, and others interested in highway development.

"How to Pull Stumps" is the name of a new pamphlet covering this important subject in a new way. Every owner of stump land should read it, as it describes a device just perfected for clearing stump land at the lowest known cost per acre.

If you are interested, write for a copy of a pamphlet covering this subject, just published by John A. Gorman, 11122 Western Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Sent free on request.

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