

WHAT PRESIDENT TAFT HAS DONE

ome of the Legislation Accomplished During His Administration.

There has been a systematic attempt for years on the part of newspaper and magazine writers in the pay of the great magazine trust to belittle and misrepresent President Taft. The result has been that the people have an impression that this has been a "nothing" administration. The truth of the matter is that more constructive progressive legislation has been accomplished under President Taft than was ever accomplished in any administration before.

For the benefit of our readers and justice to the president, this paper sets out below some of the many things he has accomplished:

He put the postoffice department on a paying basis for the first time within the memory of the present generation. He has enforced the Sherman anti-trust law without fear or favor. He vetoed the Democratic wool, cotton and free list bills as unfair, un-American and destructive of the Republican principle of protection. He abrogated the discriminating reciprocity treaty with England. He prevented railroads from putting rate increases into effect without approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He has rushed the Panama Canal to early completion without hint of scandal. He has practically destroyed white slave traffic. He has signed the bill for admission of Arizona and New Mexico to statehood. He has established the Bureau of Mines to safeguard the lives of miners. He has extended our foreign markets for the benefit of American capital and labor. He has abolished the shameful system of patronage in this country. He has amended the income tax law to make it more equitable. He has established means for complete irrigation projects in the West. He has maintained and extended the open-door policy in China. He has maintained peace in Cuba and South and Central America by friendly warning, without intervention.

He has modernized and reformed government business methods by an economy and efficiency commission, saving millions of dollars to the American people annually. He has effected arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. He vetoed the Arizona statehood bill because of the recall of judges provision.

He instituted non-political methods for taking the 19th census. He has effectively destroyed bucket shops and get-rich-quick concerns. He has persistently labored for a peace policy.

He has effected a new treaty with Japan, ending racial controversies on the Pacific Coast.

He has further extended a safety appliance act for the benefit of workingmen.

He has successfully fought for the publication of campaign funds and expenditures.

He has heartily endorsed the labor commission's report and proposed bill concerning employers' liability.

He has reorganized the customs service, eliminated corruption and exposed and punished customs frauds, thereby saving and recovering millions of dollars to the United States Treasury.

He has established the Court of Commerce to review findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to remedy exasperating delays in litigation.

He has established a nonpartisan tariff board to report on the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

He has secured a corporation tax law yielding over \$20,000,000 annually to the United States government.

He has transformed a deficit of \$58,000,000 of the previous administration into a \$30,000,000 surplus.

He has made a new American record for nonpartisan judicial appointments.

He has brought the railroads under further control of the federal government through extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

He brought the workman's compensation act to a successful issue in the Supreme Court.

He has effected a successful stock and bonds commission.

He has extended the civil service rules in all departments of the federal government by executive order.

He has secured practical conservation acts.

He has established a Court of Customs Appeals, by which undervaluations have been stopped.

He succeeded in securing a postal savings bank system that is dragging millions out of old socks and putting it to work.

He favored Borah's 3-year home-stay bill.

He has exhibited the highest order of statesmanship in handling the delicate and provoking Mexican situation, keeping the United States out of an expensive and bloody war, while at the same time maintaining the dignity of our nation.

To Patches On My Pants.

Oh! yes; I've heard about the trusts. Of how I'm being "done." Is "robbing" every one. But I am not every day. And maybe you, perchance, have noticed that I haven't got a patch upon my pants?

They tell me that I am a "slave" of "plutocratic" rule. That I should vote for Wilson, and the party of the mule. That he will rip the tariff up. And on the pieces dance! But, please observe, I do not wear a patch upon my pants.

Once I was led astray; I think it was in "ninety-two" President; I shouted for him, too. Thought there'd be work for ev'ry one. And wages would advance. He was elected and won. Big patches on my pants.

I lost my job, and couldn't get another thing to do. I walked the street and ev'rywhere. And there were thousands just like me. All fighting for a chance. To get their bread, and ev'ry man wore patches on his pants.

I will not vote for Wilson; no. With him I don't agree. As for his party, well, kind sir, Once was enough for me. I've steady work, I have good pay. And you may note; perchance, I'm wearing creases now, instead of patches on my pants.

—American Economist.

It must be plain to Roosevelt, even through the fog of his prodigious vanity and egotism, that he has a losing fight on his hands.

WHERE ARE YOU, PROFESSOR WILSON?

Are you for free trade, as you were for years and years when professor in Princeton College; or do you now actually believe in the hazy sort of gradual change to "tariff for revenue only" which you now advocate?

Are you opposed to labor unions as you were when you were a college professor; or is your suddenly advertised conversion to their benefits of late a real one or only for purposes of being president?

Are you still at heart as much opposed to the initiative and referendum as when you lectured at Princeton to your college students; or have you really changed your mind since the presidential bee began to buzz in your bonnet?

Are you against exclusion of the Chinese from the Pacific Coast, or do you still believe in their "superior skill and intelligence," as you did when you wrote your History of the American People.

WHERE DO YOU STAND, PROFESSOR, on these vital questions? If you were president would you carry out your brand new opinions or your former lifelong opinions?

LaFollette No. 7.

"Roosevelt places the responsibility of the high cost of living upon 'middlemen.' It is very important in this country that there should be closer connection between the farmer and the consumer and that co-operative marketing and bargaining should be encouraged. But that the tariff and the trusts could be held exempt from blame for the high cost of living and the burden put upon the commission merchants is the ROOSEVELT way. He knows that the principal trust growth of the country was under his administration and due to his fast and loose policy in dealing with the great combinations. And he knows that he did nothing during the seven years that he was President to force a reduction of the high Dingley duties behind which the trusts were raising prices day by day. So he is driven to find some other excuse for the extortionate charges imposed upon the people for all the necessities of life, and he cites the high price of farm products in proof of his contention that the tariff has little effect on prices, but he does not call attention to the fact that most farm products are trust controlled. Neither the farmer nor the middleman, if by that is meant the small distributor and buyer, are getting rich. It is the men who have the monopoly control of these products who are making dishonest swollen fortunes. The combination of which Mr. Morgan is the head, which constitutes the money power, which holds the business of the country by the throat, is ignored by Mr. Roosevelt. He counts on knowing upon whom responsibility for the panic of 1907 really rests. It occurred during his administration and he was quite intimately associated with some of the gentlemen who knew a great deal about it."—From editorial in LaFollette's Weekly of August 17, 1912.

LaFollette No. 2.

DEMOCRATS NOT PROGRESSIVE

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, in a signed article in his weekly magazine of July 27, 1912, says: "Democrats are in the majority in the House of Representatives. That control has been partisan rather than progressive. The leaders in the House, the Democratic majority in the principal committees, have not marked out a progressive course. Going just far enough to placate those who are content to accept form instead of substance, they have never gone far enough to endanger special interest control in legislation. Should victory come to the Democratic presidential ticket, in view of the present control of the House and the attitude of the strong Democratic leaders of the Senate, such victory carries with it small assurance of progressive gains in legislation. Interest control in Congress may change its party label and still be powerful in determining the character of legislation enacted."

LaFollette No. 3.

REPUBLICANS TRUE PROGRESSIVES.

Is this great constructive work, in state and national government, the result of years of patient and intelligent effort within the Republican party, to be imperiled, the election of progressive Republican governors, legislatures, Congressmen, and United States Senators, to be jeopardized to make the new party for ROOSEVELT who in no sense represents the high ideals of those who made the Republican party progressive in many states against his opposition and who nationalized progressive policies in his absence from the country? On those who would make this war upon Republican progressive achievement and Republican progressive candidates must rest the responsibility of the issue.—Senator LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, July 27, 1912.

Keep the Same Wall There.

Taft has stood like a stone wall against free trade pop gun shots at the people during the present session of congress. Keep that stone wall there.—Tipton, Ind. Advocate.

W. H. TAFT AS HIS OPPONENTS SEE HIM

Democrats and Progressives Give Praise to President.

The most severe test that the record and character of any man can undergo is the criticism of his opponents. The following tributes to our great President speak for themselves:

Democratic. John Sharp Williams, Democratic Senator from Mississippi and one time floor leader for his party in the House of Representatives, in a recent speech declared: "I never knew a man so bitterly attacked for so little cause as William Howard Taft."

Harper's Weekly, a Democratic newspaper, now supporting Woodrow Wilson, has said: "If there is a squarer man in these United States than William Howard Taft, we do not know his name or where he lives."

Senator Stone, of Mississippi, in a speech in the Senate, August 12, said: "The President is a high class man, his ideas and impulses are naturally good. I believe him to be a patriotic American, devoted to the interests of his country and his people."

William Jennings Bryan, the great Democrat, in a speech made September 5, at his home in Lincoln, Nebraska, declared that "more reforms have taken place during Taft's administration than during any other in recent years," although of course he declined to give the President credit for these reforms. In this same speech he spoke of Taft as a "high minded man of great integrity."

Woodrow Wilson in a recent speech at Minneapolis said: "I want to pay my tribute of respect to the President of the United States. I do not believe that any man in the United States who knows his facts can question the patriotism, or the integrity, or the public purpose of the man who now presides at the executive office in Washington."

Progressive. Senator Robert LaFollette, leader of the Progressives, recently declared on the floor of the Senate that President Taft had been far more active and aggressive than President Roosevelt in the prosecution of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Theodore Roosevelt, who is at present bitterly attacking President Taft, said of him, June 13, 1908: "I do not believe there can be found in the whole country a man so well fitted to be President. He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens. He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse, to appeal to class hatred of any kind." Mr. Roosevelt also, in a speech before the New York State Republican Convention on September 27, 1910, after Mr. Taft had been President for nearly two years, and after reviewing the acts done by the present administration, said: "These and similar laws, backed up by executive action, reflect high credit upon all who succeeded in putting them in their present shape upon the statute books; they represent an earnest of the achievement which is yet to come; and the beneficence and far-reaching importance of this work done for the whole people measure the credit for which is rightly due to the congress and to our able, upright and distinguished President, William Howard Taft."

LaFollette No. 4.

THE ROOSEVELT WAY.

"HOW DO YOU stand on ME?" is Roosevelt's sole test of qualification for a Progressive. Imagine a Congress elected on this basis. Of course, it would be reactionary. Roosevelt is not concerned about a progressive Congress. An Aldrich Senate and a Cannon House are satisfactory to him, if he can win more easily with that kind of a combination. What would become of the progressive movement under such leadership? And yet, it is exactly the plan Roosevelt pursued when President. It is the Roosevelt way. He supported Lodge for United States Senator two years ago, and Penrose for United States Senator four years ago. He has always played this kind of a political game.—Senator LaFollette in LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, August 10, 1912.

Gov. Johnson Not Hopeful.

When Governor Johnson left California to begin a stump tour for the third term candidate, he practically acknowledged that he was entering upon a hopeless task.

"I am not going to resign," he said, "and after the November election it is quite possible that I shall return to the office I now occupy."

Like a great majority of the Bull Governor Johnson is discouraged.

HOW ROOSEVELT RESEMBLES LINCOLN

Lincoln, "With malice toward none, with charity for all."

Roosevelt, "We will lick 'em to a frazzle."

Lincoln, "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though a passion may have strained, it must not break the bonds of affection."

Roosevelt, "I'll get 'em through the ropes."

Lincoln, "In answer to an aspiration on his character, you stated publicly that you were in possession of a fact or facts, which, if known, would entirely destroy the prospects of myself at the ensuing election. I hope that upon more mature reflection you will view the public interest as the paramount consideration."

Roosevelt, "In answer to aspirations on his integrity, I am a malefactor. Undesirable citizens. Prevaricators. Thieves. Stolen goods, etc.—Roosevelt to Harriman, Archbold, Storer, et al."

In addition to these choice and dignified expressions, Theodore Roosevelt, formerly holder of the greatest office on earth, lately, in announcing his candidacy, added the phrase, "My hat is in the ring."

When Judge A. B. Anderson of Indianapolis, a highly respected gentleman, rendered a decision in the Panama Canal scandal, which was displeasing to Mr. Roosevelt, he is reported to have made the following courteous comment: "Judge Anderson is a damned jackass, he is a crook and a jackass, and I do not care if the whole world knows it."

Also, when addressing a crowd at Joplin, Mo., a few days since, he saw a man in his audience wearing a yellow Taft badge. This caused him to remark, that the color of the badge was very appropriate, as any man who would support Taft had a yellow streak in him somewhere. Can you imagine the kind and broad-minded Lincoln, to whom Roosevelt likes to compare himself, making such a remark to one who honestly differed with him politically?

WHO IS MR. PERKINS?

Who is George W. Perkins? Who is the man who stands ready to put up unlimited cash to get Roosevelt elected? Here is the answer, cut from the pages of the report of the Steel Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives:

Director of the United States Steel Corporation.
Chairman of finance committee and director of International Harvester Co.
Director of Astor Trust Co.
Director of Bankers' Trust Co.
Director of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Co.
Director Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Co.
Director Erie Railroad Co.
Director German-American Insurance Co.
Director German Alliance Insurance Co.
Director International Mercantile Marine Co.
Director Marquette & Bessemer Dock & Navigation Co.
Director National City Bank of New York.
Trustee of New York Trust Co.
Director of Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Chairman of board, Pere Marquette Railroad Co.

Nearly all of these companies control or own a large number of other companies.

Mr. Perkins is a shrewd man. He has millions of dollars invested in the various corporations and trusts above enumerated. Several of them are now being prosecuted by the Taft administration. Is he financing Mr. Roosevelt's campaign in order to have in the White House a friend or an enemy? William Allen White of Kansas, in an appeal for contributions to the Third Term campaign fund, said: "The men who finance the campaign control the administration." Does the country want an administration which is controlled by a director in fifteen different trusts and corporations?

LaFollette No. 6.

FIGHT WITHIN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It seems to me that the highest obligation of real progressive Republicans in every state is to maintain their organization and continue to fight within the lines of the Republican party for progressive principles, policies and candidates. No aid or encouragement should be given to a third party plan to divide the progressive vote and destroy the progressive Republican movement. No break should be permitted in the progressive ranks which will endanger the election of any true progressive Republican anywhere.—Senator LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, July 27, 1912.

LaFollette No. 5.

"IN NO PARTISAN SPIRIT I repeat that the progressive movement began within the Republican party. It rapidly advanced its control, shaping the policies of state administrations and stamping its impression upon national legislation as a distinctly progressive Republican movement, and upon this fact, in recent political history I appeal to progressive Republicans everywhere to maintain their organization within the Republican party."—Senator LaFollette in LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, July 27, 1912.

KEEP CHEERFUL.

Use Logic Even When You Have Cause For Feeling Blue.

Whoever went through an entire season without seeing a ray of sunshine? And yet when we have the blues how often we sit down and prognosticate a future for ourselves without a single mitigating circumstance in it to warrant us in not swallowing a tablespoonful of strychnine and getting through with our troubles all at once.

There are few out of custody foolish enough to abandon all hope on a dark, rainy day and say: "Now I know that it is always going to rain. It never can be any brighter. Nothing will ever happen to make it stop, and I rather expect it to keep on getting worse and worse."

It may rain for a day or two, and sometimes things are pretty soppy for a week, but we all know that it will stop eventually, so bear with our rubbers and umbrellas and leaky roofs and wet wood and muddy floors with a fair degree of philosophy, always looking out hurriedly the first thing in the morning for drying weather.

Now, why can't people be as logical about their hard luck as they are about the weather and not let a blue day make them sure it's bound to last?

Nobody ever keeps right on breaking her best china plates or spoiling twelve egg cakes or making both dress sleeves for one arm. Very few break their legs or arms more than once or twice in a lifetime. Not many have typhoid fever more than once. Then why can't people when they are getting their dose of such trouble pull themselves together for the strain, all the time saying over and over so that they won't for a minute forget it: "Never mind. Everybody has to take a turn. A thing like this is sure not to last forever."—Clara Parker in St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Wife's Thoughtfulness.

A Chicago newspaper man tells this on himself. He was about to start from home one bitter morning last winter when the mercury was hovering around zero and a razor edge gale was hustling in off the lake. He had just pulled on his gloves and, turning to his wife, he asked: "Whatever became of that old pair of ear muffs I used to wear? If you can find them, I believe I'll put 'em on this morning." "I wouldn't wear those things if I were you," responded his wife. "Why not?" inquired John, looking at her suspiciously out of the tail of his eye. "Why," returned his wife, in a resigned tone, "you wouldn't any more than get downtown with those ear coverings on before somebody would ask you to 'come in and have something,' and you might not hear it, and when you found it out the shock might kill you. Then I would be a widow."

John had closed the door and gone on his way—without the ear muffs.

Overruled the Court.

The rigid observance of English rules in South Carolina courts and the neglect of the same on the part of a barrister well known in his day gave rise to the following passage: "Mr. P." said the judge, "you have on a light coat. You can't speak." "May it please the bench," said the barrister, "I conform strictly to the law. Let me illustrate. The law says the barrister shall wear a black gown and coat, and your honor thinks that means a black coat?" "Yes," said the judge. "Well, the law also says the sheriff shall wear a cocked hat and sword. Does your honor hold that the sword must be cocked as well as the hat?" He was permitted to proceed.

He Had No Objections.

He had held one of the fattest jobs in the gift of the local political boss, and when he died there was an unseemly scramble for his position. The first man to reach the boss had no particular claim upon him, but merely placed his faith in the adage of the early world.

"Guv'nor," said he, "do you think you would have any objections to my getting into Jones' place?"

"Oh, I'm sure I have no objections," was the unfeeling reply. "None in the world, if the undertakers and coroner are willing."—New York Herald.

What Ailed Tommie.

Tommie was eating walnuts. His mother cautioned him about eating many, fearing they would make him sick. Presently he came in, his hand on his stomach and a very distressed look in his face.

"Those nuts have made you sick, I see. I just knew they would," said the mother.

"They haven't, either," whined Tommie. "I am not sick. It's just my pants are too tight."—Delineator.

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