

# TAFT A PROGRESSIVE SURE ENOUGH

The Roster of His Supporters  
Furnishes Legal Pro.

## SOME OF THE MEN BEHIND HIM

Corporation Lawyers, Standpat Senators, Trust Organizers, Machine Politicians, Are All Working For Taft.

A respected member of Mr. Taft's cabinet has been circulating a pamphlet containing a speech written by himself to prove that Taft is a progressive. That ought to settle it, especially as Mr. Taft himself says he is a progressive. The best proof as to Taft's progressiveness, however, lies neither in the pamphlet of the cabinet member nor the statement of Mr. Taft, but in the list of progressive American statesmen who are leading the fight for Mr. Taft in the United States and who have declared Mr. Taft's progressiveness as the only genuine brand which they were willing to invest in or endorse.

As a nation of lawyers—for that, it seems, is our chief magistrate's conception of the American people—we are entitled to the best evidence—to legal proof. And the best legal proof of what Mr. Taft is and what Mr. Taft stands for is to be found in who the men are and what the men stand for who are leading the fight for his re-nomination. They know him better than the average citizen, for they are daily working with him and for him.

Here is a small list of the main Taft enthusiasts who have put the brand of "progressive" on the Hon. William Howard Taft and are now booming him for four more years of "progress." It is not a complete list, and the reader is at liberty to add to it from the store of his own political knowledge. It is arranged for convenience by states.

### New York

The Hon. William Barnes, Jr., whom Taft made chairman of the Republican state committee, boss of Albany county, recently charged, in vice report now before the New York legislature, with protecting gambling and prostitution; old guard dictator in the legislature; implacable foe of Roosevelt, Hughes and direct primaries, and leader of the combination between Tammany and the Republican machine.

J. B. Duke, who recently promised Taft his support, head of the tobacco trust, whose "dismemberment" as a result of Wickersham's prosecution has simply amounted to an immunity bath and a license to continue its dishonest warfare against competition at a profit already of more than \$100,000,000. Mr. Duke is also head of the southern water power combine.

Chauncey M. Depew, ex-railroad senator, officer in seventy corporations and trusts, lieutenant of the late Thomas C. Platt.

The Hon. James Wadsworth, stock raiser and ex-congressman, who lost his seat in congress as the result of his fight against Roosevelt's meat inspection bill.

### Washington State

Richard A. Hallinger, late secretary of the interior, forced from office by public opinion in spite of President Taft's determination to keep him, supporter of the Morgan-Guggenheim-Cunningham Alaska interests.

Jacob Furth, representing the Stone and Webster water power, electric railway and electric light corporations throughout Washington and other western states.

The Hon. Wesley Jones, standpat senator, supporter also of Senator Lorimer.

### Minnesota

Ex-Congressman James A. Tawney, Taft leader of Minnesota, principal lieutenant of Cannon, the man who helped Cannon in his fight to oppose Roosevelt's pure food and drug law, the chief representative in congress of the lumber interests and one of the strongest opponents in congress of progressive legislation, supported by Mr. Taft, Mr. Cannon and the cabinet in his unsuccessful fight for re-election to congress.

James J. Hill, the most active friend of corporate privilege and foe of progressiveness in the west, who recently called upon the president and gave public assurance of his support of Taft's candidacy.

### Iowa

Ex-Senator Lafe Young, an old fashioned reactionary politician, who succeeded Dolliver through Taft's influence.

### Massachusetts

The Hon. Murray Crane, boss of Massachusetts Republican politics; one of the largest individual holders of General Electric, Bell Telephone and Western Union securities in the United States; deeply interested in the New England textile industry and in the water power enterprises in the west and south; also one of the most powerful influences in the J. P. Morgan merger of New England's steam railways, electric railways and steamship lines; since Aldrich's retirement the most powerful friend of corporate privilege in the senate.

### Oregon

Ex-Senator Fulton, made famous by Henny's land graft prosecutions Mr

Taft offered Senator Fulton the position of minister to China and federal judge.

### California

Pat Calhoun, boss of the ring of San Francisco and traction magnate. Mr. Calhoun at a recent dinner in Boston sat by President Taft, spoke in his support and denounced Roosevelt's progressive policies.

William F. Herrin, who is counsel and political boss for the Southern Pacific political machine and who in this capacity dictated the choice of both Republican and Democratic nominees throughout the state until Governor Hiram Johnson put the Southern Pacific out of Republican politics in California.

### Idaho

Senator Heyburn, arch standpatter and reactionary, who agreed to help the Cunningham claimants get their patents. He has always been a strong special interest man and a clamorous enemy of conservation in congress.

### New Hampshire

Senator Gallinger, the representative of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system; for many years chairman of the District of Columbia committee in the senate and who during this time has opposed every measure to control the public service corporations in the District of Columbia, also an active opponent of self government in the District of Columbia.

### Rhode Island

Nelson W. Aldrich of the rubber trust, ex-boss of the United States senate, the framer of the Aldrich tariff bill, the man who more than any other made the senate an instrument of special privilege and a body unrepresentative of the people of this country. Supported and publicly praised by Taft for putting over the Aldrich bill.

Senator Henry F. Lippitt, who succeeded Aldrich. The man who wrote the cotton schedule of the Aldrich tariff bill for Mr. Aldrich.

### Delaware

Senator du Pont, political boss of the state of Delaware and head of the powder trust.

### Wisconsin

Senator Isaac Stephenson, lumber baron and lumber interest representative in the senate.

### Colorado

William G. Evans, gas, water power, public service and political boss of Colorado.

Senator Sigon Guggenbalm, of smelter trust and Alaskan fame, the hench man and representative of the Evans interests.

Bob Speer, mayor and boss of the city of Denver.

### Utah

James F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, a political, religious and financial oligarchy which controls Utah and which has promised to throw its support to Taft. Smith is not only president of the Mormon church, but director in the Union Pacific railway and president of the Utah Sugar company, whose stock is controlled by the sugar trust and the Mormon church jointly.

Senator Reed Smoot, one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church. A sugar and wool senator and now leader of the reactionaries in the senate.

### Pennsylvania

Senator Boies Penrose, one of Mr. Taft's closest advisers, boss of the state of Pennsylvania.

"Divine Right" Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railway and head of the anthracite coal trust; the man who during the hard coal strike in 1902 promulgated the theory that Providence had placed the anthracite coal in the hands of the hard coal trust and given to him and his friends "the divine right" to dispose of the hard coal for what price they saw fit.

### Montana

The Amalgamated Copper company, a corporation organized by E. H. Rogers and William Rockefeller and controlled at present by Standard Oil, is the political and financial boss of the state. Taft's strength in Montana is due to the all powerful political ring which is owned by Amalgamated Copper.

### Illinois

Joseph G. Cannon, reactionary ex-boss of house of representatives, whom Mr. Taft unsuccessfully supported for re-election as speaker.

William B. McKinley, Cannon's first lieutenant in house, the traction magnate of Illinois. Manager of the Taft campaign and strong opponent to government by the people.

William Lorimer, now on trial by the senate on the charge of buying his seat and who hopes to win through Mr. Taft's support.

### Wyoming

Senator Warren, head of the Warren ring in Wyoming, Washington representative of the combination between the wool producers and wool manufacturers, the man who helped the Union Pacific Coal company to acquire the coal fields of Wyoming, which operation is spoken of by Chairman Knapp in his report to the interstate commerce commission as having been accomplished by violence, fraud and theft.

Congressman Mondell, reactionary member of public lands committee, the most conspicuous enemy of conservation in the house.

### Ohio

Boss Cox of Cincinnati, prizefighter, ex-saloon keeper and boss of a political machine in comparison with which Tammany Hall is a good government club.

Charles P. Taft, who, with his brother, William Howard, backed the Cox machine in the last Ohio state election in its fight against the Ohio progressives.

John B. McLenn newspaper owner

and backer of the Cox machine. A Democrat in politics, but a Republican for the purpose of Taft's election.

These are some of the men who are the wheel horses of the Taft progressive movement. These are the men whom he has supported and advised with during his administration and who are now crying for his re-nomination. They have placed their O. K. on Mr. Taft and pronounced him a "progressive," but a "safe and sane" progressive, four years ago when they thought with Roosevelt and others that he was genuinely progressive they all opposed him. But now they know him better and are all anxious to re-elect him.

If a plain citizen should have the impudence to inquire of these gentlemen how a president can be "safe and sane" both to the plain people and to the bosses, ringmasters and special interest representatives who prey upon the plain people, these gentlemen would no doubt reply in the words of the old song: "Hall, hall, the gang's all here! What the h— do we care!" But there is another question that the gang does care about, and that is interesting it more and more as the Republican national convention draws near. That question is whether, after all, it is worth while to nominate a man who cannot be elected even if his progressiveness is everything that the gang requires and nothing that it does not require.

Leadership is as dear to the bosses as the government payroll is to the southern oil-holders. To the bosses and oil-holders the nomination of Taft means defeat, and defeat means loss of power and loss of jobs.

## ROOSEVELT VERSUS TAFT.

A Comparison Between a Progressive and a Reactionary.

In his Louisville speech Mr. Roosevelt suggested these standards for distinguishing between the progressive and the reactionary:

Every man who fights fearlessly and effectively against special privilege in any form is to that extent a progressive. Every man who directly or indirectly upholds privilege and favors the special interests, whether he acts from evil motives or merely because he is puzzle headed or dull of mental vision or lacking in social sympathy or whether he simply lacks interest in the subject, is a reactionary. Every man is to that extent a progressive if he stands for any form of social justice, whether it is securing proper protection for factory girls against dangerous machinery or securing a proper limitation of hours of labor for women and children in industry, for securing proper living conditions for those who dwell in the thickly crowded regions of our great cities, for helping, so far as legislators can help, all the conditions of work and life for wage-workers in great centers of industry or for helping by the action both of the national and state governments, so far as conditions will permit, the men and women who dwell in the open country to increase their efficiency both in production on their farms and in business arrangements for the marketing of their produce and also to increase the opportunities to give the best possible expression to their social life. The man is a reactionary, whatever may be his profession and no matter how excellent his intentions, who opposes these movements or who if in high places takes no interest in them and does not earnestly help them forward.

The Metropolitan Magazine in an editorial makes this comparison between President Taft and his predecessor:

The present incumbent of the office is a man of comfortable habits. He enjoys good food and fast motorcars. His recreation is golf over the links of two of the most exclusive country clubs in America. If he were John D. Rockefeller or the Duke of Westminster he could not be further removed from the atmosphere of manual labor. One cannot conceive Mr. Taft spending days among the miners of Pennsylvania or the steel workers of Pittsburgh. Nor can one picture him taking any passionate interest in the toiling masses. If they get what the law allows them he is well content to dismiss them from his well balanced mind.

The other candidates are like Mr. Taft—with the exception of Roosevelt. He is different, not because he does not like the good things of this world; he probably likes them just as much as Taft. Who doesn't? But he is not dependent on them. And he impresses himself upon him that he cannot rest until he has at least done his share to improve them.

This comparison is a keen analysis of the reasons underlying the events of the last four years which must inevitably culminate in making Mr. Roosevelt the people's candidate for the presidency in November. — Kansas City Star.

## MR. REPUBLICAN VOTER.

Are You Willing to Have the Democratic Party Name the Republican Candidate For President?

This is just what the Democrats are attempting to do all over the country. The Democratic newspapers are breaking their necks to nominate Taft and are hysterical in their denunciation of Roosevelt.

Why? Because the Democrats know they can beat Taft in the election if he is nominated and know they cannot beat Roosevelt. Every Democrat everywhere knows Roosevelt would be elected. This is why the Democratic newspapers and the Democratic politicians are breaking their necks to keep Roosevelt from getting the nomination—good business on their part.

Suppose Roosevelt would prove a weak candidate if nominated. Would the Democrats oppose his nomination as they are now doing? Most certainly not. To beat Roosevelt in the nomination means to every Democrat that the Democratic party will win at the polls in November. These are plain facts that you cannot get away from. Think it out for yourself.



PILING THE FIRST KILN OF BRICK FOR BURNING, TWO MILES WEST OF BEND,

# Why You Should Build of Brick

## ECONOMY---

1. Lumber is high and going higher, Brick prices remaining about the same.
2. Brick buildings require less insurance---at lower rates.
3. Brick Walls require no paint.
4. A brick house is less expensive to maintain.
5. Saves furring, lath nails, carpenter work, and lumber.
6. You can build on your lot line with brick---with wood you cannot.
7. In most cases, the brick house or building lined with hollow brick, or built with a two inch hollow wall space, is as cheap as frame.

## ADVANTAGES---

8. Bricks are fire proof.
9. They are cool in summer, and warm in winter.
10. The bank will advance a larger loan on brick.
11. Houses built of brick are more saleable and do not decay.
12. Eliminates the play-ground of rats, mice and vermin, so common in frame dwellings.
13. Adds to sanitary condition of building.
14. Deadens sound.
15. Plastering is firmer on brick than on lath.
16. The hollow brick for the inside course of the walls makes a dry, warm building.
17. Hollow brick can be used for partitions.
18. Adapted for the cheapest dwelling or for the heaviest class of building.

## APPEARANCE---

19. Brick buildings look, and are more substantial.
20. A brick house gives an impression of value.

## FACTS---

21. Brick was the only building material which stood the test of fire at Baltimore, Chicago and San Francisco.
  22. They have been made and used over six thousand years.
- And there is still another reason---

## We Make Brick in Bend---

Money spent with us remains in town.

# BEND BRICK AND LUMBER CO.