

## 

 Who know,and go s. among you, who come
Who seribies freat notee to a comely
$\qquad$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { hetore that is } \\
\text { But ooort is } \\
\text { door? }
\end{gathered}
$$



Yet we are the men who have put
him there, who to mother of
And the state
young heeall
When a man statrte telling of the
good jobsa he heoce held, edge offthere's a touch coming.
 tomphat

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$A$ dispatch says ratt won't $p$ at politices on his weatern
Hikely It will be hard work.
 With a tutte withoot rumpenting down

## speaking of photographers, Hopa Llesa stunt was the greateal

## FIMHT TOO WIRTM FOR

 WOOOVILE ENGAIIEERCUMCMLNS VIEW OF TAFT I RESPONSE to repeated requests of the Chicago Rev statement on the reasons why he will not support Taft fo
renomination. His remarks indicate that Senator Cum renomination. His remarks indicate that Senator Cum-
mins is one of the few men in public life who place principle above party Eight points are presented by the Iowa senator upon
which Irr. Taft's record must be judged. In nearly anl of
them, the president shines as a reactionary of the deepest
standnat dve. Begimning with his position on the Paynestandpat dye. Beginning with his position on the Paye-
Aldrich tariff law and ending with his Arizona veto, scarceIldrich tariff law and end act can be construed as
on-partisan peace trenties A point brought out by Senator Cummins, which has
largely escaped popular attention is the presidents s atti-
tude upon the bill for the further regulation of interstate largely escaped popuar attention is the presidents att-
tude upon the bill for the further reguation of interstate
commerce carriers. This bill was put through the committee under the coercion of Mr. Aldrich with the declaration
that it should not be changed an iota.
hat it should not be changed an iota.
"If this bill had passed as insisted upon by the pres
ont the work of nearly a quarter of a century would hav dent the work of nearly a quarter of a century would have
been swept a way and we would have taken a log step back ward in the regulation of our railways," states Mr
Cummins. "Many parts of it were so bad that the fomm no defenders, and such effort as was made to defend the
administration bill was led by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Elkins. administration bill was ied by Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Elkins
It was reeonstrueted upon the floor of the senate by the
progressives against the violent opposition of the reaction aries who were acting for the president.
Another point brought out is Mr. Taft's action upon th
ostal savings bill. The progressives had practically wo heir fight to deposit the money put into the postoffice in the bauks of the local communities, but, as Senator Cum
mins states "Just as we were on the point of passing th bill President Taft had sufficient influence to rewrite tha part of the bill, and everybody recognizes that the law a great city banks and a defeat for the small country banks.
The income tax law was another point wherein the pres dent proved a disappointment. The progressives ha
tried to attach it to the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and ha reason to believe the president supported them, "but",
Mr. Cummins asserts, "at the moment when it seemed lik ly to succeed the president, under the leadership of Mr.
drich and his close associates, brought forward the called corporation tax law and defeated the proposal levy a tax upon the great incomes of the country.
Mrr. Taft's support of Ballinger, the Controller ident and his attiutde on conservation were all opposed t progressive attitude. Concerning the reciprocit reaty with Canada, Mr. Cummins says: "Reciprocity is
progressive tterm, but I think it is true that most of the progressives have been unable to find in the Canadian bil from beginning to end. It gives free pulp and free paper to publishers using print paper and it gives free farm pro dacts, but it will not reduce the cost of living, and it wil not, in my judgment, widen or enlarge our markets fo
manufactures in Canada. Its evil effects have been greatl exaggerated, and its beneficial effects are almost wholly magnary.

It's hard for me to think of the Canadian bill as pro gressive, believing as I do that its passage was the resul of an understanding between the president and those emi nent reactionaries, Penrose of Pemnsylvania and Lodge of
Massachusetts, that they would see it through the senate $i$ Massachusetts, that they would see it through t,
all other tariff bills reducing duties be wetoed.'

Regarding the tariff bills, the Iowa senator remarks the full light of abundant information and both amply jus ified by the standard of protection. I predict that these bills gave the president the only chanee he will ever have
to sign acts of congress reducing the iniquitons duties of the Payne-Aldrich-law but preserving the system of pro

Regarding the Arizona veto, Mr. Cummins, who does not favor recall of judges, says: "If these constitutions es tablished in the respective states a republican form o yovernment-and this is not denied by the president-
they were entitled to admission, and, in my judgment, whey were entitled to admission, and, in my judgment, posed to the recall of judges, he repudiated the most esssn in presed to the recall of judges, he
struggle which has taken place since Mr. Taft became pres strugge upon vital things his allies and supporters have bee the senators and members of the house who, however hon est they may be, are known from one border of the countr
to the other as reactionaries or standpatters and not pro gressives.
"Te
old leadership should be perpetuated they can find no bet ter nominee than Mr. Taft. I do not believe it ought to be continued and, therefore, without any personal disparage
ment of the president, I am hoping that a progressive re publican will be nominated and elected next year.'

## Little Talks of Productiveness

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## PrYCe Fillir MEXCAI TRAL



