## LET PEOPLE RULE, SAYS ROOSEVELT

OPPOSES PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE ON POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

People's Voice Must Prevail

Cheered for Speech in Opening Active Campaign for Nomination-Quotes Taft as Opposed to the Majority. Stands Squarely on His Columbus, Ohio, Address.

The salient passages in Colonel Roosevelt's forceful campaign speech, delivered in Carnegie Hall, New York, Wednesday evening, is given below:

The great fundamental issue now before the republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is, are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves?

I believe they are. My opponents do not. I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe that the majority of the plain people in the United States will, do, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any similar class or body of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe again that the American people as a whole, are capable of self control and of learning by their mistakes. Our opponents pay lip loyalty to this doctrine, but they show their real beliefs by the way in which they champion every device to make the nominal rule of the people a sham.

I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tyranny of the minoritles. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers and our harbor fronts. A small minority is fattening on the sale of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweatshops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago

My opponents charge that two things in my program are wrong because they intrude into the sanctuary of the judiciary.

The first is the recall of judges and the second the review by the people of judicial decisions on certain exceptional questions. I have said again and again that I do not advocate the recall of judges in all states and in all communities. The integrity of our judges, from Marshall to White and Holmes and to Cullen and many others in our state—is a fine page of American history. But—I say it so berly-democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has corruptly found sanctuary, and this is exactly what has happened in some of the states where the recall of the judges is a living issue. Is it not equally plain that the question whether a giva social policy is for the public good not of a judicial nature, but should settled by the legislature or in the inal instance, by the people themelves?

The president of the United States. fr. Taft, devoted most of a recent ech to criticise some of this propsition. He says that "it is utterly ithout merit or utility and, instead being in the interest of all the peoand of the stability of popular overnment, is sowing the seeds of fusion and tyranny." By this he course meant the tyranny of the jority-that is the tyranny of the

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He also says that my proposal, hich as he rightly sees it, is merely proposal to give the people a real tead of only a nominal chance to strue and amend state legislation h amendment and interpretation spend on the feverish, uncertain unstable determinations of sucsive votes on different laws by porary and changing majorities, that "It lays the axe at the foot the tree of well ordered freedom subjects the guarantees of life, rty and prosperity without remedy, the fitful impulse of a temporary

ority of an electorate. This criticism is really less a critn of my proposal than a criticism all popular government. It is whol-unfounded, unless it is founded on belief that the people are fundastion that I propose to submit to people. How can the prevailing rality or a preponderant opinion better and more exactly ascer-

d than by a vote of the people? The people must know better than court what their own morality and ir own opinion is. I ask that you so, you and others like you, you, the de given the chance to state your views announced for you ell meaning adherents of outworn sophies, who exalt the pedantry rmulas above the vital needs of

Taft's position is the position has been held from the beginning ition is the position ur government, although not al-so openly held, by a large numof reputable and honorable mes

who down at the bottom distrus! popular government and when they must accept it, accept it with reluciance and hedge around it with every spe-nies of restriction and check and balance so as to make the power of the people as limited and ineffective as possible. Mr. Taft fairly defines the Issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a republican part of the people. This is an excellent and moderate description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government for a few of the people. I am not speaking critically nor do

I mean to be unkind, for I believe that many honorable and well meaning men of high character take this view and have taken it from the time of the formation of the nation. Essentially this view is that the constitution is a streit jacket to be used for the control of an unruly patient-the people. Now I hold that this view is not only false, but mischievous, that our constitutions are instruments designed to secure justice by securing the deliberate but effective expression of the popular will, that the checks and balances are valuable as far and only so far as they accomplish that deliberation and that it is a warped and unworthy and improper construction of our form of government to see in it only a means of thwarting the popular will and of preventing justice. Mr. Taft says that "every class" should have a "voice" in the government. That seems to me a very serious misconception of the American political situation. The real trouble with us is that some classes have had too much voice. One of the most important of all the lessons to be taught and to be learned is that a man should vote not as a representative of a class, but merely as a good citizen, whose

prime interests are the same as those

of all other good citizens. Taft's "Disbelief in the People." Mr. Taft again and again in quotations I have given and elsewhere in this speech expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls. In one sentence he says that the proposition gives "powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate and prepares the way for the positive exercise of the grossest tyranny." Elsewhere he speaks of the "feverish uncertainty" and "unstable determination of laws" by temporary and changing majorities, and again he says that the system I propose, "would result in suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim," which would destroy "all possible consistency" in constitutional interpretation. I should much like to know the exact distinction that is to be made between what Mr. Taft calls "the fitful impulse of a temporary majority" when applied to a question such as that I raise and any other question. Remember that under my proposal to review a rule of decision popular vote, amending or construing to that extent the constitution could certainly take at least two years from the time of the election of the legislature which passed the act. Now, only four months elapse between the nomination and the election of a man as president to fill for four years the most important office in the land. In one of Mr. Taft's speeches he speaks of "the voice of the people as coming next to the voice of God." Apparently, then, the dedency, after four more years of delib eration, is to be treated as "next to the voice of God," but if after two years of sober thought they decide that women and children shall be protected in industry, or men protected from excessive hours of labor un-

ny" and the "laying of the axe at the foot of the tree of freedom." That is the old, old doctrine which has been acted upon for thousands of years abroad and which here in America has been acted upon sometimes openly, sometimes secretly, for forty years by many men in public and in private life, and I am sorry to say by many judges, a doctrine which has in fact tended to create a bulwark for privileges, a bulwark unjustly protect ing special interests against the rights of the people as a whole. This doctrine is to me a dreadful doctrine, for its effect is, and can only be, to make the courts the shield of privilege against popular rights. Naturally, ev ery upholder and beneficiary of crooked privilege loudly applauds the doc-trine. It is behind the shield of that doctrine that crooked clauses creep into laws that men of wealth control

workers compensated when they lose

life or limb in the service of others,

then their decision forthwith becomes

a "whim" and feverish "and unstable"

and an exercise of the "grossest tyran

legislation. Remember, I am not discussing the recall of judges—although I wish it distinctly understood that the recall a mere piece of machinery to take the place of the unworkable impeachment which Mr. Taft in effect defends and that if the days of Maynard ever came back again in the state of New York I should favor it. I have no wish to come to it, but our opponents when they object to all efforts to secure real tristice from the courts are strengthen ing the hands of those who demand the recall. In a great many states there has been for many years a real recall of judges as regards appointments, promotions, re-appointments and re-elections. And this recall was through the turn of a thumbscrew at the end of a long distance rod in the hands of great interests. I believe that a just judge would feel far safer in the hands of the people than in the hands of those interests. My remedy is not the result of a library study of stitutional law, but of actual and ng continued experience in the use governmental power to redress social and industrial evils. Again and every man and every woman.

ice have said to me that the most serious obstacles that they have encour tered during the many years that they have been trying to save American women and children from destruction in American industry have been the courts. That is the judgment of almost all the social workers I know and of dozens of parish priests and clergymen and of every executive and legislator who has been seriously attempting to use the government as an agency for social and industrial bet-terment. What is the result of this in a dark room. Take an ordinary system of judicial nullification? It was accurately stated by the court and even bottom and hold it right of appeals, New York, in the employ- above the candle at a distance of ers' liability case, where it was calmly and judicially declared that the people under our republican government are less free to correct the evils that pour slowly the diluted milk into the oppress them than are the people of the monarchies of Europe. To any man with vision, to any man with broad and real social sympathies, to any man who believes with all his heart in this great democratic republic of ours, such a condition is intolerable. It is not government by the people, but mere sham government in which the will of the people is constantly defeated. It is out of this experience that my remedy has come, and let it be tried in this field.

When as the result of years of education and debate a majority of the people have decided upon a remedy for an evil from which they suffer and have chosen a legislature, a legislature pledged to embody that remedy in law, and the law has been finally passed and approved, I regard it as monstrous that a bench of judges shall then say to the people: "You must begin all over again. amend your constitution (which will take four years); second, secure the passage of a new law (which will take two years more); third, carry that new law over its weary course of litigation, which will take no human being knows how long; fourth, submit, the whole matter over again to the direction - namely, to decrease the very same judges who have rendered opacity of milk. The same cannot be the decision to which you object, said of the density. Skimming in Then, if your patience holds out and creases it. Adding water decreases it. you finally prevail, the will of the ma- and the common test that consists in jority of the people may have its way." Such a system is not popular govern- densimeter in milk is worthless, as

government. are, as a rule, based upon the con New York World. stitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The terms "life, liberty and property," have been used in the constitutions Simple Cipher System That Keeps of the English speaking people since Magna Charta. Until within the last prisonment in its largest definition. easily overcome. About 1870 our courts began to attach | There are some beautifully simple to these terms new meaning. Now cliphers that are almost impossible for right of value which a person could by luck, for instance, can even the exenjoy, and "liberty" has been made pert find the key to a short message to include the right to make contracts. written in the "trellis" or "grill" cipher is told by the courts that this law de-prives them of their "liberty," and when it restricts the manufacture of To use it all you have to do is to cut tobacco in a tenement it is told that a few oblong holes in a blank post the law deprives the landlord of his card, place it over the postcard you property. Now, I do not believe that mean to write on and write your mesany people, and especially our free sage in the holes. Then take the upper American people, will long consent card off and write some natural read that the term "liberty" shall be de ing sentences round the cipher words. fined for them by a bench of judges. Any inquisitive person reading the Every people has defined that term card when it reaches your correspond-

der unhygienic conditions, or wage of the people. This is our end, our Weekly. purpose. The methods for achieving the end are merely expedients to be finally accepted or rejected according as actual experience shows that they work well or ill. But, in our hearts we must have this lofty purpose, and we must strive for it in all earnestcome to nothing. In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism. leaders to whom are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true, who leader, for the time being, whoever he may be. is but an instrument to be used until broken and then to be cast aside, and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken where his life is forfeited in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether the cause shall not fall, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years, and shame and disgrace will be ours if, in our eyes, the light of high re-solve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. If, on this new continent, we merely build another country of great but unjustly divided material prosperity, we shall have done nothing, and we shall do as little if we merely set the greed of and thereby destroy the material well being of all of us. To turn this gov-ernment either late government by plutocracy or government by a mob would be to repeat on a larger scale the lamentable failures of a world that is dead. We stand sgainst all tyranny, by the few or by the many. We stand for the rule of the many in the interest of all of us, for the rule of the many in a spirit of courage, of common sense, of high purpose, above

QUALITY OF MILK.

It Can Easily Be Determined by Using the Candle Test.

Here is a very simple way in which to test the quality of the milk you buy. First stir the milk with a spoon in order to disseminate into the whole liquid the cream which may have some to the surface. Then one volume of milk is poured into fifty vol umes of water-one fluid ounce to two drinking glass with a tolerably flat about one foot from it, so as to be able to see the flame of the candle through the bottom of the glass. Then glass.

The flame becomes less bright as the level of the liquid rises into the glass. The flame is soon reduced to a dull white spot. A little more liquid slowly added, so as to avoid pouring an excess, and the flame becomes absolutely invisible. All that remains to be done is to measure the height of the liquid in the glass, this being most conveniently ascertained by dipping into it a strip of pasteboard and then measuring the wet part. It should measure not over one inch if the milk is pure. With good quality milk, diluted and tested as stated, the depth will be about seven-eighths of an inch before the flame is lost to view. A mixture of one volume of milk and a half a volume of water should show a depth of one and a half inches. A depth of two inches indicates either partially skimmed milk or a mixture of one volume of good milk and one of water, and so on.

The process is based upon the close relation between the opacity of milk and the number of fatty corpuscles contained in it. Both skimming and the adding of water work in the same the mere introduction of the lacto ment, but a mere mockery of popular skimmed milk may have a normal density if care has been taken to pour The decisions of which we complain into it a certain amount of water.

## SECRET WRITING.

Postcard Messages Private.

Postal cards would undoubtedly be sixty years they were treated as hav. In much greater demand than they are ing specific meanings—"property" for purposes of correspondence but for means tangible property; "Liberty" the fact that the messages they convey meant freedom from personal re-straint, or in other words, from im-they may pass. Yet this objection is

property" has come to mean every any one not in the secret to read. Only As a result, when the state limits the It is extremely simple, and thousands hours for which women may labor, it of people use it to batile folks who take

for itself in the course of its develop ent's house will find a message of no Interest wintever. Only your corre The Task is To Strive For Justice. spondent himself-or herself-can read Friends, our task as Americans is the real message, and that by placing to strive for social and industrial just on the card a blank card out in exactive ice achieved through the genuine rule the same way as your own - Pearson'

Why Shoes Have Tongues.

Every one that wears knows that there is a tonene of leather under the place where the two sides of the shoe weet, but there is none in but know that this is a comparatively most ern idea and is not for the purpose of keeping the laces from burting the in step, but is to keep out rain and snow There would be no discomfort if th laces touched the sock, but no unite bow closely a shoe may be laced up would allow rain to reach the stocking -New York Sun.

Nature Provides. As to the horror of death-this the spectators may have. But it is the rarest phenomenon for him who is about to die to "suffer" death. Immediately death impends, the end is almost invariably benignant and peaceful. What, indeed, is there in all the cosmos so composed and content as the face of the dead?—Medical Record.

Sights Unseen. Smith (at the club-Yes, by Jove. there's very little you can teach me. I've been everywhere, done everything. seen everything! The Scotch Member -Young man, did you ever have the D. T.'s? Smith-D. T.'s! Great Scott. no! The Scotch Member-Then you've seen nowt.-London Sketch.

A Queer Town.
"Who is the Nestor of the bar bere?" "I don't believe we have one. I've sever heard of any such thing here-

What! No Nestor of the bar? Say what kind of a town is this?"-Chicage Record-Herald.

Would Come Without Drawing. "I drew to three twos last night and "Your wife ought to have dropped in:

shed have given you the deuce."-

Delinquent Tax List, 1911

This advertised list of delinquent taxes for the year of 1911 is in pursnance of an act of the State Legislature which is embodied in Chap-GENERAL LAWS OF THE 1911 SESSION.

The taxes on the following ad-The taxes on the following advertised real property situated in Tillamook County, Oregon, became delinquent on MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1911, and are subject to a penalty of ten per cent, and interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, until they shall have been paid. Any day after the expiration of six months after the taxes charged against the following real property are delinquent, the Sheriff is authorized upon demand of any person orized upon demand of any person making application, to issue to them a certificate of delinquency, upon payment of the taxes, penalty, interest and costs of advertising.

Certificates of delinquency shall bear interest from the date of issuance until redeemed at the rate of

15 per cent per annum. Nehalem Coal Company. Tract No. 129. For further

description see tract book in Assessor's office. Page 79, sec. 20, tp 3 N., R. 10 W. Nehalem Coal Company. Tract No. 111. For further description see tract book Tract No. 111. For further description see tract book in Assessor's office. Page 60, sec. 33, tp. 3 N., R 10 W.; and scc. 4, T. 2 N, R. 10 W., 55.25 acres. Tract No. 112. For further description see tract book in Assessor's office. Page 60, sec. 5, tp. 2 N., R. 10 W., 2.46 acres; lot 1. Less tract sold. Sec. 5, T. 2 N., R. 10 W., 24.32 acres.

5, T. 2 N., R. 10 W., 24.32 acres
Nehalem Coal Company.
S.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼, sec. 9, tp. 3 N., R. 10 W., 40 acres
Nehalem Coal Company.
N.E. ¼, sec. 16, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres; N.W. ¼, sec. 16, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres; S.W. ¼, sec. 16, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres; S.E. ¼, sec. 16, T. 3 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres

160 acres
S. D. Olds. E. 16 of S.W. 14
of N.W. 14 and E. 16 of N.W.
16 of S.W. 14, sec. 29, T 1S.,
R. 9 W., 40 acres
R. 9 W. and E. 17 of N.W.
R. 9 W., 40 acres
R. 9 W., 40 acres Fiva M. Leach, Tract No. 341.

For further description see tract book in Assessor's Office Page 178, sec. 34, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., 25,20 acres...

Eva M. Leach, Tract No. 342.

For further description see tract book in Assessor's office. Page 176, sec. 34, T. office. Page 176, sec. 34, T. 1 S., R. 9 W., 35 acres. . . . L. McCowell. Tract No. 743.

P. L. McCowell. Tract No. 743.
For further description see tract book in Assessor's office. Page 248, sec. 31, T. 1 S., R. 10 W., 2.86 acres...
S. D. Olds, E ½of S. E. ¼, sec. 10, T. 2 S., R. 9 W., 80 acres; lots 3 and 4, sec. 11, T. 2 S., R. 9 W., 62.51 acres.

James Tone estate. S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, sec. 3, T. 2 S., R. 10 W., 40 acres.
S. S. Phelps. Lot 6. Less sold, sec. 6, T. 2 S., R. 10 W., 2 acres. 15.20 1.65 2. Mills. Lot 4, sec. 30, T. 3 S., R. 9 W., 45.93 scres; Lot 1 and N.E. 4 of N.W. 4, sec. 31, T. 3 S., R. 9 W., 85.88

I. C. Kellow. Tract No. 618. For further description see tract book in Assessor's office. Page 300, sec. 32, T. 4 S., R. 9 W., 22.50 acres; N.E. 4 of S.E. 4. Less sold, sec. 32, T. 4 S., R. 9 W., 17.50

M. C. Kellow. N. ½ of S.W. ¼ and S.E. ¼ of N.W. ¼, sec. 33, T. 4 S., R. 9W., 120 acres. S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park. ½ lot, Blk. 1 5.00 Park. ½ lot, Blk. 1 ......
S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park. ¾ lot, Blk. 2 ....
S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park Lots 6 to 9, B. k. 2 ...
S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park. Lots 9 to 11, Blk. 3 ...
S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park. Lots 1 to 8, Bls. 5 ...
S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park. ¾ of lot. Blk. 6 ...
S. S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Park. ¼ of lot. Blk. 6 ...
S. Phelps. Netarts Bay Prak. Lots 1 to 9, Blk. 18 ...
H. Chershauw 1.32 1.24 3,30

H. CRENSHAW, Sheriff and Tax Collector of Tillamook County, Ore. Dated this March 21st, 1912.

Foley Kidney Pills

the prempt relief from BACKACHE, EIDNEY and BLADDER TROUBLE, RMEUMATISM, CONGESTION of be EIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION of the BLADDER and all annoying URINARY IRREGULARITIES. A positive been to MIDDLE AGED and ELDERLY PROPLE and for WOMEN.

MAVE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION A. Davis, 67 Washington St., Conservelle and, is in his 5th year. He writes us: "I have intely suffered much from my kidney and blad der I had severe backaches and my kidney acids was boo frequent, cansing me to lose much sion as hight, and in my hiadder there was sometimes. I book Foley Kidney Pills for some time and am now free of all trouble and again able to up and around. Foley Kidney Pills have my highest recommendation."

C. I. Clough. Druggist

Mother knows she has made the test.

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Willow Plumes, Hand Tied. Have your old Plumes made into a willow.

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The valued family recipes for cough and cold cure, liniments, tonics and other remedies have as careful attention here as the most intricate prescrip-

Our fresh, high grade drugs will help to make these remedies more effective than ever.

Right prices are also

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Reliable Druggist.



Grandfather knows good whiskey and since he was a boy Harper has been his

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