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The Presidential Campaign of 1912.

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Comments as to method of organizing clippings.

No accession record found in Oct. 1930. by E.H.H.

The difficulty of grouping the clippings and at the same time keeping their chronological order was a very real one. In doing it again I should have a larger piece of paper folded in half, and divide each section into four columns. The first two columns would be for the two most important candidates of the Republican party, the third column for campaign issues, and the fourth for miscellaneous clippings bearing on the subject. The other section of the paper would correspond for the Democratic party. I should keep the columns always the same and arrange the sheets in chronological order, so that both chronology and classification would be at once obtained. Possibly it would be necessary to divide the sheet into thirds in order to include the socialist party. The paper from which I clipped, would however happen to render that unnecessary, since it is, unfortunately a strong partisan paper in favor of Roosevelt. The only objection to this system that I can now think of would be the awkwardness of having a larger sheet folded. It would be best not to have to fold it, and this might be possible could the sheets be kept between cardboards of the right size. The advantages gained might offset the awkwardness.

N.Y. Times
Thurs. Feb. 13, 1912

Republican Candidates.

1. TAFT.

TAFT FIRES ON HIS OPPONENTS

Refers to Them as Extremists
Who Would Bring Conditions
of French Revolution.

NOT PROGRESSIVES AT ALL

But Political Emotionalists or
Neurotics—His Party Has
Kept the Faith.

RINGING CAMPAIGN SPEECH

The Party Goes Before the People on
Its Record of Things Done—Relen-
tates His Tariff Views and Policies.

In a ringing speech last night President Taft replied to all who are opposing his election under the guise of progressives, whether Republican or Democratic. He mentioned no names and made no accusations of disloyalty, but as he cast scorn on the doctrine of the recall of the judiciary his audience thought of Oyster Bay and cheered loudly. He was speaking before the Republican Club at its Lincoln dinner in the Waldorf, and after a visit to Newark. He went on to the dinners of the Dry Goods Association and the Graduates' Club, but the speech which ex-Senator Chauncey M. Depew declared afterward would be taken as the "textbook of the campaign" was delivered to the representatives of his own party.

At the very beginning of the evening the significance of the occasion was noted. Otto T. Bannard, President of the Republican Club, drew an analogy between Mr. Taft and Lincoln. As the great war President at the end of his first term saw doubts in his own supporters as to the wisdom of his renomination, but was saved by the appeal of his honesty to the common sense of the Nation, so Mr. Taft was the inspiration and blessing of the Republican Party.

The President made a direct appeal to the common sense of the Nation. He declared that the extremists were not progressives and they would have us into a condition that would find no parallel except in the French Revolution or of that anarchy which once characterized the South American Republics. He spoke of the security the Constitution and the necessity of its observance to give equal opportunity to all men. He scorned the catchphrase that we should prefer "the man above the dollar."

The President was reading his speech with considerable rapidity and it was necessary for the audience to listen with care to catch all he said. But they broke in from time to time with applause and a great shout arose as Mr. Taft declared that the Republican Party would never consent in the slightest degree to the subjection of the Courts and the Judges to the popular will.

Then he settled down to a review of the things that he had accomplished during his administration. He dwelt on the necessity of tariff revision according to actual information. He spoke of his desire to make as little disturbances in business as possible in effecting tariff changes by schedules and he denounced the habit of making general denunciations without suggesting any affirmative policy. **Democrats Habitually Wrong.**

The Democrats, he asserted, in their at-

tempted for a second term in June, 1864, in Baltimore, there was a wave of discontent in many of the States, and doubts freely expressed as to whether he could be elected.

"Noisy demands were made that his candidacy be withdrawn until Lincoln himself was haunted by dark forebodings of political defeat. But the sober sense of the plain people told them that power was safe in his hands, and above all that he was honest, and from the beginning of September enthusiasm grew, and long before the day of the election the Nation had made its decision, and from the East and from the West could be heard the glorious song, 'We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 strong.' And they did."

"We are grateful for the presence of the head of our party, the highest office of this great Nation, the twenty-sixth President of the United States, 'Honest Bill' Taft."

The President's Speech.

President Taft said:

"This is Lincoln's Birthday. We are met to celebrate it. We cannot claim Lincoln as belonging exclusively to us Republicans or treat his name as a mere party symbol. He belongs to the country and to the world as one of its great characters. But the fact is that during his whole career, and especially during that part of it in which he disclosed those traits that made him great, and that have rendered his memory sacred, the principles that he followed and that he was able to vindicate and put far on the way of becoming the foundation stones of the Republic were the principles of the Republican Party; and the reason why the Republican Party may not now claim him exclusively as one of its great leaders and its great saint is not because the party stands for something different from what it stood for when Lincoln was at its head, but it is that, being a party of progress, it has achieved and made of permanent acceptance by the whole people the things for which it fought and in which it followed Lincoln's leadership."

"Men praise Lincoln to-day and attack the Republican Party, altogether forgetful of the fact that in Lincoln's life the man and the party were so closely united in aim and accomplishment that the history of one is the history of the other. The truth is that the history of the last fifty years, with one or two exceptions, has been the history of the Republican Party. The progress that has been made has been made by the Republican Party in the legislative and executive power intrusted to it by the people at large."

Pulling Down the Pillars.

"There are those who look upon the present situation as one full of evil and corruption and as a tyranny of concentrated wealth, and who, in apparent despair at any ordinary remedy, are seeking to pull down those things which have been regarded as the pillars of the temple of freedom and representative government and to reconstruct our whole society on some new principle, not definitely formulated, and with no intelligent or intelligible forecast of the exact constitutional and statutory results to be attained."

"With the effort to make the selection of candidates, the enactment of legislation, and the decision of courts to depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, and without the opportunity for time and study and that deliberation that gives security and common sense to the government of the people, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which would find no parallel except in the French Revolution or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American Republics. Such extremists are not progressives—they are political emotionalists or neurotics, who have lost that sense of proportion, that clear and candid consideration of their own weakness as a whole, and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people who fought the Revolution and who drafted the Federal Constitution the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew."

Equality of Opportunity.

"The Constitution was framed to give to all men equality of right before the law, and the equality of opportunity that such equality of right before the law was intended to secure. A review of the his-

tory of this country, with the mutations in the personal fortunes of the individuals that have gone to make up the people, will show that never in the history of the world has there been such equality of opportunity as in these United States, and it has been secured by upholding as sacred the rights of individual liberty and the right of private property in the guarantees of the Federal and State Constitutions."

"It has been said, and it is a common platform expression, that it is well to

to the popular view of what the law ought to be rather than what it actually is in written or customary form."

"The suggestion is made by which Judges are to be subject to the discipline of popular elections whenever the conclusions they reach do not suit the people, or their decisions are to be submitted for confirmation or rejection by a vote of the people. Such propositions undermine existing Governments and are directed toward depriving the judiciary of the independence without which they must be an instrument of either one man or majority tyranny. The Republican Party, I am very certain, as a National party, respecting as it does the Constitution of the United States, the care with which the judicial clauses of the fundamental instrument were drawn to secure the independence of the judiciary, will never consent to an abatement of that independence in the slightest degree, and will stand with its face like flint against any constitutional change in it to take away from the high priests who administer justice the independence that they must enjoy of influence of powerful individuals or of powerful majorities."

The Republican Party was not blind to the defects in the administration of justice, and there was great room for improvement, but this is far, very far, from a change in the structure of our courts, by which the ratio decidendi of judgments is to be changed from that of law and eternal and uniform justice to that of the voice of the majority in individual instances."

His Tariff Policy.

"The Republican Party is not a hide-bound tariff party," he said. "It has changed its position from that Chinese wall and the imposition of customs duty sufficient to make the tariff as high as possible on everything that needs to be protected. It has come to a much more reasonable view, to wit, that the tariff rates on merchandise imported ought not to exceed those which will furnish living protection to the industries of this country with which such imported merchandise will come into competition. The Republican Party has come to recognize that high tariff duties encourage combinations of capital by suppressing competition to take advantage, in the domestic prices charged, of the excessive rates of duty, and that that is a much safer system which limits the duties to the measure of the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad than the wholesale system of imposing high rates in order to secure protection at the expense of everything else."

"So far as is consistent with the maintenance of the industries in this country under living conditions of reasonable profit, the Republican Party is in favor of a revision and reduction of rates on imported merchandise. The only position it insists on is that the facts in respect to the amount of protection needed by established industries in this country shall be ascertained after a full and complete report by an impartial tribunal upon the facts governing the production of such merchandise abroad and in this country. In other words, gentlemen, the Republican Party has taken its position and must maintain its position in favor of as little disturbance of the business of the country as possible in respect to tariff changes by requiring that those changes shall only take place schedule by schedule, and then only after a full ascertainment of the facts by a non-partisan tariff board or commission, which shall enable Congress and the public at large to know what must be the necessary effect of the proposed legislation. This I consider a progressive policy."

Hits the Democratic House.

The President said that while the Republicans believed in peace they were not blinded to dangers, and were in favor of a suitable army to protect American interests in many parts of the globe. We were just now completing the Panama Canal, and in protecting it and Hawaii 3,000 or 4,000 more soldiers were needed, yet it is proposed by our Democratic friends in Congress to reduce that army by eliminating one-third of our cavalry. They would cut out some of the best cavalry in the world, five regiments which are needed for a nucleus of a larger army should we ever be suddenly called into war. For the same reason they propose to depart from the time-honored practice of adding to our navy each year two battleships by cutting them off altogether this year. In considering our many responsibilities in different parts of the world, I think this is a great mistake. Certainly the diminution in the additions to the fleet ought not to be contemplated until the Panama Canal is completed. In other words, our Democratic friends are doing the very thing that they are always reputed to do; they are doing the wrong thing at the right time. With unfailing accuracy they have selected as their policy that which is least defensible under existing conditions."

"I have not enumerated, and could not, because time would not permit, the many measures for which the Republican Party is responsible. The postal savings banks, the parcels post, the corporation tax, the maximum and minimum clause of the tariff, free trade with the Philippines, the successful administration of Colonial Governments, the negotiation of the Japanese and other treaties, the satisfactory solution of the question of immigration—all have claimed the attention of the party."

"I have said this much to show that the Republican Party, for its part, is

the common sense of the Nation, so Mr. Taft was the inspiration and blessing of the Republican Party.

The President made a direct appeal to the common sense of the Nation. He declared that the extremists were not progressives and they would have us into a condition that would find no parallel except in the French Revolution or of that anarchy which once characterized the South American Republics. He spoke of the security the Constitution and the necessity of its observance to give equal opportunity to all men. He scorned the catchphrase that we should prefer "the man above the dollar."

The President was reading his speech with considerable rapidity and it was necessary for the audience to listen with care to catch all he said. But they broke in from time to time with applause and a great shout arose as Mr. Taft declared that the Republican Party would never consent in the slightest degree to the subjection of the Courts and the Judges to the popular will.

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Democrats Habitually Wrong.

The Democrats, he asserted, in their attempt to do away with five regiments of the best cavalry in the world and their determination to refuse the two battleships on this year's programme, were carrying out their habitual policy of doing the wrong thing at the wrong time, and now, under present conditions, such action was less defensible.

"The Republican Party," he said in conclusion, "is the truly progressive party. It realizes responsibility in action with constitutional limitations. If we appeal for a vote of confidence on what we have done in the last ten years, especially in the last three years, why should we doubt the result. We know what we propose to do. We offer a definite programme. We need not fear those who only speak of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson and do not tell us what they are. We need not fear those who speak of unrest and do not tell us of what it consists."

"We know what we have done and that makes us confident."

As he sat down the audience rose and shouted its applause. The ladies in the boxes joined in the ovation and the orchestra played the Star Spangled Banner. For two or three minutes the cheering was kept up and it was realized that the President had at last struck with more than his usual force at those who were trying to undermine his candidacy.

While the dinner was in progress several telegrams were received by Mr. Taft informing him that he had been endorsed in different parts of the country. From Colorado came the word that the Republican State Central Committee at Denver had yesterday declared for his renomination by a vote of 105 to 10. The Alaskan Republicans at Nome had done the same thing, and the Eighth District of Virginia had been instructed to support him.

The news was circulated among the 750 members of the Republican Club and their guests who filled the banquet hall of the Waldorf to overflowing.

Lincoln Also Beset.

President Taft entered the dining hall after the guests had reached their tables. He was on the arm of Mr. Bannard, and was greeted by all present standing and cheering loudly. In introducing him Mr. Bannard's allusion to the difficulties that beset Abraham Lincoln when he faced a convention for the second time were quickly taken up and applied to the guest of the evening. He said in part:

"Toward the end of Lincoln's first term as President his political fortunes seemed to hang in the balance, and now, almost half a century later, it is difficult for us to realize that when he was nomi-

nally formulated, and with no intelligent or intelligible forecast of the exact constitutional and statutory results to be attained.

With the effort to make the selection of candidates, the enactment of legislation, and the decision of courts to depend on the momentary passions of a people necessarily indifferently informed as to the issues presented, and without the opportunity for time and study and that deliberation that gives security and common sense to the government of the people, such extremists would hurry us into a condition which would find no parallel except in the French Revolution or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American Republics. Such extremists are not progressives—they are political emotionists or neurotics, who have lost that sense of proportion, that clear and candid consideration of their own weakness as a whole, and that clear perception of the necessity for checks upon hasty popular action which made our people who fought the Revolution and who drafted the Federal Constitution the greatest self-governing people that the world ever knew.

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tory of the country with the mutations in the personal fortunes of the individuals that have gone to make up the people, will show that never in the history of the world has there been such equality of opportunity as in these United States, and it has been secured by upholding as sacred the rights of individual liberty and the right of private property in the guarantees of the Federal and State Constitutions.

It has been said, and it is a common platform expression, that it is well to prefer the man above the dollar, as if the preservation of property rights has some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights. Private property was not established in order to gratify love of some material wealth or capital. It was established as an instrumentality in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of man, and it is equality of opportunity that private property promotes by assuring to man the result of his own labor, thrift, and self-restraint. When, therefore, the demagogue mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar, he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby—whether he is in favor of abolishing the right of the institution of private property and of taking away from the poor man the opportunity to become wealthy by the use of the abilities that God has given him, the cultivation of the virtues with which practice of self-restraint and the exercise of moral courage will fortify him.

Correcting Corporation Abuses.

"Now I am far from saying that the development of business, the discovery of new and effective methods of using capital, have not produced problems which call for additional action by the Government to prevent the abuses of the concentration of wealth and the combination of capital. Moreover, in order to tempt investment, we have doubtless in times past permitted the State to pledge to individuals privilege more permanent and of wider scope than the public demanded, and we have permitted the establishment of corporations and the acquisition of power through the corrupting use of money in politics, so as at times to give to a few dangerous control in legislation and government; but during the past ten years much progress against such abuses has been made in this regard. Statutes have been passed notably the anti-trust statute and the inter-State commerce law and its amendments—to restrain a misuse of the privileges conferred by charter, and, if need be, there is nothing in the future of the country to prevent and everything in the principles and history of the Republican Party to forecast progress in this direction. Indeed, the only progress that has been made has been by the legislation and execution of those whom the Republican Party has put in power." In so far, therefore, as progressive policy in politics means the close regulation of State-given privilege, so far as to secure its use for the benefit of the public, and to restrain its abuse for the undue profit of the grantee of the privilege, the Republican Party is entitled to be called truly progressive."

The President explained that it was Republican statesmen who had drafted and passed the anti-trust law, and when the inter-State commerce law was a dead enactment, he said, the Republicans passed the Rebate bill, and finally the party brought the railroads under control.

"Now, I admit," said he, "that we have progressed in our ideas since the last century in the general view that the Government is more responsible for the comfort, safety, and protection of the individual than it was thought to be under the laissez faire Jeffersonian doctrine of government. We have come to recognize that the common law as it affected the relation of the employer and the employee was a law framed under the influence of the employer, and that the principles that obtained in that law, said to be based upon public policy, could not be justified by any proper modern view."

From this President Taft passed to a discussion of the courts.

Fashion to Attack Courts.

"It has come to be the fashion to attack courts," said he, "on the ground that they are not sufficiently progressive in their sympathies and are too much bound by the letter of the law, and do not yield in their construction of statutes

and equality of opportunity of the individual, and not interfering with the only steady, practical progress that is possible."

Hits the Democratic House.

The President said that while the Republicans believed in peace they were not blinded to dangers, and were in favor of a suitable army to protect American interests in many parts of the globe. We were just now completing the Panama Canal, and in protecting it and Hawaii 3,000 or 4,000 more soldiers were needed, yet it is proposed by our Democratic friends in Congress to reduce that army by eliminating one-third of our cavalry. They would cut out some of the best cavalry in the world, five regiments which are needed for a nucleus of a larger army should we ever be suddenly called into war. For the same reason they propose to depart from the time-honored practice of adding to our navy each year two battleships by cutting them off altogether this year. In considering our many responsibilities in different parts of the world, I think this is a great mistake. Certainly the diminution in the additions to the fleet ought not to be contemplated until the Panama Canal is completed. In other words, our Democratic friends are doing the very thing that they are always reputed to do; they are doing the wrong thing at the right time. With unfailing accuracy they have selected as their policy that which is least defensible under existing conditions.

"I have not enumerated, and could not, because time would not permit, the many measures for which the Republican Party is responsible. The postal savings banks, the parcels post, the corporation tax, the maximum and minimum clause of the tariff, free trade with the Philippines, the successful administration of Colonial Governments, the negotiation of the Japanese and other treaties, the satisfactory solution of the question of immigration—all have claimed the attention of the party."

"I have said this much to show that the Republican Party since its beginning, more than fifty years ago, has always been a progressive party, and it has always recognized its responsibility by action."

"Its construction of the powers of the General Government is a more liberal one than that of its old-time opponent, the Democratic Party. It may be counted upon to respond much more promptly to modern needs in this regard than its old-time opponent. If we have a record in the last ten years, and especially in the last three years, of responding to popular needs by legislation specifically adopted to afford the proper remedies, why should we not be sure of winning a vote of confidence from the people."

The Defeat of 1910.

"It is true we were beaten in 1910, but that was by a defection of Republicans through what I must think was a misunderstanding, but not by a change from Republicans to the Democratic Party. Their defection reduced the vote of the Republicans, but did not increase the vote of the Democrats, showing that what they were waiting for was to give the Republican Party what they considered a 'locus poenitentiae,' and an opportunity of still proving the genuineness of its promises in the platform of 1908. That we have done so in the last two sessions of Congress, and that we are procuring definite results I think every one who has followed the course of National events will realize. We know what we propose to do: we offer a definite programme, show definite results, and we believe that those results are what the people wish. We do not hesitate to ask for their support. The arguments of the Democrats in favor of a return to the party have a general likeness. We have first a general denunciation of conditions, said to be due to the Republican Party, which every man would deprecate, but the existence of which and the Republican Party's responsibility for which depend chiefly upon the authority of the speaker alone. Then the statement of general good results that must be accomplished by following the principles of the Democratic Party and of Jackson and Jefferson, without specification as to what they are, and, finally, a pressure for an invitation to that party to assume power. There is nothing definite in what is said; nothing definite promised, only general denunciation and general promise."

"They speak of a spirit of unrest everywhere; they don't describe what that unrest depends upon, and if they do they don't tell how it is to be remedied or what legislation will accomplish it."

"We are going to have a four months' campaign, from the middle of June until the first of November. In that time the people will have the right and opportunity to ask of each party what it proposes to do, and it will not be sufficient to answer that they propose generally to introduce good legislation and execute it. The question is what legislation they will enact, how are they going to formulate it, and how execute it. Four months will test the substance of the criticisms, and of the proffers of new policies which are to be offered by either party, and it is because of my confidence that the Republican Party can point to definite deeds already accomplished, to laws already on the statute books and being enforced and carried to a useful purpose, and to proposed statutes, with a clear description of the terms and effect of such statutes, that I confidently rely upon an ultimate verdict by the people in favor of the old Republican Party, the party of Lincoln and Grant, the most progressive party in the history of this country or any other country, the party of achievement, and not of broken promises; the party of liberal, effective government in which far-sighted economy is the watchword, without that spasmodic penuriousness which ignores great National needs on the score of political emergency, the party that stands by the fundamental principles of free and well-ordered government, preserving the rights

and equality of opportunity of the individual, and not interfering with the only steady, practical progress that is possible."

SAYS TAFT WILL BE ELECTED.

George Lorimer, Confident, Admits He Helped Wreck La Follette Boom.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 12.—George H. Lorimer, editor of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia, to-day shouldered responsibility for wrecking La Follette's Presidential boom, although it was an indirect result, and predicted Taft's re-election. He said:

"The Senator was worn out from his campaign in Ohio, and did not wish to speak at the Philadelphia banquet of Periodical Publishers. I insisted that he accept the invitation, however, and made arrangements for him to be present."

"La Follette was not himself that night. His address of more than two hours could have been delivered in thirty minutes."

"There is no doubt in my mind but what Taft will be renominated. Taft sentiment has been gaining greatly in the last ninety days. I think his renomination will be unanimous, and it seems to me that the whole situation is in his hands. He can carry the country with a sweeping majority."

ST. Paul Pioneer Press
Sun. Feb. 25, 1912.

BROKERS FOR TAFT

President Has Majority of Stock Exchange Straw Vote, With Harmon Poor Second.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

New York, Feb. 24.—Wall street is for Taft. Next to Taft its choice for President of the United States, to be voted for at the elections next November, is Judson Harmon of Ohio. It has little use for Roosevelt and practically none at all for either Woodrow Wilson, Champ Clark or Oscar W. Underwood.

All this is made clear by a poll of the stock exchange just taken. The result indicates how financial interests, or, in other words, "big business," stand as far as national politics is concerned. Wall street wants none of the so-called progressive reforms urged by Roosevelt, La Follette and others of the radicals, but is overwhelmingly in sympathy with the teachings and methods of the conservatives.

Of the 1,047 members of the stock exchange to whom the request for an expression of choice was made, replies have been received from 314 up to tonight with this result:

Taft	185	Underwood	6
Harmon	73	Wilson	8
Roosevelt	37	Clark	6

Should this ratio be maintained for the full vote the result would show:

Taft	617	Underwood	20
Harmon	245	Wilson	27
Roosevelt	123	Clark	17

Taking Taft, Harmon and Underwood as representing the conservative candidates, and Roosevelt, Wilson and Clark the radicals, the combined votes received up to date show the following on the stock exchange attitude:

Conservative, 258; radical, 56.
The total vote carried out in the same ratio shows:

Conservative, 860; radical, 187.

While the poll was intended to be absolutely secret, and there was wish to ascertain the individual choice of any of the members of the exchange, several of them attached their signatures to the cards. The great majority, however, contented themselves with merely marking a cross opposite the name of their candidate.

Not a few, though, took occasion to express their preference more pointedly than with the cross mark. One voted for Taft "first," Roosevelt "never," Wilson "hardly ever," Harmon "second," and Champ Clark "n't." Opposite Roosevelt's name one Taft supporter wrote "crazy, dangerous fanatic, and egotist," while of Harmon he said "a good man—too good for a politician." Another made this expressive notation opposite the colonel's name "What! like h—!"

The result of the above poll would seem to indicate that recently there has been a great change in sentiment in the street.

LESLIE M. SHAW IS FOR TAFT.

Tells Lincoln Day Diners the President Can and Will Be Elected.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, was the principal speaker at the tenth annual dinner of the Lincoln Republican Club at the Marlborough Hotel here to-night. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, the "hero of the Maine," William J. Burns, the detective, and John Kirby, Jr., President of the National Manufacturers Association, were among the speakers.

Mr. Shaw's topic was "The Quadrennial Search for an Issue." Admiral Sigsbee responded to the toast, "Our Navy," with a plea for a larger navy. Mr. Burns told of his investigations of municipal graft. Mr. Kirby's address was an attack on the progressives who, he declared, are a menace to the country.

Postmaster William H. Bannard, President of the Lincoln Club, presided as toastmaster. The Rev. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association, who is 91 years old, told of his recollections of Abraham Lincoln. The Rev. S. Ross MacClements, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, spoke of Lincoln as a Christian. Mr. Shaw declared that the Democratic party had shown its incompetency, and that the tariff will be the great issue in the Presidential campaign.

"In the face of the record it has recently made on the tariff, the Democratic party is as dead as it was in 1895," Mr. Shaw said. "They can't elect this year whoever they nominate. We can elect whoever we nominate, and we will elect by a larger majority than in 1908 the man whom we will nominate, William Howard Taft."

ST. P. P.

Sun. Feb. 25, 1912.

TAFT HAS ALABAMA.

Conventions Show He Will Have Solid Delegation to Chicago.

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ROOSEVELT KINSMEN FOR TAFT.

California for President, Says Colonel's Brother-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Cheering news for the Taft campaign managers came to-day from what was considered the very heart of the enemy's country. Col. Charles Mifflin Hammond of Upper Lake, Cal., a brother-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, after a prolonged consultation with the President and his political advisers, came out in an enthusiastic statement for Mr. Taft, predicting that California would be safely in the Taft column. Representative Nicholas Longworth, Col. Roosevelt's son-in-law, on his return from a trip to Oyster Bay, has taken the same course.

Whether these expressions reflect the wishes of the ex-President or not, the Taft supporters feel that they show at least the strength of the Taft sentiment in the sections from which come relatives of Mr. Roosevelt, who have declared for Mr. Taft. Col. Hammond has been in Boston and stopped in Washington to-day on his way to New Orleans, calling on the President, Secretary Hilles, Representative McKinley, of the Taft headquarters, Senator Perkins of California, and others. Col. Hammond's statement follows:

"I cordially support President Taft for re-nomination and re-election. California can be and will be carried for him. Statements to the contrary are misleading and designed for the effect they

may have elsewhere. I indorse the President's candidature because of his practically progressive policies and because of the marvelous achievements of his administration. He is entitled to a second term in order that he may have the opportunity to carry forward the policies which have done so much to help the country and to maintain its prosperity.

"We of California are under a direct debt of gratitude to him for his generous help in securing the Panama-Pacific Exposition, a debt which the people of the State are eager to repay. The State is normally Republican, with a big majority, and that majority will not only be maintained for the President, but it will be augmented by the enthusiastic support of the women voters, who have but recently been granted the right to express their sentiments at the polls. The strong Taft sentiment among the women of California is a powerful factor in the development of the kindly feeling toward the President, which has been in strong evidence for several months. The cordial support accorded him by the press of California is an index to the trend of popular opinion."

Fourteen instructed Taft delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected last week, bringing the President's total score to 32. Not a single anti-Taft delegate has yet been named. The delegates that were added to the Taft column last week were four from Georgia at large, and two each from the First, Fifth, and Ninth Georgia Districts, the Eighth Virginia, and the First Tennessee divisions.

It is now perfectly clear that President Taft's only real opponent for the nomination is Col. Roosevelt. What lingering vestiges of vitality may have hung about the La Follette campaign departed to-day when Gifford Pinchot, one of the Wisconsin radical's most earnest supporters, announced that the Senator's continuance in the race meant the disruption of Progressive Republicanism. After declaring that he had fought for a cause and not for a man, Mr. Pinchot indorsed the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt.

Mr. Pinchot's statement, while reiterating his admiration for Mr. La Follette, says that the course he has elected to pursue—presumably since his collapse in Philadelphia—can neither keep the Progressives together nor prevent the nomination of a reactionary. Mr. Pinchot adds that he thinks Col. Roosevelt's duty, as a "genuine Progressive," is to take up the neglected leadership of the Progressives.

In some quarters Mr. Pinchot's enlistment under the Roosevelt banner has not been received enthusiastically by the Colonel's other admirers. This is in the mountain States, where the bulk of the public lands lie. There protests have arisen against participation by the best-known conservationist in the councils of Col. Roosevelt, on the ground that in the mountain country a more liberal policy toward public lands than that advocated by the deposed Chief Forester is desired. An effort has been made to persuade Col. Roosevelt to drop Pinchot on this account, but, while the Colonel is not considered as ardent an advocate of conservation as is Mr. Pinchot, he has refused to muzzle him. Mr. Pinchot's statement follows:

"The struggle which until recently has centered around Senator La Follette's candidacy was undertaken for two clear and specific purposes: first, to hold the progressives together as an effective fighting force, and second, to prevent the nomination of a reactionary Republican for the Presidency. Within the last month circumstances have made it impossible to accomplish, by means of the candidacy of Senator La Follette, either of these two purposes, and the imperative need for another leader has been made plain.

"One of these circumstances is the ill-

at the Philadelphia banquet of Periodical Publishers. I insisted that he accept the invitation, however, and made arrangements for him to be present. "La Follette was not himself that night. His address of more than two hours could have been delivered in thirty minutes. "There is no doubt in my mind but what Taft will be renominated. Taft sentiment has been gaining greatly in the last ninety days. I think his renomination will be unanimous, and it seems to me that the whole situation is in his hands. He can carry the country with a sweeping majority."

St. Paul Pioneer Press
Sun. Feb. 25, 1912.

BROKERS FOR TAFT

President Has Majority of Stock Exchange Straw Vote, With Harmon Poor Second.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

New York, Feb. 24.—Wall street is for Taft. Next to Taft its choice for President of the United States, to be voted for at the elections next November, is Judson Harmon of Ohio. It has little use for Roosevelt and practically none at all for either Woodrow Wilson, Champ Clark or Oscar W. Underwood.

All this is made clear by a poll of the stock exchange just taken. The result indicates how financial interests, or, in other words, "big business," stand as far as national politics is concerned. Wall street wants none of the so-called progressive reforms urged by Roosevelt, La Follette and others of the radicals, but is overwhelmingly in sympathy with the teachings and methods of the conservatives.

Of the 1,047 members of the stock exchange to whom the request for an expression of choice was made, replies have been received from 314 up to tonight with this result:

Taft	185	Underwood	6
Harmon	73	Wilson	8
Roosevelt	37	Clark	6

Should this ratio be maintained for the full vote the result would show:

Taft	617	Underwood	20
Harmon	243	Wilson	27
Roosevelt	123	Clark	17

Taking Taft, Harmon and Underwood as representing the conservative candidates, and Roosevelt, Wilson and Clark the radicals, the combined votes received up to date show the following on the stock exchange attitude:

Conservative, 253; radical, 56.

The total vote carried out in the same ratio shows:

Conservative, 860; radical, 137.

While the poll was intended to be absolutely secret, and there was wish to ascertain the individual choice of any of the members of the exchange, several of them attached their signatures to the cards. The great majority, however, contented themselves with merely marking a cross opposite the name of their candidate.

Not a few, though, took occasion to express their preference more pointedly than with the cross mark. One voted for Taft "first," Roosevelt "never," Wilson "hardly ever," Harmon "second," and Champ Clark "nit." Opposite Roosevelt's name one Taft supporter wrote "crazy, dangerous fanatic, and egotist," while of Harmon he said "a good man—too good for a politician." Another made this expressive notation opposite the colonel's name "What! like h—!"

The result of the above poll would seem to indicate that recently there has been a great change in sentiment in the street.

Kirby, Jr., President of the National Manufacturers Association, were among the speakers.

Mr. Shaw's topic was "The Quadrennial Search for an Issue." Admiral Sigbee responded to the toast, "Our Navy," with a plea for a larger navy. Mr. Burns told of his investigations of municipal graft. Mr. Kirby's address was an attack on the progressives who, he declared, are a menace to the country.

Postmaster William H. Bannard, President of the Lincoln Club, presided as toastmaster. The Rev. Aaron E. Ballard, President of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association, who is 91 years old, told of his recollections of Abraham Lincoln. The Rev. S. Ross MacClements, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, spoke of Lincoln as a Christian. Mr. Shaw declared that the Democratic party had shown its incompetency, and that the tariff will be the great issue in the Presidential campaign.

"In the face of the record it has recently made on the tariff, the Democratic party is as dead as it was in 1896," Mr. Shaw said. "They can't elect this year whoever they nominate. We can elect whoever we nominate, and we will elect by a larger majority than in 1908 the man whom we will nominate, William Howard Taft."

St. P.P.P.

Sun. Feb. 25, 1912.

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"One of these circumstances is the ill-health of Senator La Follette, which all his friends so greatly deplore. I retain, undiminished, my admiration for the high quality of his past services to the progressive cause, but the course which the Senator has elected to pursue will not keep the progressives together, and in that course I cannot follow him. From the beginning I have fought for a cause and a principle, and not for a man.

"The reasons for the action I am taking are set forth at length in a letter to Senator La Follette, in which I have notified him that since, in my judgment, his candidacy no longer will advance to progressive cause, I shall hereafter advocate the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, whose duty I believe it is to take up the leadership of the progressive movement.

"Until this notification to Senator La Follette was delivered I have, of course, taken no part in advocating the nomination of Col. Roosevelt.

"The country knows that Col. Roosevelt is a genuine progressive. That question was settled once for all by his active championship of human rights during the seven years of conflict, which made the progressive movement a power in the Nation."

NINE GOVERNORS DECLARE FOR TAFT

Bureau Gives Out Statements to
Counteract Recent Indorsement
of Roosevelt.

EBERHART IS AMONG THEM

Alignment of Republican Executives
Is Seven for Colonel and One
for La Follette.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 27.—To combat the "governors' letter," which brought forth Colonel Roosevelt's announcement of his candidacy, the headquarters of the Taft boom here tonight gave out statements from nine Republican governors, including Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, indorsing the President for a second term.

The statement of Governor Eberhart, which headed the list, read:

"President Taft's administration, measured by all standards of accomplishments and fidelity to duty, entitle him to the indorsement of a second term, which I believe the inherent sense of fairness and justice of the American people will ungrudgingly give him."

The other governors who indorsed the President were M. F. Hay of Washington, B. F. Carroll of Iowa, Simon S. Pennewill of Delaware, John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, Phillips Lee Goldsborough of Maryland, William Spry of Utah and A. J. Pothier of Rhode Island.

In addition to the signed statements made public, the Taft managers assert he has the support of Governors Deeneen, Illinois; Oddie, Nevada, and Mead, Vermont.

Two Unaccounted For.

Twenty-two states now have Republican governors and all except two are now accounted for in the various statements of President preferences. They are listed as follows:

Declared for Taft, 9; said by Taft managers to favor him, 3.

Declared for Roosevelt, 7.

Declared for La Follette, 1.

Preference not announced, 2.

The governors who have declared for Roosevelt are Glasscock of West Virginia, Aldrich of Nebraska, Bass of New Hampshire, Osborn of Michigan, Stubbs of Kansas, Hadley of Missouri and Johnson of California.

Governor Carey of Wyoming also signed the "governors' letter" urging Colonel Roosevelt to become a candidate, but it is now declared he has reserved judgment. Neither has Governor Vessey of South Dakota announced his choice. The California executive did not sign the letter, but has since declared for the former President.

Governor McGovern of Wisconsin is committed to the candidacy of Senator La Follette.

Indorsements by Governors.

Following are extracts from the governors' messages:

Carroll, Iowa—There is no justice in the opposition to President Taft. His administration has been clean and capable and in harmony with platform pledges. A just and righteous application of the square deal would accord him renomination without a contest.

Hay, Washington—Few administrations can point to the enactment of so many wise and progressive laws as that of President Taft. I feel it the duty of every true Progressive Republican to support Mr. Taft for renomination and re-election.

Goldsborough, Maryland—It is my opinion that President Taft has given the country one of the best administrations in its history.

BARNES NEW YORK MANAGER.

May Head Taft Forces, Is Rumor—
Assails Colonel's Ohio Speech.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Unannounced in Republican political circles and his arrival apparently unexpected except at the White House, where he dined with President Taft and Secretary Hilles, William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, chairman of the New York State Republican committee, came to Washington tonight. His appearance gave rise to all sorts of rumors, but the one which was given greatest credence was that he would take direct management of President Taft's candidacy in New York State.

Before going to the White House Mr. Barnes gave out a statement assailing the recent speech made at Columbus, Ohio, by Colonel Roosevelt. He made a point of the fact that the statement was issued in advance of any talk with the President. He characterized the Roosevelt speech as a "preface to a candidacy" and a "violation of Republicanism." He stated that if he were one who could subscribe to the doctrine expounded he "would feel that his feet were on slippery ground."

While Mr. Barnes did not name President Taft or mention his candidacy in any way, his meaning could not be misconstrued when he pointed out that each New York district would elect Republican delegates by the primary system on March 26, and delegates at large at the state convention on April 9, and predicted "that the best judgment of nearly one-half million of enrolled Republicans would be expressed."

SCORES THIRD TERM

Taft Hears Bailey Denounce Colonel
While 600 Applaud—Pres-
ident Shuns Politics.

Washington, Feb. 27.—President Taft tonight heard Senator Bailey of Texas denounce Theodore Roosevelt's third term ambitions and saw 600 members of the University club rise to their feet from a score of banquet tables and stand several minutes applauding the utterances.

Senator Bailey declared that "if the present President is not a good enough Republican to succeed himself, he must be a good enough Democrat to do so."

He jokingly invited the President in case of failure at the Chicago convention to enter the Democratic party.

The President confined his speech to the value of university training. He laughingly asked Senator Bailey to tell him which branch of the Democratic party he would be received in, but made no other political reference except to chide his hearers for their applause of political remarks.

Senator Bailey began his speech with a defense of the Constitution. "Without intending to be offensive," he said, "I think that George Washington and Alexander Hamilton and James Madison were better qualified to establish a government than Bob La Follette or Bob Owen."

"He did not say anything about Theodore," broke in a voice, and laughter swept the room.

"Men can be educated beyond their ability," said the senator, "and that's what makes a mugwump. A man is often educated beyond his capacity, as when he says he does not mean to accept another nomination and then tries to make the people believe he did not mean what he said."

There was cheering for President Taft as he rose to speak.

"As my friend, Senator Bailey, has said, men may be educated beyond their capacity, but that is not the fault of universities—it is the fault of the men, or of their parents who sent them to a place where the intellectual living is a bit too rich, and where they become intoxicated under the inspiration of something stronger than their minds are able to stand."

"I agree that a university education does not prevent a man from making an ass of himself, and I agree there are dangers in a university education in making men of that mental fiber think, without keeping their feet on the ground, that the education they have puts them in a different atmosphere, puts them above the crowd that walks on the ground and that are influenced by common sense considerations."

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The other governors who indorsed the President were M. E. Hay of Washington, B. F. Carroll of Iowa, Simon S. Pennewill of Delaware, John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee, Phillips Lee Goldsborough of Maryland, William Spry of Utah and A. J. Pothier of Rhode Island.

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Goldsborough, Maryland—It is my opinion that President Taft has given the country one of the best administrations in its history.

Tener Predicts Taft Victory.

Tener, Pennsylvania—In view of the able manner in which President Taft has conducted his office, the constructive and substantial achievements of his administration, I unhesitatingly predict his re-election.

Hooper, Tennessee—President Taft is popular in Tennessee. The state organization is loyally supporting the President, and from present indications he will get the vote of Tennessee in the national convention.

Spry, Utah—I am glad to reiterate my personal preference for Mr. Taft as presidential nominee. I regard him as the most logical as well as the strongest man whose name has been mentioned. I am confident that Utah will send a Taft delegation to the convention.

Pennewell, Delaware—I am strongly in favor of President Taft's renomination. His splendid record should insure his re-election by a large majority.

Pothier, Rhode Island—President Taft is a safe man at the head of the nation. His administration has been able and statesmanlike in the broadest sense. His record entitles him to a renomination, in which event he should receive a most emphatic popular indorsement.

Others Indorse Taft.

Making public the governors' telegram the Taft bureau also says that Republican gubernatorial candidates in the last election in states now headed by Democratic executives, but which are counted normally Republican, almost unanimously have declared for Taft.

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PRESIDENT PLANS TO STUMP COUNTRY

Soon Will Start on Speech-Making
Campaign to Explain His
Position.

TO DISCUSS COLONEL'S IDEAS

Recall of Judicial Decisions and
Other Subjects to Be Taken
Up in Addresses.

Washington, Feb. 28.—President Taft will soon start a vigorous speech-making campaign to explain his position on current questions and further his candidacy for renomination.

Before the Republican national convention meets in June the President will spend many days on the road and is expected to deliver scores of speeches. He will travel as far West as Chicago, as far North as New Hampshire, and South at least as far as Georgia. Other engagements may be made in the next few weeks. The President's political advisers believe he is their best orator.

Ever since the Taft renomination headquarters was opened here and Representative William B. McKinley was put in charge Republican leaders have urged the President to get into the campaign. He began following this advice when he accepted an invitation of a year's standing to attend the fiftieth annual dinner of the Swedish-American club in Chicago.

Several Stops in Ohio.

The acceptance of that invitation was followed by the announcement that the President had consented to stop on his way West at Toledo, Ohio. Invitations to visit Youngstown and Massillon have been received and probably will be accepted. A few days ago the White House let it be known that the President would go to Savannah, Ga., in April or May and might stop at Pinehurst, N. C.

Tonight after a short conference with Senators Crane, Smoot and Gallinger it was said that the President would extend his Boston trip to include Nashua and Concord, N. H. He will leave Washington for Boston on March 18 there, and will visit the two New Hampshire cities on March 19.

May Reply to Colonel.

Although no announcement has been made of subjects for speeches the President will make on these trips it is generally certain that he will not include in his addresses the recollection of the "recall" of judicial decisions, possibly the initiative and referendum and topics touched by Colonel Roosevelt in his speech at Columbus. Probably Mr. Taft will make no direct reply to that speech and it has been stated with emphasis that he will not indulge in personalities. But that he will make clear his own views on many of the doctrines advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in Columbus is almost certain.

Boosters Claim New York.

A canvass of the New York political situation made at conference today between William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the New York State Republican committee, Vice President Sherman, State Senator Brackett and Representative Calder, a Brooklyn leader in Congress, resulted in an informal declaration that President Taft would have an almost solid New York delegation to the Republican national convention.

It was asserted today that the conference between President Taft and Chairman Barnes, which lasted until last night, was satisfactory to

PROGRAM OF TAFT TRIP.

Will Make Numerous Speeches in Toledo and Chicago.

Washington, March 4.—Although final arrangements for President Taft's trip through Northern Ohio and to Chicago have not been made, part of the program made public today indicated that it would be one of the hardest and one of the busiest the President has taken in months. Republican leaders also believe it will be most important. No direct reply to Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech will be made by the President, nor will he go into personalities. He will have many opportunities to make political speeches, however, and it was the general belief today that he would accept them.

The President will leave Washington late Thursday night, reaching Toledo Friday afternoon after a daylight ride through Eastern and Northern Ohio that may give him an opportunity to make some rear platform speeches. He has three engagements in Toledo, a reception by business men, a banquet given by the Commerce club, and an address to a public meeting in the Coliseum.

Leaving Toledo late Friday night the President is due in Chicago early Saturday. On that day he has eight engagements, including a reception at the Taft club, lunch-on at the Union League club, a visit to the Press club and the banquets of the Swedish-American Republican club and the Traffic club.

Mr. Taft will spend Saturday night in Chicago, attend church Sunday morning, and, before leaving for Washington late in the afternoon, will speak to the Polish and Bohemian children of the city. He is due back in Washington late Monday.

TAFT STARTS WEST

Will Make Dozens of Speeches on
Three-Day Visit to Ohio and
Chicago.

Washington, March 7.—With two of his more important speeches already prepared and with several White House portfolios full of material for others, President Taft left Washington tonight for a three-day visit to Ohio and Illinois.

This is the first trip on which the President has had an opportunity to make public addresses since Colonel Roosevelt spoke at Columbus and since he announced that he would accept the Republican presidential nomination if offered. Friends of the President look with interest on the journey.

The President will spend one day in Ohio and two in Chicago. His Ohio engagements begin at Toledo tomorrow night. On his way from Pittsburgh to Toledo tomorrow arrangements have been made for dozens of rear platform talks by the President. His principal speech in Toledo will be delivered in the Coliseum.

Mr. Taft will reach Chicago early on Saturday and will be busy keeping up with his engagements from 11 o'clock in the morning until midnight. He will speak at the Union League club, at the Press club, at the banquet of the Swedish-American Republican league and to the members of the Traffic club.

On Sunday the President expects to attend church in Chicago and speak in the afternoon to Polish children and a Bohemian Sunday school. He is due in Washington on Monday night.

TO DISCUSS COLONEL'S IDEAS

Recall of Judicial Decisions and Other Subjects to Be Taken Up in Addresses.

Washington, Feb. 23.—President Taft will soon start a vigorous speech-making campaign to explain his position on current questions and further his candidacy for renomination.

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Mr. Barnes returned to New York late today.

Representative McKinley, director of the national Taft headquarters, returned today from Chicago, where he made arrangements for the Western end of the Taft campaign. Mr. McKinley had a short talk with the President, but did not go over the Western situation in detail. To visitors at the Taft headquarters he expressed the belief that the President is gaining support in Illinois.

President Taft's trip in months. Republican leaders also believe it will be most important. No direct reply to Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech will be made by the President, nor will he go into personalities. He will have many opportunities to make political speeches, however, and it was the general belief today that he would accept them.

The President will leave Washington late Thursday night, reaching Toledo Friday afternoon after a daylight ride through Eastern and Northern Ohio that may give him an opportunity to make some rear platform speeches. He has three engagements in Toledo, a reception by business men, a banquet given by the Commerce club, and an address to a public meeting in the Coliseum.

Leaving Toledo late Friday night the President is due in Chicago early Saturday. On that day he has eight engagements, including a reception at the Taft club, lunch-on at the Union League club, a visit to the Press club and the banquets of the Swedish-American Republican club and the Traffic club.

Mr. Taft will spend Saturday night in Chicago, attend church Sunday morning, and, before leaving for Washington late in the afternoon, will speak to the Polish and Bohemian children of the city. He is due back in Washington late Monday.

House portfolios full of material for others. President Taft left Washington tonight for a three-day visit to Ohio and Illinois.

This is the first trip on which the President has had an opportunity to make public addresses since Colonel Roosevelt spoke at Columbus and since he announced that he would accept the Republican presidential nomination if offered. Friends of the President look with interest on the journey.

The President will spend one day in Ohio and two in Chicago. His Ohio engagements begin at Toledo tomorrow night. On his way from Pittsburgh to Toledo tomorrow arrangements have been made for dozens of rear platform talks by the President. His principal speech in Toledo will be delivered in the Coliseum.

Mr. Taft will reach Chicago early on Saturday and will be busy keeping up with his engagements from 11 o'clock in the morning until midnight. He will speak at the Union League club, at the Press club, at the banquet of the Swedish-American Republican league and to the members of the Traffic club.

On Sunday the President expects to attend church in Chicago and speak in the afternoon to Polish children and a Bohemian Sunday school. He is due in Washington on Monday night.

Thurs. Feb. 29, 1912.

ONE POLITICAL PUZZLE.

Why Didn't President Taft Say
What the Colonel Said?

(From the Detroit News.)

Why could not Mr. Taft just as well have said those things? Why would it have not been more fitting for that trumpet repetition of true American principles to have come from the White House, from the official head of the nation, rather than from a business office and from a private citizen? That is the present puzzle of the political situation. Colonel Roosevelt reasserts the basic principles of free government, and the entire country rises as if it had heard them for the first time, a vast refreshment sweeps the nation, and men feel stronger faith in the people's right and ability to rule than they have felt for months. So simple is the situation that it requires only the sturdy reassertion of elemental principle to inspire the whole country.

It is almost absurd to ask if there lives an American who does not believe that American government means precisely the things declared by Roosevelt. He has stated no more than the political conviction of the fathers, as these were humanized and applied by Lincoln, and as they appear today in the natural course of progress. For government is not a thing carved in stone, but the outgrowth of the ever-progressing popular mind and conscience; it is progressive because it is alive; it changes because it grows—and its normal process of growth is from the good to the better and from the better to the best. It does not depart, to be sure, from the basic principles on which our idea of free government rests, but it frees those principles from their time limitations, it fits the institutional clothing to the principles' growth in stature.

Progressiveness, as we know that term in politics, does not signify departure, but growth, maturity, enlarged scope and increased ability. The old-time principles of our government are capable of almost endless expansion; they are so instinct with life that it is impossible to conceive the people ever outgrowing them, for they keep pace with the enlarging vision of the age. The symbol of free government is a seed that grows into a great liberty tree which adapts itself to changing seasons without ever changing its nature, that gives shade and fruit in its time. But there is in America a backward party which regards government as a carved statue, a fixed and limited and lifeless institution, incapable of growth, of adaptability, of increase.

The reason Mr. Taft does not say the thoughts which have just stirred the nation is that to him the government is bound between the leather covers of law books; it is not the great throbbing pulse of a living, growing sentiment, a sentiment of varied and constantly increasing human aspects, but always true to its magnetic pole of fundamental principle. The government to him is encased in great marble buildings in Washington; but to Theodore Roosevelt the government is erected in the hearts and consciences and minds of the people.

Had Mr. Taft confessed his faith in the people, had he assured us of his belief in the homely truths on which our government is founded, had he not hesitated to say that the combined thought and conviction and desire of the American people as a whole is the greatest and wisest direction any government could have, it would not have remained for a private citizen to enunciate the principles which the very office of the presidency exists to uphold.

Platitude

Roosevelt sneer. "We heard it all in the history classes at school," they will say. Yes, yes, but it is such platitudes that spell the faith of the people, that hold the nation intact, and the determination of the people is to take them out of "the history classes at school" and enthrone them in the high places of power. These are the platitudes which established government by the people, of the people and for the people on the earth. These are the platitudes that maintained the Union. These are the platitudes which a decade ago whipped entrenched wealth towards its proper place as a subordinate servant, and not the authoritative ruler of human life. These are the platitudes which win men to new daily dedications of themselves to the stern duties of citizenship, and which will transform the world. How hungry the people are for their live and enlivening repetition! How they leap with joy when one man is simple enough and strong enough to translate these platitudes into daily action! How they respond to the recital of this creed of our national faith! But what a pity is that the President, who of all men ought to lead in this noblest of recitals, is silent, is hesitant, seems even doubtful as to the truth of it all.

STIMSON DECLARES HIMSELF FOR TAFT

"Sincere Friend" of Colonel Believes
President Shunned Dramatic
Play for Real Results.

CALLS HIM A PROGRESSIVE

Tells Chicagoans Roosevelt's Entry
Into Arena Is Jeopardizing
Cause of Progress.

Chicago, March 5.—Henry L. Stimson of New York, Secretary of War, and the Roosevelt candidate for governor of New York in 1910, tonight declared himself for President Taft, and said that while he remained the "sincere friend" of Mr. Roosevelt he could not support him for the presidential nomination.

Mr. Stimson entered Mr. Taft's cabinet last year, after consultation with Mr. Roosevelt and with the distinct understanding with the President that he would be bound in no way to take part in the political activities of the administration. In a speech before the Taft Club of Illinois tonight he declared his belief that President Taft's administration represented the highest expression of Progressive, Republican policy.

"I am here tonight to speak for the renomination of President Taft," said Mr. Stimson. "I am now and always have been a Progressive."

"I am for Mr. Taft because I believe he has faithfully carried out the Progressive faith of the Republican party; that his administration stands for orderly, permanent progress in our national government, and that to refuse him the nomination on the assertions that have been made against him would be a blow to that progress, and would put a premium upon hasty and unfounded criticism."

Still Colonel's Friend.

"I entered into public life under the inspiration of Theodore Roosevelt. I am a firm believer in the great national policies for which he has fought, and I now remain his sincere friend. But I believe that those who are forcing him, contrary to his original intention, into the arena against Mr. Taft are jeopardizing instead of helping the real cause of progress in the nation."

"The introduction of such a contest at this time, dragging in, as it necessarily will, new and personal issues which are quite foreign to the great progressive policies for which the Republican party stands, cannot fail to weaken whichever candidate is eventually nominated in June. If, as a result, that candidate is defeated in November the government may be thrown into the hands of a truly reactionary party for years to come."

Mr. Stimson said that President Taft had devoted himself unceasingly to the carrying out of constructive work along Progressive lines. The administration was begun, he said, upon a plan that had "the thorough approval and deliberate indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt," and to that plan President Taft had adhered rigidly, he said.

No Dramatic Play by Taft.

"Is it fair now to criticize him," asked Mr. Stimson, "because, in faithfully carrying out this pledge of four years ago, in performing this vitally useful, though inconspicuous, work, he has not dominated the public attention with dramatic display?"

President Taft pledged himself, said Mr. Stimson, to a "progressive development" of the work that President Roosevelt had inaugurated, and the "completion and perfection of the machinery by which the moral standards set by President Roosevelt may be maintained."

"To this work Mr. Taft has devoted himself," said Mr. Stimson. "He thus deliberately renounced more striking methods of reform, and set himself to the undramatic and inconspicuous public service which leaves out all thought of a man's own aggrandizement."

Would Relinquish Whip.

"He has repeatedly, for example, urged upon Congress to place upon the classified civil service virtually all of the presidential offices; a measure which would at one blow strike out most of the enormous political power of the President."

"The results of this deliberate self-abnegation are shown in the great legislative and constructive accomplishments of his term. Mr. Taft's standards of administration, like those of Mr. Roosevelt, have been constantly toward purity and elevation in our public service and our public life."

"With great patience, with unswerving courage, with absolute disinterestedness, in these excitable times when men's minds are full of a readiness for criticism and a desire for experiment, he has carried on the burden of administration and has carried it forward. It will be reflection upon our own power of fair-minded and candid judgment if we do not recognize the merit as well as the difficulty of that achievement now."

Reform methods of government advocated by many of the Progressives, and in part by Mr. Roosevelt, were severely criticised by Mr. Stimson. He denounced the recall of judges as destined to bring the courts "down into the welter of politics," and said that it was no test of a Republican's progressiveness to require his support to systems that had been successful in certain states.

Local Reforms Too Narrow.

"It is mere narrowness and intolerance to insist upon a remedy which has proved effective in one place, as the necessary test of sincere and intelligent reform in another," he said. "It is even more erroneous to make fidelity to one of these schemes of local government in one of the commonwealths a test for what is proper and appropriate in the government of the nation at large."

Mr. Stimson said that the referendum had apparently worked well in Oregon, but that in a fifty-year trial in New York, as applied to constitutional questions, it had been a failure. "Should the national Republican who lives in New York be read out of this party," he asked, "because he declines to accept the referendum as the best remedy to curb the abuses of popular government in his own state?"

"It only confuses and distracts to drag into a national campaign the prejudices and shibboleths which have arisen in the contests of the different states. Mr. Taft's administration must be judged by the attitude with which he has approached and the success he has attained in dealing with these national problems, and not according to the views which any of us may hold upon these local questions of state machinery."

Scientific Investigation.

The Secretary of War drew attention to the investigations that have been made under President Taft, into problems that had been the subject of serious controversy for years. The work of the tariff board, the Hadley railway securities commission, and the Hughes commission on second class mail matter, were typical, he said, of the methods sought by Mr. Taft to ascertain facts.

"I doubt if there has ever been an administration where so many vital questions of progress were under careful, scientific investigation and scrutiny by commissions of competent experts," he said.

"There is nothing dramatic about such a method; but a reform accomplished in the light of such carefully accredited facts is more likely to be permanent. This is the very essence of Mr. Taft's method as a reformer."

President Taft has been "most falsely vilified and abused" in connection with the tariff, said Mr. Stimson, and has, in fact, taken the Republican party out of the grasp of the special interests benefited by the tariff and has made a part of the Republican progressive policy the downward revision of the tariff law schedule by schedule.

Save Party Reaction.

"Is not this a tremendous achievement in the direction of national progress," asked Mr. Stimson, "to completely rescue his party from the methods and influences which, if uncontrolled, would inevitably turn it into a party of special interests and reaction? Is he not right in standing to the uttermost, even to the exercise of all of the executive powers of veto against the old privilege-breeding methods of tariff revision employed by the Democratic House of Representatives? Is he not right in insisting, even against popular clamor, that we shall make a clean break with the past and that no tariff revision shall take place except upon these conditions and after a scientific study by a non-partisan board of experts?"

Secretary Stimson reviewed the administration and its achievements. He said that the President had outlined the system of trust reform, which, if adopted, would put the country in "a fair way of solving our trust problem and solving it right," that in the corporation tax the President had "turned the flank of one of the most stubborn fortresses of reaction." His interest in human welfare was evidenced by his devotion to the progress of the Philippines, said Mr. Stimson, through his activity in behalf of the arbitration treaties, his efforts for adequate workmen's compensation and effective employers' liability laws and his suggestions for an industrial commission.

TAFT CHALLENGED TO POPULAR TEST

Dixon Asks White House Manager's Aid in Securing Presidential Primaries in Every State.

MCKINLEY IS NON-COMMITTAL

First Wants to Know if Challenge Is Authorized by Roosevelt.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon, who is directing the Roosevelt boom, tonight issued a challenge to Representative William B. McKinley, director of the Taft boom, to submit the issue of the Republican presidential nomination to the voters in every state. Senator Dixon says that the Roosevelt people are willing to abide by the decision of the Republican voters, and the senator accordingly challenges the Taft organization to consent to the holding of presidential primaries in every state.

To this challenge Manager McKinley replied by calling upon Senator Dixon for a statement as to his official status before entering further into the matter. Manager McKinley asks to be informed whether Senator Dixon is acting as chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee by authority of Colonel Roosevelt; and also whether the challenge was issued by authority of the colonel.

Wants Candidate Who Can Get Votes.

Senator Dixon says in his letter: "For the purpose of determining definitely whether the Republican voters of the country desire Colonel Theodore Roosevelt or President Taft as their candidate in the approaching presidential campaign, I hereby challenge you to a test by means of primaries in every state in the Union."

Senator Dixon states that the obvious purpose of both the Republican campaign committees is to elect a Republican next fall; that both are interested primarily in the success of the party; and that the first requisite to success is to choose the candidate with the greatest popular strength.

"We ought to have a free and voluntary expression of opinion directly from the voters who will carry the ballots that will determine finally the verdict at the polls," the letter continues. "The time to find out what the voters think before the nomination is made is rather than afterward. It will be too late after the convention is held."

Senator Dixon states that the national committee was not justified in leaving the primary question to the action of the states.

Tells How It Can Be Arranged.

"In every state and district in the Union proper arrangements can be made and effectively carried out," he says, "for securing a free and voluntary expression of the will of the Republican voters. If it cannot be done by a state wide primary, which would be preferable, it can be arranged for by districts under the supervision of proper committees."

The letter calls attention to the various states where arrangements have been or are being made for primaries and adds:

"With your co-operation similar arrangements no doubt can be effected in all other states where Legislatures are not now considering the enactment of presidential preference primary laws. I am informed that in several states where the presidential preference primary question is awaiting legislative action, the influence of men who are working with you is cast determinedly in opposition. Your co-operation in such states no

DIXON REPEATS HIS CHALLENGE

Roosevelt's Manager Demands That Mr. Taft's Lieutenant Co-operate in Primary Move.

HE GIVES HIS CREDENTIALS

Senator Declares He Represents Governors Who Asked Colonel to Enter the Race.

Washington, March 6.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, the Roosevelt manager, today renewed his challenge to Representative William B. McKinley, the Taft manager, that the issue between the two candidates be fought out at popular primaries, and incidentally lays his credentials upon the table.

Mr. McKinley declined last night to discuss the primary proposition with Senator Dixon until he knew by what authority the latter was acting. Dixon replies today that he represents the governors who wanted Roosevelt to run. He declares: "I acted as the representative of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states to whom Colonel Roosevelt's letter of February 2 was sent."

Dixon's second letter expresses surprise that McKinley should seek to evade the primary issue and also his doubt that McKinley seriously questions his right to lead the Roosevelt movement.

McKinley, in his letter to Dixon demanding to know by what authority he acted and whom he represented, addressed the senator as "chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee." Dixon says he notes with pleasure the recognition of his authority by the head of the Taft bureau.

Push Primary Demand.

The demand for presidential primaries is being pushed with increasing vigor by the Roosevelt headquarters and the Taft managers have not yet met it. Whether McKinley will now recognize Dixon's credentials as being sufficient or not remains to be learned.

Up to a late hour this afternoon he had not replied to the second letter of the senator.

Think It a Smart Move.

At the Taft headquarters everybody thinks that McKinley did a clever thing in demanding to know by what authority Dixon acts. It is another attempt to smoke out the colonel into a more definite statement. The Taft people affect ignorance as to the nature of authority of the Roosevelt headquarters, for publication, at least. On the other hand, there are friends of the President who think it unfortunate that McKinley should have evaded the primary issue.

They take the ground that everybody recognizes the colonel as a candidate now and that there is no use in attempting to make a mystery of Dixon's authority to act for him.

It is pointed out that, without damage to the Taft cause, McKinley could have said frankly that he was in favor of presidential primaries wherever they are authorized and safeguarded by proper laws. This has been the attitude of Taft supporters in the past.

Although they are not eager for primaries, they realize that they must meet the issue in half a dozen states at least, and they are already organizing in those states for the popular test.

Tawney Wrote the Letter.

It became known today that Mr. Tawney wrote the letter which was made public last night by Director McKinley in acknowledgment of Senator Dixon's challenge that the Taft and Roosevelt candidates be subjected to the acid test of popular primaries. The Tawney-McKinley letter in substance evaded the Dixon challenge, and called upon Mr. Dixon to submit his credentials as a campaign manager before consideration would be given the invitation to join in a movement for presidential primaries.

Roosevelt Men Elated.

The Roosevelt managers are in high humor this morning over McKinley's answer. They feel that he will have a square answer on the primary question sooner or later and that he missed a trick in not doing so at once.

Talk of third man as the Republican candidate is common again in Washington, on the theory that Taft and

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The letter calls attention to the various states where arrangements have been or are being made for primaries and adds:

"With your co-operation similar arrangements no doubt can be effected in all other states where Legislatures are not now considering the enactment of presidential preference primary laws. I am informed that in several states where the presidential preference primary question is awaiting legislative action, the influence of men who are working with you is cast determinedly in opposition. Your co-operation with me in such states no doubt would result in the enactment of these laws and the considerable spread thereby of presidential preference primary under direct legal sanction by the state.

Colonel Not an Active Candidate.

"Let us call your attention again to the fact that Colonel Roosevelt has declared repeatedly that he is not an active candidate for the nomination, but will accept if it comes to him as the demand of the voters of the party. His letter to Mr. Moore of Pittsburgh, sent out by your headquarters last night and published in the newspapers this morning is an additional proof of this attitude and of the fact that in now saying he will accept the nomination under the conditions specified he is merely responding to a popular demand.

"The voters of the country have the unquestionable right to express their desire, and I sincerely trust you will accept this challenge and prepare to co-operate with me in the arrangement of such primaries.

"Commissioned officers are necessary to direct an army, but it is the rank and file that win the victories."

McKinley Asks if Colonel Wants It.

Director McKinley's letter in reply was brief. He wrote:

"I am just in receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., delivered by special messenger. Since you are pleased to apply to your communication so grave a term as challenge, it becomes somewhat important to have our respective relations to candidates made clear at the outset.

"I would, therefore, say that I have been asked by President Taft to act as director of a bureau with headquarters in Washington, organized for the purpose of securing his renomination for a second term. Before answering your challenge, I desire to know whether you are acting as chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee, either by selection or authority of Mr. Roosevelt, and also whether your so-called challenge was issued by authority of Mr. Roosevelt, whose nomination for a third term as President I understand you and your organization are attempting to secure?"

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Talk of third man as the Republican candidate is common again in Washington, on the theory that Taft and Roosevelt will eliminate each other.

The man whose name is mentioned most frequently as a compromise candidate is Justice Hughes of the Supreme court.

Fri. Mar. 8, 1912.

SAT. Mar. 9, 1912.

Tues. Mar. 12, 1912.

M'KINLEY SAYS NO TO PRIMARY VOTE

Mr. Taft's Campaign Manager Calls
It Changing Rules While Game
Is in Progress.

REPLY TO ROOSEVELT CHAIRMAN

Asserts All but Seven States Already
Have Made Provision for Primaries
or Conventions.

Washington, March 7.—Representative McKinley, director of President Taft's campaign for renomination, today gave his answer to Senator Dixon's "challenge" that the candidacies of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt be submitted to the test of preferential primaries. Senator Dixon is chairman of the Roosevelt executive committee.

Director McKinley says he is in favor of selecting delegates to the national convention by the primary system wherever primaries are legally provided, "fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of law," and points out all but seven states have made provisions for primaries or conventions.

"I have your favor of the sixth instant. You have not made your position clear and I am still at a loss to know whence you derive your authority, but I am willing to waive that point.

"I am in absolute accord with the selection of the delegates to the national convention by the primary system wherever primaries are or may be legally provided, fairly conducted and surrounded by the restrictions of the law.

"You well know that all but seven states of the Union have already made provisions for holding primaries or conventions. In New York, for example, the state fixes the date for the primaries. This is also true in New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, California—possibly other states. You and I cannot set precedents or the calls already issued.

"The question of selecting representatives of the party belongs primarily to the several states and congressional districts, and if the party is to legislate it should be in its national convention. The party's form of government should be the creation of law and custom and not of caprice. I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress. To propose the 'recall of conventions' in the midst of a campaign is contrary to the dictates of fair play."

THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES.

Congressman McKinley, manager of Mr. Taft's campaign for renomination, is not happy in his arguments supporting his rejection of Senator Dixon's proposition for the holding of primaries in the various states for the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention in June. Mr. McKinley calls attention to the fact that most of the states already have primary laws and adds that he does not favor changes of the rules of the game while the game is in progress.

In only five of the states of the Union are there laws providing for the selection of national convention delegates at primary elections. Senator Dixon's proposition was that the national committees recommend to the various state and district committees that the delegates be selected at primaries, under such rules as might be agreed upon. This plan would put the selection of delegates and the expression of a presidential preference squarely up to the voters, who should have the right to make their choice. It would be something of a blow to the machine politicians, of course, but it would result in the nomination of the candidate whom the people want and whom they would support at the election in November.

There are many states in the Union in which the Republican organizations dominate the conventions, without much reference to the actual wishes of the voters. The Republican managers in such states may select the delegates to the national convention, but they have no assurance that the voters will approve their choice in November. Every argument of fair play and majority rule supports the proposition of Senator Dixon to have the delegates chosen at primary elections.

Senator Dixon Puts Next Move Up to Representative McKinley.

Washington, March 11.—A copy of Colonel Roosevelt's letter, made public today, was forwarded by Senator Dixon, his manager, to Director William B. McKinley, of the Taft campaign bureau. In an accompanying note Senator Dixon asks whether Mr. McKinley's position is indorsed by President Taft as Senator Dixon's has been by Colonel Roosevelt. The Dixon letter said:

"In view of this unqualified indorsement of my challenge of March 4, for a general primary test of the sentiment of Republican voters as to their president candidate in the approaching campaign I shall be glad to know whether Mr. Taft whose personal representative you say you are, similarly indorses you in refusing that test."

MR. TAFT ANSWERS COLONEL'S SPEECH

President in Toledo Calls Recall of
Judicial Decisions Reactionary
and Revolutionary.

IS REMARKABLE SUGGESTION

Executive Declares Proposition
Would Destroy Free Government
and Invite Tyranny.

Toledo, Ohio, March 8.—Speaking tonight to an audience that filled to overflowing the coliseum, designed to hold 3,500 persons, President Taft declared his opposition to the recall of judges and to the recall of judicial decisions.

It was the first set speech of the President's trip to Ohio and Illinois, and Ohio politicians and citizens listened with apparent interest to an address that had been heralded from Washington as an answer to that which Colonel Roosevelt made in Columbus a few weeks ago. The President made no mention of Colonel Roosevelt nor to his Columbus speech, but he assailed some of the doctrines there enunciated by his predecessor in the White House.

Practically every person in the audience carried an American flag and when the President reached his peroration against the recall of judicial decisions the flags sprang into action and the crowd cheered with enthusiasm. Mr. Taft's declaration that the recall of decisions was without merit, reactionary instead of progressive, revolutionary and unstable, apparently met with approval.

In his speech the President said:
Examines Colonel's Proposition.

"I have examined this proposed method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care. I do not hesitate to say that it lays the ax at the foot of the tree of well ordered freedom, and subjects the guaranties of life, liberty and property, without remedy, to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate."

Continuing, he said:

"Government by unanimous vote of the electorate is impossible, and therefore the majority of the electorate must rule. We find that government by the people is therefore under our present system, government by a majority of one-fourth of those whose rights and happiness are to be affected by the course and conduct of the government. This is the nearest to a government by the whole people we have ever had. Women's suffrage will change this, and it is doubtless coming as soon as the electorate can be certain that most women desire it, and will assume its burden and responsibility."

"It was long ago recognized that direct action of a temporary majority of the existing electorate must be limited by fundamental law; that is by a constitution intended to protect the individual and the minority of the electorate and the non-voting majority of the people against the unjust or the arbitrary action of the majority of the electorate."

Of the recall of judicial decisions, President Taft said, in part:

Calls Suggestion Remarkable.

"This is a remarkable suggestion, and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it is hard to give it the serious consideration which it deserves because of its advocates and of the conditions under which it is advanced."

"What this recall of decisions will amount to, if applied to constitutional questions, is that there will be a suspension of the Constitution to enable a temporary majority of the electorate to enforce a popular but invalid act."

"The main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it, and that this recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation. This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution on one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle on the other hand are very different things."

Purpose of Act Would Be Issue.

"The one is simple, the latter com-

TAFT SEES MENACE IN ROOSEVELT PLAN

President in Chicago Calls Recall of
Judicial Decisions "Beginnings
of a Despotism."

DEFINES REAL PROGRESSIVES

Warns Against Position of Some of
His Opponents as Too Radical
—Calls Them Extremists.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S DAY IN CHICAGO:

The President was the guest of honor in the evening at the banquet of the Swedish-American League of Illinois, commemorating the victory of the Monitor over the Merrimac. He defined the difference between Progressives.

Afterwards he addressed the Traffic club on enforcement of laws regulating railroads.

In the afternoon the President addressed a meeting composed of fourteen nationalities in a South Halstead street theater, impressing on his hearers the need of self-restraint in self-government.

The President's administration is indorsed by the Swedish-American League of Illinois and his re-nomination urged.

Governor Eberhart also speaks at the banquet and praises the President for honoring the Swedish Americans.

Chicago, March 9.—In an address before the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois President Taft tonight assailed the new doctrines advanced by Theodore Roosevelt as "the beginnings and manifestations of a despotism." The President was the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the league, and it was late tonight before he ended his strenuous day here.

"Such a government," said President Taft, in discussing the recall of judicial decisions as advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in his Columbus speech, "would lack in uniformity of law, which is essential to justice, and would produce that confusion and those exceptions in the application of laws which are the beginning and manifestations of a despotism."

Will Enforce Sherman Law.

The President's speech at the banquet was supplemented by an important one which he delivered in the day at the Union League club.

In the Union League club address he explained his stand on the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law, declaring that it was his intention to continue to put it into effect. He deplored that he had been accused of injuring business through enforcing the law, and said that instead of being injurious to commerce the law was a proper and beneficial guide to it.

President Taft in his banquet talk drew a sharp distinction between those he considered "real Progressives" and "Progressive extremists."

The President avowed himself to be a real Progressive and pointed to legislation enacted during his administration as proof that he was.

Defines Progressives.

President Taft in his speech gave a new definition of a "political Progressive." He eliminated from consideration as real Progressives those who look to Socialism for relief from present day evils in government, declaring that his "distinguished predecessor" deserved most of the credit for awakening the public to the need for action and argued that "Progressive is that Progressive does," pointing to some of the achievements of his administration as proof that it has qualified under that definition.

"The term 'Progressive' is not a

President Delighted With Way Toledo Speech Was Received.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 11.—With more congratulations in the form of messages stowed away in White House portfolios than he had received on any recent trip, President Taft passed through Pittsburgh today on his way east from Chicago and Toledo. Most of the messages of praise referred to his Toledo speech Friday night in which he denounced the recall of judges and the recall of judicial decisions. Discussing the trip the president said:

"The reception accorded me by the people of Toledo and Chicago puts me under a deep sense of obligation to them. The discussion of questions of government brought forth many sympathetic assurances and the American citizen of foreign birth or descent of whom several great audiences were composed, seemed especially interested and concerned in the outlines of constitutional problems."

The spirit of optimism, of faith in our constitutions, of confidence one in another is as strongly in evidence today as at any time in the history of our country."

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"The term 'Progressive,' said the President, 'includes all of those who have been moved to efforts of reform by the necessity for legislative and governmental action to deprive corporate capital and undue vested privilege of its political power and to bring about proper popular and governmental control and regulation of the use of capital in legitimate avenues and for legitimate purposes.'

"Handsome is that handsome does," said he, quoting the old maxim, "an administration which has been successfully progressive in deeds, is entitled to the approval of the people. The present Republican administration, in what it has accomplished in legislative and executive action, is able to point to many real steps of progress, both in the way of avoiding unnecessary disturbances of business, in the way of regulating the use of corporate capital and privilege and preventing its abuses, and in the preservation for the public of what belongs to it, as well as in ameliorating the legal status of certain classes of the people, and in increasing the functions of the government for the benefit of the whole people."

Holds Some Too Radical.

Turning from those he considered Progressives to those he held too radical in their desire for governmental changes, the President continued:

"The Progressive movement has assumed the character of a crusade, and many radical remedies were suggested, the carrying out of which would only be less destructive than the threatened fatal course of the disease. There were many who had long attacked our present institutions, as the basis of all injustice and inequality, and their voice became louder and more distinct and was listened to with much greater favor than ever before in the history of the country.

"The growth of Socialism in this country is a noteworthy incident in showing the extreme to which many would go in the solution of the problem which I am discussing.

"The futility of every Socialistic scheme which destroys the right of property for the uplift of humanity, is that it is impossible to find sufficiently strong motive for labor or for saving. Without this the wealth of the world would not increase to meet the demands for the living and comfort and increased physical happiness of the growing population."

Progressivism Born in 1900.

Mr. Taft pointed out that the Progressive movement practically began with the present century. Two decades of enormous expansion in all lines of endeavor in the United States previous to 1900, he declared, were responsible for encroachments of "big business" in the field of politics, and it finally became apparent that these encroachments must be stopped and more legislation must be enacted that would hold in restraint the corporate and vested interests. It was in this connection that he brought in a reference to Colonel Roosevelt.

"During the administration of my distinguished predecessor, and by his appeals to Congress and to the public, the people, and especially the business communities, were roused to the necessity for action," he said. "The great public benefit arising from this movement cannot be overestimated. It put the people on guard in every state and in every community."

The anti-trust law and the interstate commerce acts to control law-breaking corporations, both were passed sometime before, said Mr. Taft.

"But," he continued, "the first step and the most important, was the stirring of the people to the nature of the crisis that they had to meet, and the obstacles that they had to overcome."

Calls People Fit to Govern.

Once again in the course of this speech the President explained what he believed the American people were fitted to do in the way of governing

Purpose of Act Would Be Issue.

"The one is simple, the latter complex; and the latter when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act on its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the Constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution, or any principle of it, or amend its terms, until it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a Legislature, and the final adoption is, and ought to be, surrounded with such checks and delays as to secure deliberation.

"Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals which have been inviolable for seven hundred years since the days of the Magna Charta, approves itself to those who love liberty and who hold dear its sacred guaranties?

"Would we not in giving such powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of an electorate prepare the way for the possible exercise of the greatest tyranny?

Calls It Crude and Revolutionary.

"Finally I ask what is the necessity for such a crude, revolutionary, fitful and unstable way of reversing judicial construction of the Constitution? Why, if the Constitution is wrong, can it not be righted by constitutional amendment?

"An answer made to this is that the same judges would construe the amendment and defeat the popular will as in the first instance. This assumes dishonesty and a gross violation of their oaths of duty on the part of the judges—a hypothesis utterly untenable.

"I agree that we are making progress and ought to make progress in the shaping of governmental action to secure greater equality of opportunity, to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and of accumulated capital, and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness; and in working out these difficult problems we may possibly have from time to time to limit or narrow the breadth of constitutional guaranties in respect of property, by amendment.

"But if we do it, let us do it deliberately, understanding what we are doing, and with full consideration and clear weighing of what we are giving up of private right for the general welfare. Let us do it under circumstances which shall make the operation of the change uniform and just, and not depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and changing majorities.

"Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being progressive is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny."

Disappointed Over Treaties.

Touching outside his prepared speech

President Taft told of his disappointment over the Senate's amendment of the proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France. He said:

"The Senate's action makes it doubtful whether the treaties will be accepted by the countries with which they are designed to deal, and also makes it doubtful whether the chief executive of this country should proceed with them.

"The whole subject probably will have to be gone over again. I am not discouraged. I am merely disappointed. I believe the people were in favor of ratifying those treaties as they were. War is such a horrible method of settling controversies that the people want none of it if they can help it."

President Taft's appearance at the Coliseum was attended by prolonged cheering and waving of myriads of small flags held up by the seat holders.

Crowds were turned away because of the lack of seats for them.

Calls People Fit to Govern.

Once again in the course of this speech the President explained what he believed the American people were fitted to do in the way of governing themselves. He made it clear that he wished to correct an impression that he had declared the people unfit for self-government. At the close of his definition of a Progressive, the President reviewed some of the acts of the administration, including the tariff, the enforcement of the anti-trust and interstate commerce acts.

In conclusion, the President pointed to acts of his administration to prove its Progressiveness. He said in part:

"In the history of politics from time to time, new phrases are coined to characterize new issues and new movements. One of the terms which has come into constant use today is Progressive, and it is supposed to indicate the opposite of reactionary or ultra-conservative. Men differ as to what Progressive policies are, but perhaps we can reach a definition that will suit everybody.

Government for Most Good for Most.

"Government is framed for the greatest good for the greatest number, and also for the greatest good of the individual, and the problem presented is the balancing of these two objects in such a way as that both may proceed side by side. While we would not part with the right of property, and while possibly in certain directions we might be willing to modify the character of its use where it has turned out to be an abuse, as in the case of the anti-trust law, what we are struggling for, what we all recognize as the highest ideal in society, is equality of opportunity for every member born into it.

"Under the Jeffersonian idea it was thought that the least government of mankind was the best, and that the

more nearly the functions of the government were confined to the administration of justice, and to the enforcement of law, the better; but under present conditions of population and civilization there are many functions that the government can more effectively and more economically perform than private enterprise, and in this way the individuals among the people may derive greater benefit. The statutory provision of the legislative discharge of such functions by the government is progressive.

"There were many who were not Socialists, but who saw in the present structure of our government and especially in the checks and balances entered by the framers of our Constitution, to secure deliberation and calm action on the part of the people, a real obstruction to the reforms that were deemed necessary in order to maintain the proper control of capital and corporate privilege by popular will and to secure equality of opportunity.

Gain Popular Support.

"Progressives of this stripe attained a great popular support and were able for a time, at least, to give the impression that others who were equally imbued with the necessity for reform by legislative and governmental action, but who thought it might come without destroying the present structure of our government and without affecting the guarantees of life, liberty and property, were reactionary and unsympathetic with the cause of the people. The bitterness of the attacks which they made upon men in responsible position, the lack of restraint that they manifested in impeaching the motives of men as high-minded and as honest as any of them, were only symptoms of a psychological situation that must pass under the calming lapse of time as the pupil came to view the situation with a knowledge of the facts, and when that common sense and spirit of fairness ultimately always prevail among the American people.

"We all believe in popular government. I am aware of the exposure to criticism which the suggestion that the American people may make mistakes by hasty action and lack of deliberation will expose one. I am aware of the ease with which such a suggestion can be tortured into an expression of a distrust in the American people. I am aware that a body of the people does not differ in certain traits from the individuals who make it up, and that people like to be flattered as do individuals. I know that a whole people does not any more than the individuals enjoy having their own defects pointed out to them. The truth is, though, that the man who tells the people of the danger that may arise from mistaken and hasty action, pays a higher tribute to them than the one who constantly fawns upon them as if they were incapable of error. The most abiding compliment that can be paid to the American people is to point to the fact that in the Constitution which they framed and have maintained, they have recognized the danger of hasty action by themselves and have, in its checks and balances, voluntarily maintained a protection against it. The truth is that in this last century we have vindicated popular government in a way that it has never been vindicated before.

Doesn't Distrust People.

"The pride that I have that this is a popular government, and that it has shown itself the strongest in history, is as deeply imbedded as any feeling that is in me. I would be the last man to exclude from the direction of the ship of state the will of the American people. That is the ultimate source of authority, and it does not in any way minimize my faith and my love of popular government that I insist that the expression of that popular will shall be with the deliberation to make it sound and safe. I fully and freely admit and assert that when the American people have had time to learn all the facts, and have had time to consider their bearing, their deliberate judgment is a wiser and a better guide to the state than the judgment of the most experienced statesmen, the most learned jurist, the most profound student of history. In this proper sense the voice of the people is nearer to the voice of God than any other human decision."

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Government by Executive
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HE EXPLAINS HIS REASONS

Declares Roosevelt When President
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Mr. Tawney explained what he meant by his remark, "by executive choice and government by law."

"Perhaps," he said, "I can make my meaning clearer by citing a few instances of government by executive choice that occurred during Mr. Roosevelt's second term."

"When the great union station was built in Washington and the Pennsylvania railroad depot, which cost a quarter of a million, became the property of the government, Congress authorized its use by the war department, with the idea of saving thousands of dollars a year previously paid for rented quarters. But before the department could take possession, President Roosevelt, for some reason or another, decided not to obey the law. He gave written directions to the army engineer officer in charge of buildings and grounds in Washington, that the big station be wrecked and the material removed. This was done. The government received \$1,000 for this \$250,000 building. That is a sample of government by executive choice."

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"Here is another instance. Congress authorized the construction of a new building to house the department of agriculture. The law specifically directed the construction of a single building on a certain site within fixed limit of cost. But the President changed the location of the structure by executive order, and ignoring the law in every particular, directed the erection of two wings of a building which has not been completed to this day. These wings now stand on the mall in the national capital as an unsightly monument to government by executive choice."

"Or again, when President Roosevelt concluded that the orthography of Noah Webster was no longer suited for use in official correspondence or public documents, he issued his well-known 'simplified spelling' order, which remained in force only until his term expired."

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Commissions Created Anyhow.

"Again, when Congress refused to authorize the appointment of commissions for all sorts of purposes of President Roosevelt's recommendation, he created them anyhow, without authority of law. Not being able to obtain appropriations for their maintenance, he, by executive order, deliberately diverted appropriations previously made by Congress. To do this he detailed a large number of department employees to duty with these commissions and paid them from the department funds in defiance of the law and the will of Congress. And when Congress enacted legislation specifically making illegal such diversion of appropriations and prohibiting government auditors from approving payments of this sort, Mr. Roosevelt, in the presence of 10,000 people in St. Paul, in September, 1910, not only criticized this provision of law and the man who drew it, but made the emphatic declaration 'Had I continued as President of the United States I would not have obeyed the law.'"

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It has been submitted to the Governor and he is reported to have expressed himself as being in favor of it, or of something similar.

Will you please give us your opinion of the plan and indicate specifically your objections, if any, to it?

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THE PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.

Congressman McKinley, manager of the Taft campaign, has not yet replied definitely to the proposition from Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, proposing a presidential preference primary; but President Taft, in his Boston speech yesterday, said: "Wherever full and fair notice of the election can be given, wherever adequate election safeguards can be thrown around for the protection of the primary for the presidency, wherever the constitution of the state permits it being made applicable to the present election, I favor it and welcome it."

The President is very solicitous with regard to the safeguards to be thrown around the primary, and yet it is difficult to see why such safeguards might not be quite as easily and as adequately provided as are what are regarded as ample safeguards in the caucus system. At the same time it is up to those who insist upon the primary, in states where it is not already provided for, to devise and suggest the method of taking the political preference of the individual voters. It may not be practicable in all cases to determine the preference of the voters by primary election without special legislative provision; but the demand for presidential primaries has strengthened the whole primary election system and will doubtless operate in favor of the extension of it to state and federal officers where it has thus far been confined to county and city officers.

The primary or direct nominating system as applied to local affairs is not without its faults, and objections have been raised for which as yet no sufficient answer has been found; but the presidential primary appears to be a simpler proposition and more readily made workable than any other portion of the primary system. People know well enough what they prefer in the matter of presidential candidates, whereas they are very often in doubt as between aspirants for local offices.

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"These instances are but a few of the many of precisely the same sort that could be cited. They illustrate what I mean when I say that the candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for a third term and the candidacy of Mr. Taft for a second term affords to the Republicans of this country an opportunity to choose between government by executive choice and government by law."

TAWNEY ASKS TAWNEYS.

Says Presidential Preference Proposition Is Merely a Sham.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Winona, Minn., March 12.—That the "challenges" issued by Senator Joseph M. Dixon from the Roosevelt headquarters to Director McKinley of the national Taft bureau at Washington, with reference to the presidential preference primaries, are merely a sham, lacking sincerity and designed merely for political effect, is the opinion of James A. Tawney, former representative in Congress.

Mr. Tawney declared last night that Senator Dixon realizes that the idea is not practical and is contrary to rules of the Republican national committee. He said it was assuming much for Mr. Dixon to call upon Mr. McKinley to agree upon any such a plan without consulting other announced candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency.

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TAFT IS WINNER IN DELEGATE POLL

New York Herald Canvass Gives Him
54 More Than Necessary
Votes to Nominate.

MINNESOTA VOTE DIVIDED

President Already Has 94 Instructed
for Him as Against 6 for
Roosevelt.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

New York, March 10. — Republican delegates to the Chicago convention already elected in twelve states, which give Mr. Taft an instructed vote of 94 to only 6 (contested) votes for Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination for the presidency, backed by an exhaustive poll made throughout the United States by special representatives of the New York Herald, indicate without a doubt, it is asserted, the nomination of Mr. Taft on the first ballot at the convention. The exact vote taken on the test poll gives 593 for the President as against 277 for Mr. Roosevelt.

Taft Will Have Fifty-four to Spare.

Even with the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt may carry a few districts which have not been polled, the figures show that the President will have 54 more votes in the convention than the 593 which are needed to nominate. The poll on which these figures are based was taken by unbiased men of both parties, it is said, throughout the United States.

The poll is further verified by the state and county officials of both parties in the states represented. A number of states have developed so much internal dissension that an accurate forecast of the primary elections is impossible, and this fact has been taken into consideration in the preparation of the final figures.

The most doubtful states are Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and Alabama (in part.)

Ohio to Divide Equally.

Ohio is expected to divide her delegates almost equally between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. In Western Pennsylvania there has been a rapid interest in Roosevelt fostered by the followers of the Quay school, but the state delegation is expected to be about 2 to 1 for Mr. Taft.

In New York State Mr. Taft has a strong lead and is expected to take a practically solid delegation of strictly instructed men to the convention. Texas, on the other hand, is practically conceded to Mr. Roosevelt. There will be 40 delegates from that state.

The delegates already elected, 94 of whom are instructed for Taft and 6 for Roosevelt, are as follows:

For Mr. Taft—Alabama, 18; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 12; Georgia, 22; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 4; Iowa, 2; Oklahoma, 2; Philippines, 2; South Carolina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Virginia, 12.

For Mr. Roosevelt—6.

Uninstructed—12.

The following table shows the probable lineup of delegates, by states and territories, at the Republican national convention:

State.	Taft.	Roosevelt.	Uninstructed.	Total.
Alabama	20	6	4	30
Arizona	18	2	2	22
Arkansas	18	2	2	22
California	18	2	2	22
Colorado	12	2	2	16
Connecticut	14	2	2	18
Delaware	6	2	2	10
Florida	12	2	2	16
Georgia	22	2	2	26
Idaho	18	2	2	22
Illinois	42	18	2	62
Indiana	20	10	2	32
Iowa	18	2	2	22
Kansas	4	18	2	24
Kentucky	24	2	2	28
Louisiana	20	2	2	24
Maine	12	2	2	16
Maryland	12	2	2	16
Massachusetts	28	10	2	40
Michigan	16	15	2	33
Minnesota	10	10	4	24
Mississippi	20	2	2	24
Missouri	4	2	2	8
Montana	8	2	2	12
Nebraska	16	2	2	20
Nevada	6	2	2	10
New Hampshire	8	2	2	12
New Jersey	12	2	2	16
New Mexico	12	2	2	16
New York	80	10	2	92
North Carolina	12	2	2	16
North Dakota	10	2	2	14
Ohio	24	24	2	50
Oklahoma	6	14	2	22
Oregon	10	2	2	14
Pennsylvania	32	24	2	58
South Carolina	18	2	2	22
South Dakota	6	4	2	12
Tennessee	10	2	2	14

TAFT STRONG IN IOWA.

Has 24 of 39 County Delegations—

Cummins Has 8 and Colonel 1.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 10.—Twenty-four of the thirty-nine counties in Iowa that have held Republican conventions have decided upon solid Taft delegations to the state convention in Cedar Rapids April 24, according to figures compiled here tonight. Eight counties have named solid Cummins delegations, and one, Page county, elected delegates instructed for Roosevelt. Two others have sprinkled Roosevelt men in their delegations, while four counties failed to instruct their delegates.

TAFT LEADING IOWA LINEUP

Has More Than Half of Votes Needed to Capture Delegates-at-Large to Chicago.

ROOSEVELT COMES THIRD

Cummins Gets 182, Colonel 24, and President 417 Delegates in Forty Counties.

Des Moines, March 12.—The Ninth congressional district Republican convention, in session at Council Bluffs today, elected two Taft delegates to the Republican national convention, making six so far to have been selected and so instructed. The Seventh district Republican convention was held here today and two delegates instructed for Cummins elected to the national convention. These are so far the first two selected for the Iowa presidential aspirant, and this is his home district.

Eight for Taft; Six for Others.

The First district is conceded to Taft by the Progressives, and the Tenth and Eleventh conceded by the regulars to either Cummins or Roosevelt. This will leave Taft eight delegates to the national convention and the Cummins and Roosevelt forces combined six delegates, with the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth districts, as open fighting ground. First political blood will be spilled in the Second district next Saturday, when the Johnson county convention will be held. This will go for Taft.

President Far Ahead.

The Fremont county convention at Sidney yesterday, which instructed its delegation to the state convention for Taft, made the fortieth county in which all doubt of the question of support has been settled. These forty counties give Taft 417 delegates, Cummins 182 delegates and Roosevelt 24. These Taft counties, with their delegations to the state convention are: Henry 14, Lee 22, Louisa 11, Davis 8, Jasper 19, Keokuk 15, Mahaska 18, Monroe 14, Wapello 24, Madison 13, Marion 14, Adams 9, Appanoose 17, Clarke 9, Decatur 12, Fremont 11, Lucas 10, Ringgold 11, Taylor 13, Union 12, Wayne 11, Adair 12, Audubon 10, Cass 15, Guthrie 14, Harrison 16, Mills (divided) 4, Montgomery 14, Pottawattamie 32, Calhoun 13.

The Cummins votes come from Potosi 15, Washington 14, Dallas 17, Polk 64, Story 20, Warren 14, Shelby 11, Buena Vista 13 Sioux 14.

For Roosevelt: Page 17, Mills (divided) 7.

As there will be 1,481 delegates in the Republican state convention at Cedar Rapids, 741 delegates will be necessary for the election of the delegates-at-large to the national convention. It will be seen that with less than half the counties heard from Taft has more than half the requisite number of votes.

New York Herald Canvass Gives Him 54 More Than Necessary Votes to Nominate.

MINNESOTA VOTE DIVIDED

President Already Has 94 Instructed
for Him as Against 6 for
Roosevelt.

Special to the Pioneer Press.
New York, March 10. — Republican
delegates to the Chicago convention al-
ready elected in twelve states, which
give Mr. Taft an instructed vote of 94
to only 6 (contested) votes for Theo-
dore Roosevelt for the nomination for
the presidency, backed by an exhaust-
ive poll made throughout the United
States by special representatives of the
New York Herald, indicate without a
doubt, it is asserted, the nomination
of Mr. Taft on the first ballot at the
convention. The exact vote taken on
the test poll gives 593 for the Presi-
dent as against 277 for Mr. Roosevelt.
Taft Will Have Fifty-four to Spare.

Even with the assumption that Mr.
Roosevelt may carry a few districts
which have not been polled, the figures
show that the President will have 54
more votes in the convention than the
539 which are needed to nominate. The
poll on which these figures are based
was taken by unbiased men of both
parties, it is said, throughout the
United States.

The poll is further verified by the
state and county officials of both
parties in the states represented. A
number of states have developed so
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rate forecast of the primary elections is
impossible, and this fact has been
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ation of the final figures.

The most doubtful states are Arizona,
Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New
Mexico, New Jersey, North Carolina,
North Dakota, Oregon, Washington and
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22; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 4; Iowa, 2;
Oklahoma, 2; Philippines, 2; South Car-
olina, 6; Tennessee, 10; Virginia, 12.

For Mr. Roosevelt—6.

Uninstructed—12.

The following table shows the prob-
able lineup of delegates, by states and
territories, at the Republican national
convention:

State.	Taft.	Roose-velt.	La Fol-lette.	D'bt-ful.
Alabama	20	..	..	4
Arizona	..	..	..	6
Arkansas	9	9	..	..
California	13	13	..	..
Colorado	12	..	..	..
Connecticut	14	..	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..
Florida	12	..	..	..
Georgia	28	..	..	..
Idaho	..	18	..	8
Illinois	42	18	..	..
Indiana	20	10	..	..
Iowa	18	..	..	8
Kansas	4	18	..	..
Kentucky	24	2	..	..
Louisiana	20	..	..	12
Maine	..	..	..	16
Massachusetts	28	10	..	..
Michigan	16	15	..	..
Minnesota	10	10	4	..
Mississippi	20	..	..	..
Missouri	..	..	..	36
Montana	..	8	..	..
Nebraska	..	18	..	..
Nevada	..	6	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..	28
New Jersey	..	..	..	6
New Mexico	..	..	..	..
New York	80	10	..	24
North Carolina	..	..	..	10
North Dakota	..	..	..	..
Ohio	24	24	..	..
Oklahoma	6	14	..	10
Oregon	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	52	24	..	..
South Carolina	18	..	..	..
South Dakota	6	4	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	..	..
Texas	..	40	..	..
Utah	..	8	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	..
Virginia	26	..	..	..
Washington	..	16	..	14
West Virginia	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	6	..	20	..
Wyoming	2	6	..	..
Alaska	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	2
Hawaii	6
Porto Rico	2
Philippines	2
Totals	593	277	24	177

*For Cummins.

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Cedar Rapids April 24, according to
figures compiled here tonight. Eight
counties have named solid Cummins
delegations, and one, Page county,
elected delegates instructed for Roose-
velt. Two others have sprinkled Roose-
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These Taft counties, with their delega-
tions to the state convention are: Hen-
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19, Keokuk 15, Mahaska 18, Monroe 14,
Wapello 24, Madison 13, Marion 14,
Adams 9, Appanoose 17, Clarke 9, De-
catur 12, Fremont 11, Lucas 10, Ring-
gold 11, Taylor 13, Union 12, Wayne 11,
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than half the requisite number of
votes.

TAFT'S DELEGATES TO BE CONTESTED

Senator Dixon Says National Committee Will Be Asked Not to Seat Southern Representatives.

CALLS ELECTIONS FRAUDULENT

Asserts President's Managers Propose to Carry Plan Into Northern States to Cloud Conditions.

Washington, March 16. — Contests against Taft delegates from all Southern States to the Chicago Republican convention will be taken before the national committee in June by the Roosevelt forces, according to a statement given out here today over the signature of Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager.

The announcement makes the definite statement that "in every Southern State, and in almost every district in those states which have elected delegates to date, contests will come before the national committee."

The purpose of the Roosevelt managers to attempt the overthrow of all of President Taft's Southern strength before it can be seated in the convention is further borne out by tables contained in the Dixon statement.

The Dixon estimates give Colonel Roosevelt forty-four delegates, and concede but fourteen to President Taft. The Taft delegates from Southern States, eighty-four in number, are placed in the "contested column."

McKinley's Estimate Differs.

Director William B. McKinley of President Taft's campaign committee, who also published a tabulated estimate of strength, today said there were 131 delegates for the President, and conceded but thirteen to Roosevelt. The only item upon which the widely divergent statements of the campaign managers agree is the concession of two delegates from the Seventh Iowa district to Senator Cummins.

The total figures in the Taft claim are 146 delegates and in the Roosevelt claim 144.

Supporters of the President and of Colonel Roosevelt may select either list they choose and thereby find satisfaction. In making up the Taft list, all delegates whose seats will be contested have been counted for the President, and also all uninstructed delegates. Some of these uninstructed delegates are said to have delivered private pledges that they are for Mr. Taft.

One of the sharpest disputes is over the New Mexico delegation, consisting of eight men. The Taft people claim seven and the Roosevelt people six. In Indiana, where the First district convention was held yesterday, and where the returns showed that Taft could get the two delegates, the Roosevelt people are claiming them and declare that the primary was a fake.

Charges Elections Fraudulent.

Senator Dixon's statement declares that contests will be made in all Southern States because most of the conventions have "been called and controlled by officeholders, and have been illegal and fraudulent, both in character and in the methods and tactics pursued."

"Convincing proof of this fact will be presented to the national committee," added Senator Dixon, "by the delegates instructed for Colonel Roosevelt, none of them officeholders, elected by legal and proper methods and in accordance with the call of the national committee."

"It is apparent that the Taft managers propose to carry the plan of contesting delegates into Northern States in order to cloud conditions. This is demoralizing to the party, but the issue, as thus made, will be met with vigor. In adopting this plan the Taft managers have assured a decision of the contests on their merits."

Precedents in Northern Contests.

"Northern States and districts never will submit to the man-handling of their delegations through bogus contests. When the national committee is confronted with the necessity of making fair decisions in Northern districts, it will establish precedents that must insure fair decisions in Southern districts also."

The national committee as organized at the present is a Taft committee. It will pass upon the contests. Unless something happens to the machinery it will beyond question place more Taft men on the temporary roll than it does Roosevelt men. It is customary for the convention to concur in the findings of the national committee on contests. Thus, in the opinion of the Taft managers, a contested district is as good as settled in behalf of the President at the present time.

The Taft assertions, as given out by Director McKinley, concede contests in the following congressional districts: First Georgia, Third Virginia, Third and Fifth Missouri, and Third Oklahoma.

This makes a total of ten delegates. The Roosevelt statement declares that the following delegates, which the Taft forces say are for the President, will be contested: Alabama, fourteen; District of Columbia, two; Florida, twelve; Georgia, twenty; South Carolina, six; Tennessee, twelve; Virginia, eighteen.

"The conventions in the Southern States were all called and held strictly in conformity with the call issued by the national committee," said Mr. McKinley tonight. "So far as we know the Roosevelt supporters went into those conventions and made their fight; if they have held separate conventions and elected other delegates we have not been advised of the fact."

is the best mixture we know of—
take seed lightly in—Why not have
was so unsightly last year? Ode
bushels to the acre.

CATALOGUE FREE

L.T.M.

Will Work Out a Plan for New Treaties When Secretary of State Knox Returns.

Boston, March 18.—President Taft ended his part in Boston's belated celebration of Evacuation day and St. Patrick's day here with an address to the Charitable Irish society and a "look in" on the diners of the Bank Officers' association, the Boston Paper Trade association and the Yale Club of Boston tonight.

Members of his party were unanimous in declaring that no reception ever accorded Mr. Taft in his travels exceeded in cordiality that which Boston gave him today. From the time his train arrived at 7 o'clock this morning until he retired tonight, Bostonians apparently vied with each other to express their friendly feeling.

The President's reception by the general court of Massachusetts this afternoon was enthusiastic. When he entered the hall escorted by a special committee of legislators, the President was cheered to the echo. From the state house the President motored to South Boston and for more than two hours listened to the cheering of thousands of Bostonians, saw thousands of flags waved in his honor and reviewed one of the largest parades ever arranged in honor of Ireland's patron saint and Evacuation day.

Speaks on Many Subjects.

During the day the President spoke on many subjects. Before the Massachusetts Legislature he spoke on presidential primaries, pointing out that he favored such registration of the popular will in regard to presidential candidates where the law safeguarded the ballot. To a delegation from the Massachusetts peace society he said that he did not intend to give up the fight for arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and added that when Secretary of State Knox returned from Central America, a plan to resume the fight for arbitration will be worked out.

In his address to the Charitable Irish society tonight the President praised the Irish for their adaptability in becoming Americans and added a word about the evident belief of that race in the stability of American institutions.

In this connection the President said:

Praise for the Irish.

"The thing of which I wish to speak tonight, however, is the well known fact that socialism and anarchy have found no lodgment among Irishmen. They believe in constituted authority; they believe in the institutions of modern society; they believe in upholding our national and our state governments; they believe in the preservation of the checks and balances of our constitutional structure. Not from them do we hear proposals to change the fundamental law, to take away the independence of the judiciary or to minimize in any way the influence and power of constituted authority. They welcome progress; they are enterprising and active to further prosperity. They are not full of diatribes against the existing order.

"They struggle for equality of opportunity and recognize the value of liberty ordered by law. They are not reaching out for new gods of government. They are not seeking to invent a new society and turn the present topsy-turvy. They are on the side of law and order. They are partaking of the civilization, the good fortune, the prosperity and the happiness that is possible under our American government; they are grateful for it; they value it; they will fight to preserve it."

The President spent the night in a Boston hotel. Tomorrow he leaves for New Hampshire to keep engagements at Nashua, Concord and Manchester.

Receives Harvard Taft Club.

Late in the afternoon the President received the Harvard Taft club at his hotel. In reply to a characteristic college greeting he said:

"My boys, I have known the time when that Harvard sound did not go right to my heart as it does now. I am proud that you should think it worth while to get together and emphasize your interests in the presidential contest and should express your fair opinion of me. I don't know that the contest is going to shape up finally in the way it seems now to be shaping, but it seems to me important that we should adhere to those good things that we have tried for 125 years and know to be good, that we should not lightly reject that form of government or any part of that form of government that is fundamental and seems to us to be a pillar without very great deliberation, and without having it borne in on us, beyond a doubt, that it can be safely parted with."

Believes Power of Voters Over Judiciary Should Be Limited by Constitutional Restrictions.

Boston, March 19.—"All that the administration wants is a square deal," said President Taft, speaking today from the steps of the Concord, N. H., state house near the close of his two-day New England visit.

During his stay in Boston and in New Hampshire the President spoke to twenty audiences, stating definitely his attitude on the tariff, his reasons for opposing the recall of judges and decisions and his continued hope of arbitration.

Talks on Progressive Measures.

His speech making activities today took him to Nashua, Manchester and Concord. Some of his most emphatic remarks on progressive measures were delivered from the portico of the Granite State capitol, with Governor Robert P. Bass, one of Colonel Roosevelt's most ardent supporters, as a respectful listener.

The people of Southern New Hampshire seemed eager to see and hear the President. Railroad square in Nashua was well filled with mill hands of many nationalities. After leaving Manchester he passed through two lines half a mile long of school children waving flags.

Governor Bass greeted him in Concord and escorted him through the state house.

"Progressive is what progressive does," was one epigram the President gave his hearers. He also gave a concise outline of his idea of the adoption of the principle of the recall of judges and of decisions.

"Adopt such measures," he said, "and you will have a government of special instances. You will have a Constitution that is to be applied at one time and not applied at another. That, my friends, is nothing but a government of special instances that has not the uniformity of law and Constitution, and the most tyrannical form of government we can have."

Courts Better Able to Decide.

"This question of a change in the judiciary of this country means that we may recall judges that we don't like if they happen to decide against us; if they happen to decide a question one way we may submit it to popular election to decide whether the court decided right or not. I am in favor of the people, but I do not think the people are charged with the knowledge of the law as is the Supreme Court of New Jersey or as the Supreme Court of the United States.

"I believe in popular government, but I believe in popular government ordered by constitution and by law. The people who vote are only one-fourth of the people, and they are in that sense representative of the people, and if they are going to trust that quarter with power over all the people then they have to be limited by constitutional restriction. And they are limited by constitutional restriction under our Constitution. When the question is to be decided whether they have transgressed those restrictions we have to have somebody decide independent of them and independent of everybody. And that is the necessity for an independent judiciary."

People Won't Be Honey-fugled.

"You give up an independent judiciary and you might as well give up your Constitution. I know enough about the common sense of the American people to know that they will never give up the Constitution, and they are not going to be honey-fugled out of it by being told that they are fit to interpret nice questions of constitutional law just as well or better than judges. The American people are a great people because they can stand having the truth told to them about themselves without getting mad about it and without turning on the man who tells the truth."

Returning to Boston in the early evening, President Taft made a brief call at the dinner of the New England Street Railway club. He left at 8 P. M. for Washington, where he will arrive at 9:45 o'clock tomorrow.

He's Glad Union League Clubs Indorse Him, but Thinks Temporary Defeat Possible.

New York, April 11.—President Taft charged tonight that many of those persons who advocate the recall of judges or the recall of judicial decisions are insincere demagogues, acting without sufficient knowledge of the need for preservation of the Constitution or its guarantees. Some of the men who preach the recall, he said, were sincere, but all of them acted from a desire to propose changes rather than with any definite plan for the improvement of conditions.

The President was speaking to the Union League Club of New York. He mentioned no names.

Mr. Taft came to New York tonight to keep two engagements. The first was with fellow members of Yale, '78, at the University club; the other was with the Union League club which recently announced its indorsement of his candidacy.

Thanks Union League Clubs.

In beginning his speech the President thanked the Union League clubs of New York and Philadelphia for their recent indorsements of his candidacy. It has been unusual for these organizations, he said, to take any part in pre-convention campaigns.

"But," he added, "circumstances have made the present pre-convention campaign of such a character that both the Philadelphia and New York clubs have indicated in resolutions a conviction on the part of nearly all their members that there is something at stake in this campaign that should awaken the interest and arouse the action of all who believe in the principles and form of government that are embodied in our present Constitution and who cherish the institutions preserved and secured by that Constitution as essential to the maintenance of liberty regulated by law."

Demagogues Only Want Change.

"The necessity that there was for arousing our people to prevent the abuses of corporate privilege and power and to wrest from concentrated wealth the exercise of political control, and the success that had attended such agitation among the people," he continued, "have been taken advantage of by persons, some of them sincere, some of them demagogues and all of them with an insufficient knowledge of the necessity in the maintenance of liberty and progress of our Constitution and its guarantees to propose changes, rather for the sake of change than with any definite plan of improving the body politic."

"Because courts have not manifested as quick perception of the advantages to be realized from these proposed changes, and in some instances have, perhaps unduly broadened constitutional restrictions to declare them invalid, it is proposed to change the whole nature of our judicial system and render it subject to popular review, either by what is called the recall of the judges when their conduct on the bench is not approved by a majority of the voting electorate, or by a recall of decision and a reversal of the judgment of the judges whenever they declare invalid a legislative enactment which they deem to be in violation of the fundamental law."

Says Thinking People Protest.

"It was not until the sensitive nerve of the serious-minded people of this country was touched by the proposition to recall the judges, or to recall their decisions, that such people of all classes began to realize the impious hands were likely to be laid upon the ark of the covenant, which is the independence of the judicial branch of our government. A profound protest was heard from all thinking people against the proposal."

"I am here tonight to express my satisfaction that the members of this club have felt it their duty to express to the public at large their sense of the crisis through which our institutions are passing and the necessity for guarding, as we would our liberty and everything that we hold dear in our homes and our life, against the innovations that are so recklessly advocated by men who profess to be acting in the interest of reform and progress."

TAFT AND SHERMAN THE SLATE AGAIN

Regulars Think He Should Be Accorded Compliment of Renomination With President.

HE OPPOSES TAFT MEASURES

Progressives Don't Want Him, but Regulars Can't See Why That Should Make Difference.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, March 19.—It was said on good authority the friends of President Taft here agree to support Vice President Sherman for renomination in the event that Mr. Taft is again placed at the head of the ticket. Some of the closest political advisers of the President have endeavored to persuade him that if he is renominated he should not be burdened with Mr. Sherman.

The vice president has trained with the regulars of the party for years and is an outspoken opponent of all Progressive measures, including popular primaries, of which the President is supposed to be an advocate. Nevertheless, it is understood that the regulars in the Taft campaign, notably Director McKinley of the Taft bureau, Senator Crane, who has made a large contribution to the Taft preconvention campaign, Senators Smooth and Penrose and certain other House and Senate leaders, insist that Mr. Sherman shall be accorded the compliment of renomination as the Republican vice presidential candidate. Former Senator Hemenway of Indiana, one of the Taft leaders, also insists that Mr. Sherman shall again be nominated.

Progressives have hoped that if they failed to nominate one of their number as the presidential candidate a man more radical than Mr. Sherman would be given the second place on the ticket. Those in charge of the Taft bureau in Washington declare that they are getting no assistance from the Progressives and they see no reason why Mr. Sherman should be turned down at the instance of enemies of the administration.

DILEMMA FOR TAFT IN WOOL REVISION

Party Leaders Think Legislation
Planned for This Congress May Make
or Break President.

SIMILAR TO BILL HE VETOED

It is Said to Conform in the Main to
the Recommendation of the
Tariff Board.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, March 21.—Party leaders here assert wool revision at this session may make or break President Taft. The statement is based on the theory that Mr. Taft in all probability will be renominated by the Republican national convention this year.

Last summer Congress passed a bill revising the wool schedule of the tariff law. It was vetoed by President Taft, not because of any question raised by the President as to the merits of the measure, but for the reason that it was passed by Congress in advance of a report on this particular schedule by the tariff board.

The President has announced in a formal way that he will withhold his approval of any bill in revision of the tariff that has not been made the subject of report by the tariff board. This means that the iron and steel bill, the sugar bill, and the chemical bill, all passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, will be vetoed by the President if they are sent to the White House. None of the schedules affected has been reported on by the tariff board.

In the case of the wool revision bill, however, the tariff board has made a report. The President, therefore, if he rejects this measure, must do so on the ground that the interpretation of the board report, as expressed in the bill that is certain to emerge from conference and be ratified by both Houses, does not accord with his own views.

Revision Agreed On.

Party leaders in Washington seem agreed that Congress will pass a wool revision bill. The Democrats say they are in honor bound to force through such a measure. On the other hand, Republicans of both factions declare the country demands downward revision on wool and wool manufactures. The Democratic wool bill, submitted to the House today by Representative Underwood, proposes a reduction of about 50 per cent in the rate on raw wool, and corresponding reductions on manufactures. It provides for a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool, as compared with a specific duty of 33 cents a pound imposed by the existing law.

The Republican bill, soon to be offered, will provide for a cut in the wool rates of approximately 40 per cent. It will provide for a duty on raw wool of from 15 to 20 cents a pound on the secured content of the product.

The bill was adopted by the House in a special session imposed a duty of 33 cents a pound on raw wool, with corresponding reductions on manufactures. It is the general expectation that a compromise measure, that is, one to be agreed upon between the two Houses, will contain rates approximating those indicated. If the President approves of such a bill the Democrats will proclaim that they forced him to attach his signature to a measure that in all essentials followed along the lines of the proposed law he disapproved.

President for Principle.

Friends of President Taft say he is committed to the principle, and will stand or fall by it, that revisions of the tariff shall be preceded by scientific inquiry made by the tariff board. They say he has no pride of opinion on the subject, and he still holds to the view, as expressed in his Winona speech, that the wool schedule is "indefensible." The President's friends insist that he will give his approval to the wool bill that now seems certain to be sent to him, if convinced in his own mind it is fair to the interests affected, even if the measure conforms in essence to the one that he disapproved a little less than a year ago.

A good deal of significance, politically, is attached by Republicans and Democrats alike to the proposed wool revision. The wool schedule was attacked viciously by the Progressives when the Aldrich-Payne bill was under consideration in 1909. Representative Payne of New York, joint author of the measure, expressed grief over the terms of the wool schedule that he was forced to accept by the exigencies of the situation. In the speech delivered at Winona, a few months after the new tariff law was enacted, Mr. Taft vigorously assailed the wool schedule, declaring in substance his experiences with that feature of the measure had brought to him a conviction that revisions of the tariff should be approached in the light of results attained by inquiry conducted by a non-partisan body such as the tariff board.

In this connection he strongly recommended the creation of a permanent tariff board.

Attention Focused on Wool.

From now on until the end of the session the attention of the leaders of both parties will be focused on wool revision. The bill will be reported tomorrow to avoid a caucus and thereby dodge trouble with advocates of free wool.

In the ways and means committee tomorrow the Republican substitute, which will be the basis of consideration by Republicans in both houses, will be first voted down and later introduced as a minority measure. The regular Republicans contend that the President would find excuse for vetoing the Democratic bill on the ground that it does not adequately protect the revenues.

The reintroduction of the bill vetoed by President Taft, with the elimination of the Senate amendments, will be used by the Democrats as the basis for an arraignment of the tariff board. In the report on the bill, which is being written by Mr. Underwood, an effort will be made to show that the board is a failure and that its report on wool was useless.

The Underwood bill will command more Republican votes than any tariff bill that has been prepared by the Democrats. Practically all the Republicans from Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and the other Northwestern States will vote for it. It is predicted that at least sixty Republicans, and probably more, will line up behind it.

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Both the Taft and Roosevelt forces claim control of the state convention and control of a majority of the thirteen district conventions. When the result is to be determined so soon predictions would be idle, but it is apparent that the fight is so close that the faction which dominates the machinery and organizes the convention, fixing the temporary roll call, will be the winner, with the defeated faction, whichever it is, electing a contesting delegation at large.

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Now it is apparent that Roosevelt will have at least twelve of the Indiana delegates, and he may have sixteen, or even the twenty-two claimed by his more optimistic supporters.

The Roosevelt people have accomplished this despite the fact that the Fairbanks-Hemenway-New machine controlled the Republican organization in every district and in almost every county in the state, and was doing everything in its power to deliver the delegation to Taft.

New York, Too, in Spotlight.

New York also will be in the spotlight tomorrow, as the Republican district primaries will be held, and there will be a measure of Roosevelt-Taft strength in the former's home state. It is conceded that Roosevelt cannot hope to get a majority of the district delegates, and he may not get half a dozen. However, most of the delegates will be uninstructed, and while they will be presumably for Taft, it is to be expected that the Roosevelt people will not concede that they will vote for the President until their votes are actually counted in Chicago.

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Horace Stilwell of Anderson, a Roosevelt man, took the chair and pleaded for a hearing for Mr. Wood as temporary chairman.

"Nothing doing, Bill," called a strong voice from the rear of the hall, and only a few words of the remainder of Mr. Wood's speech laudatory of President Taft's administration floated out over the tempest of conflicting yells of "Teddy," and "Taft."

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VOTE IN NEW YORK COUNTY.

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Organization plurality, 14,905.

The total vote thus far shown, 42,371, is less than half of the number of enrolled Republican voters. The number is approximately 90,000.

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Assertions that at least eighty-three of the ninety delegates will be for Mr. Taft and not more than seven for Colonel Roosevelt were made by State Chairman William Barnes, Jr., and John W. Hutchinson, director of the Eastern branch of the national Taft bureau.

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"Governor Dix should be called upon to convene the Legislature in special session," declared Chairman Duell in his statement late tonight, "for the purpose of passing a presidential primary law so that there may be an honest expression of the wishes of the voters. In no surer way could Governor Dix meet the wishes of the people."

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At a state convention tomorrow four delegates at large to the national convention will be elected. Both the Taft and Roosevelt elements tonight claimed a majority of the 1,439 votes, and were prepared for a determined struggle.

In the Fourth and Fifth district meetings today delegates chosen to the national convention were instructed to vote for President Taft, and in the Eleventh district the Roosevelt delegates were elected.

The Third district convention at New Albany divided on the report of the credentials committee, 46 to 46. The chairman, Oscar Ratts, cast his vote in favor of seating the Taft delegates. The Roosevelt faction maintained Ratts already had voted with his county, left the hall, and held a convention of its own.

Eight district delegates have been instructed for Taft thus far and two for Roosevelt. Both factions tonight claimed the remaining twenty delegates.

Seven district conventions are to be held after the state convention.

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Declares Voters Had Fair Chance.

Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican county committee, speaking for the organization, alluded only briefly to the operation of the new law.

"The primaries of New York county gave the voters an opportunity to express honestly and accurately their preferences for a presidential nominee," Mr. Koenig declared.

As to the result of the balloting, Chairman Koenig said:

"With 132 election districts missing, President Taft, in the primary contest in New York county, today received 29,402 and Colonel Roosevelt, 14,011. This indicates that the President has beaten Colonel Roosevelt in this city by more than 2 to 1. It was the most remarkable victory ever achieved by the organization, when we consider that Colonel Roosevelt is a resident of New York. We hope now that the primary contest is over all Republicans will unite in support of the President."

Victory for organization delegates, who were opposed in seventeen congressional districts of the state by candidates named by Roosevelt supporters, was claimed by the state and county organization chairman an hour after the polls had closed.

Barnes Claims Victory.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican state committee, asserted at 10 o'clock that the opposition, "by the highest possible estimate," would not win more than seven out of the ninety seats in the national convention which New York State is entitled to.

County Chairman Koenig claimed victory in his own district by a vote of 980 to 70, and declared the returns from about 10 per cent of the election districts indicated a ratio of voting of about eight to one against the opposition. He claimed the election of organization in every district.

Ballots Delayed.

The primaries opened at 3 P. M. amidst great confusion, owing to the delay in delivering the ballots in many voting districts.

In one case on the West side, the police officially reported that the ballots designed for use at eighteen polling places did not arrive until about 6 P. M., and in the three-hour wait some early comers left the polls. The polls closed at 9 P. M. There was further embarrassment because the green ballots for the Democratic primaries were delivered to many places instead of the Republican pink ones. It was well into the evening before the mix-ups were straightened out.

Britt Blames Roosevelt Men.

President Britt of the board of elections declared the delay was due largely to eleventh hour litigation, which the Roosevelt committee began over the position of delegates on the ballots, resulting in court orders which handicapped the printer.

After the polls had closed at 9 o'clock, in some instances only about half an hour after they had opened on account of the delay in the delivery of ballots, Roosevelt supporters said the mixup would lay the ground for a contest as to the validity of the election.

It was the first trial of the new primary law and the working of it had been looked to with special interest on this account. Ballots in many of the districts ranged from ten to fourteen feet long and so great had been the haste to get them out that in some cases they were in sections, there having been lack of time to paste them together.

The Democrats, who elected delegates only to their state convention, and members of organization committees, had little trouble, but Republicans, Independence league voters and Prohibition voters, in some instances, were unable to vote.

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Notwithstanding the confusion, there was no disorder of importance, voters venting their complaints in ridicule of the primary system.

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"In every case where it was reported that the official ballots had not been delivered the inspectors were advised that unofficial ballots might be used. For this purpose inspectors were advised to send to the nearest polling places having sample ballots containing the names of the candidates and to use them in the same manner as official ballots. No person should have lost his vote by reason of the absence of the official ballot."

At the Republican county headquarters the contest was described as being between Taft and Roosevelt. This is because the county organization has indorsed President Taft, and asserts all delegates nominated by the party committees in the various districts favor the President's renomination. In accordance with the primary law, however, none of the delegates is specifically instructed.

County Chairman Koenig late tonight called the White House on the long distance telephone and told Secretary Hilles President Taft had swept New York county, and not more than three of four election districts had given pluralities for the Roosevelt nominees. The secretary said in reply that the President was much pleased that New York county had come to his support.

In twenty-six of the forty-three districts of the state there were no contests. These districts included those of Brooklyn, Long Island and most of the upstate districts.

Some Favor Roosevelt.

While in most cases the control of the district organization is claimed by friends of President Taft, in a few instances Roosevelt supporters declare the delegates will support their candidate. This is notably the case in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth districts, controlled by National Committeeman William L. Ward, the Thirtieth district, where former Congressman Lucius N. Littauer is a delegate, and the First district, which includes the colonel's home at Oyster Bay. In the main, however, the organization delegates chosen without contest are considered favorable to Taft.

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CONFIDENCE IN TAFT

Chairman McKinley Thus Interprets
the Result in New York and
Indiana.

Washington, March 26.—Representative McKinley, director of the national Taft bureau, tonight gave out a statement on results of the primaries in New York and Indiana. He regards the results as a complete vote of confidence in President Taft and his administration.

"Republicans do not need to be reminded of the slogan which has verified itself so often as a guide post in political events, 'As New York and Indiana go, so goes the nation' in national elections," says Mr. McKinley's statement. "Republicans throughout the whole country will do well to pause and reflect before further opposing the renomination of President Taft."

A statement by John W. Hutchison, Jr., of New York, Taft manager in that city, given out at headquarters here tonight says the New York primaries today indicate practically a solid New York delegation for President Taft in the Chicago convention.

The Roosevelt executive committee tonight issued as a statement a telegram from Judge C. H. Duell, chairman of the New York city Roosevelt committee, saying the balloting had been delayed and interfered with by non-arrival of ballots and that the names of Colonel Roosevelt's delegates had been left off entirely in some instances.

Judge Duell telegraphed in part as follows:

"It was an entire breakdown of the election machinery. In several districts the regular election inspectors were removed by the county organization just as the polls opened. In several election districts in Brooklyn the ballots did not arrive at all. In Staten Island, where Chauncey Depew was a candidate, no ballots arrived until 5 o'clock and half the districts were without ballots until 8 o'clock."

THINKS TAFT GAINS STRENGTH.

Representative Martin of South Dakota Sees Victory for President.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 8. — After an absence of about three weeks, Representative Martin of South Dakota is back in Washington. He is confident people generally have a clearer understanding of President Taft and his administration and that his support will be strengthened more and more.

"My state," said Mr. Martin, "has been very strong for Roosevelt, but the people there and in other places are appreciating the Taft administration and deciding that it is no more than a 'square deal' to stand by it at this time. General regret is expressed that Mr. Roosevelt was induced to get into the campaign. In South Dakota there will be at least two tickets in the field at the primaries besides the Taft delegate ticket, the La Follette ticket and the Roosevelt ticket, which will include many who first started out for La Follette and then veered to Roosevelt. It may be that there will be a third Roosevelt ticket, but in my judgment Taft will carry the state."

"Iowa is going to be for Taft, and in Missouri and Minnesota, I think he will win by a narrow margin. Illinois conditions are much the same as in Missouri and Minnesota, but with some local complications growing out of the Lorimer case, making it more difficult to determine the exact temper of the people on presidential politics."

"The general feeling is that the Roosevelt campaign is not self-developing, but is rather a forced movement that is waning, while the Taft sentiment is growing."

Sun. April 7, 1912

TAFT IN DANGER OF LOSING BIG STATES

Must Get Enough Delegates to Nominate Without Those of New York and Illinois.

LOSS OF SENATE IS FEARED

Belief in Washington Only Illinois District President Can Carry Is Lorimer's.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 6.—President Taft, in order to clinch the Republican nomination, must demonstrate his ability to get a sufficient number of delegates without counting those of New York State, Illinois and, possibly, Pennsylvania. This does not mean that the states named will be against him, although the outlook in Illinois is worrying the Taft leaders very much, but it does mean that the Republican leaders in the big states which the party must carry if it wins will act slowly and cautiously if they find the President has not made a strong showing elsewhere. This view of the situation was emphasized today by a Republican of prominence who is very friendly to the President.

If the President absolutely needs New York, for instance, in order to get the nomination, the Empire State delegates are likely to consider the situation a long while before they give him their vote.

There will be much discussion of a compromise candidate. Many Republicans who favor the President now and others who are for Roosevelt say that the logic of the present situation is to compromise. They point out that, in the case of bitter and close controversies in the past, this generally has been the rule of the party in order to bring about a united front at the general election.

Complexion of Senate at Stake.

If President Taft's fate were alone at stake in November, the problem would be much simpler for him. But, in addition to the presidency, the Republican party stands to lose the Senate, as well as continue to be a minority in the House. The Senate can be lost easily by the failure of a few comparatively small Western States, where opposition to the President is regarded as strong, to fall into the Republican column. This would not make a great difference in electoral votes, but each of these small states has just as much influence in the Senate as any of the larger ones.

The coming week may be critical for Mr. Taft. His managers expect little or nothing from Illinois, and admit that they are unable to size up the situation there. As a consequence the Roosevelt people are strongly claiming Illinois. Manager McKinley is worried over his own district. There is a belief that the only district of which the Taft people feel confident of carrying is the Fifth, which is Lorimer's. If the primary should demonstrate that Lorimer's district went for the President while he lost most, if not all, the others, the result would be so conspicuous that it would not do Mr. Taft much good. In that event his friends would prefer to see the Lorimer district go for Roosevelt.

Roosevelt Managers Work More Quietly.

The Roosevelt managers have adopted a new policy here. They are giving out less matter for publication, but are developing their energies towards what is known in politics as practical work. This change of method is said to have been brought about principally through the advice of Ormsby McHarg, who has been placed in charge of the contests which will come before the national committee. McHarg as a politician is practical, and he never talks. The colonel's managers have concluded that Roosevelt himself can supply all the necessary publicity, and that it is up to them to do the quiet work. There is therefore less noise at the Roosevelt headquarters, but those who are well informed say that the kind of work that is now being done is far more effective. The Roosevelt people are centering their attentions on the fact that the Taft people will be unpleasantly surprised when the lineup of that body becomes public at Chicago.

TAFT GETS KENTUCKY

Roosevelt Men Will Contest for State Delegates-at-Large in Chicago Convention.

Louisville, Ky., April 11.—Kentucky's four delegates from the state at large to the Republican national convention were instructed to vote for President Taft by the state convention here this afternoon; but the Roosevelt leaders in Kentucky will carry the contest to the national convention in an effort to unseat them.

The action of the convention completes the Kentucky delegation of twenty-six, of which twenty-three are instructed for Taft and three for Roosevelt. Four of Taft's district delegates and two of Roosevelt's are contested.

The delegates from the state at large are Senator W. O. Bradley, former Attorney General James Breathitt, Hopkinsville; W. D. Cochran, Maysville, and J. E. Wood of Danville.

The convention adopted resolutions reciting specific accomplishments of the Taft administration and indorsing the President's policies.

Contrary to expectations, the convention proved to be one of the quietest ever held in the state. The anticipated bolt of the Roosevelt faction did not take place. The Roosevelt delegates held a caucus just before convention time this morning and decided to observe party regularity by remaining in the convention, but to protest the adoption of the report on the contests made by the committee on credentials and to carry the fight to Chicago without offering a contesting delegation.

Forty county delegations were contested and the committee on credentials was in session the greater part of two days, during which time the convention recessed.

When the report was read a minority report was offered as a substitute. It was in the form of a resolution declaring "such practices were resorted to in the county mass conventions that the sense of the voters was not expressed;" that steam roller methods were used, and recommending that the convention primary elections throughout the state elect delegates to the national convention.

MR. TAFT CAPTURES IOWA CONVENTION

President Gets Sixteen and Cummins Ten of the State's Delegates to Chicago.

SENATOR'S HAT STILL IN RING

Roosevelt's Name Is Cheered—Governor Carroll Heads the Delegates at Large.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 24.—Iowa Republicans, in their state and congressional conventions today, threw the majority of their strength to President Taft, rejecting the "favorite son" candidacy of Senator Albert B. Cummins. Iowa has twenty-six delegates to the national convention, of which the President procured sixteen, including the four delegates-at-large, and the senator the remaining ten.

Even the presence of Senator Cummins here did not check Taft instructions. He came from Washington on the advice of his supporters and found his chances for indorsement so small that he remained at his hotel until the final action was taken. Early in the day, however, he had conceded his defeat.

Local issues are the causes contributing to his defeat, according to the senator. If he felt any bitterness over the result tonight he did not show it, instead discussing the events of the day, joking with his supporters until the time of his departure for Washington.

President Taft Makes Clean Sweep of the New Hampshire Delegates.

Concord, N. H., April 24.—A revision of the figures in yesterday's Republican election for delegates to the state and district conventions on April 30 was attempted today by both the Taft and Roosevelt campaign managers, but in each political camp the figures only to serve emphasize the victory of the President.

Many little towns far to the north and in other remote localities were still to be heard from at 10 A. M. but up to that time the figures at the Roosevelt headquarters stood: Taft, 409; Roosevelt, 224, with 178 delegates to be reported.

Roosevelt leaders admitted today that they did not expect to have a New Hampshire delegate to the Chicago convention.

The presidential preference vote as tabulated at the Roosevelt headquarters showed a Taft lead of 3,000 in a total vote of 30,000. Governor Bass, the Roosevelt leader, said he was not discouraged at the result. Although defeated, those in sympathy with the Roosevelt movement would, he thought, continue to fight shoulder to shoulder for cleaner politics.

The Taft supporters were jubilant over the victory and said it would have a direct effect on the Massachusetts primaries next week.

TAFT AND THE PRIMARIES.

The results in North Dakota, Illinois and Pennsylvania tell what is going to happen if Mr. Taft is nominated, unless the Democrats, following his nomination, do an equally foolish thing and nominate Governor Harmon. But that is not at all probable.

Wisconsin is not taken into account as affording as clear an indication of probable results, because in Wisconsin there was a favorite son in the contest. But in the three states named the rejection of Mr. Taft, where the people have had a chance to say how they feel about it, has been so emphatic that it is scarcely conceivable that the party leaders will go ahead and nominate him even if they have delegates enough to do it. To do so would be to court defeat. There is no more grief for Mr. Taft in having to step aside now for the good of his party than there would be in carrying its flag to defeat in November and it must be apparent that it must be one or the other.

TAFT'S RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Since the denunciation by President Taft of the recall of judicial decisions as "laying an impious hand on the ark of the covenant," an expression, by the way, more platitudinous and high-sounding than meaningful, attention has been directed from more than one source to instances in which the President himself has reversed the decisions of courts and thus effectually recalled them. The most striking citation comes from the Philadelphia North American. This was in connection with the frauds in the making, marking and branding of distilled liquors.

Under the rulings of Dr. Wiley and the opinions of Attorney-General Bonaparte, sustained by repeated messages by President Roosevelt and affirmed by numerous court decisions, the provisions of the national pure food law seemed plain and common-sense. Whisky that was undoctored was to be labeled "whisky." Two whiskies mixed were to be labeled "blend." Whisky mixed with something not whisky was to be labeled "compound" and any concoction that tasted and smelled like whisky but was not whisky was to be marked "imitation."

The adulterators of the country squirmed and fought, but the law and the rulings were so clear, definite and sound that the policy stood every test. Seven times in the federal courts the whisky poisoners sought to overturn it and seven times the Roosevelt ruling was sustained. All seven decisions were handed down in 1908. Finally the Consumers' league carried it up to President Taft and after a long delay he issued the famous executive order reopening the subject and ending finally in a ruling which completely obliterated the results of the toil of Roosevelt and Wiley to safeguard the health of the people. Says the North American:

Just what process of reasoning the President employs to determine positively that he has the right to recall seven court decisions with a single signature, while the recall of one by the sober judgment of millions of citizens in a state would destroy our fundamental national liberties, we are unable to understand, except by remembering that striking portrait drawn by the lamented Dolliver of the amiable person in the White House "entirely surrounded by men who know exactly what they want."

If there has been any "laying of the impious hand on the ark of the covenant," the President knows whose hand it is.

SAYS COLONEL IS WRECKING PARTY

No Word or Deed Too Mendacious or Mean, Declares Taft Bureau Statement.

DENOUNCES FORMER AIDES

Charges That He Formerly Accepted Support of Republican Leaders in New York.

Washington, April 15.—A statement in part as follows was issued from the national Taft bureau today after a visit to the White House of officials of President's campaign headquarters.

"Former President Theodore Roosevelt in his campaign for renomination for a third term, is conducting an organized propaganda to wreck the Republican party. No word or deed has up to this time been too mendacious or too mean, either on his own part or on the part of his under-strappers to accomplish the end they have in view.

Charges He Denounces Former Aids.

"Mr. Roosevelt himself has denounced by name the Republican leaders in New York State who now oppose him for a third term, regardless of the fact that he accepted to the full of their support for governor and for vice president and President of the United States, and notwithstanding the fact that William L. Ward of New York, who for years has worked hand in glove with every Republican leader in the state from Thomas C. Platt and B. B. Odell down to William Barnes, Jr., has been the active supporter, the political adviser and personal representative of Mr. Roosevelt in all 'deals' necessary to the progress of the Roosevelt movement engineered from New York headquarters in this contest.

"In contrast, the conduct of President Taft and his supporters stands forth as a sincere endeavor to maintain the Republican party, not only in accordance with its principles but as a political organization which wins victories at the polls.

Would Call Country's Attention.

"The deliberate, reckless and mendacious campaign of Theodore Roosevelt for the wrecking of the Republican party is called to the attention of the country in order that the issues hereafter may not be misunderstood."

Colonel Roosevelt's Nebraska-Kansas trip, which will begin today from New York, is to be extended to Arkansas and North Carolina. It was announced today by Senator Dixon at the Roosevelt headquarters here that the Western tour will end at Little Rock, Ark., Saturday night, and that Colonel Roosevelt will then return by the Southern route, making a speech at Greensboro, N. C., Monday. He will reach New York next Tuesday.

HITS BACK AT PINCHOT

Taft Bureau Charges Him and Dixon With Intimidation if Not Direct Bribery.

Washington, April 16.—The Taft national bureau issued today a statement in part as follows:

"In the Far West many instances have been called to the attention of President Taft's managers where Gifford Pinchot has demanded of his own personal appointees in the forest service a discharge of obligation in the form of support of Roosevelt in this campaign.

"Furthermore, it is a matter of official record, and the Taft national bureau has the document to prove it, that Senator Dixon, Mr. Roosevelt's campaign manager, is personally preparing to oppose for renomination in the Senate of the United States federal officeholders who have openly stated they favor the renomination of President Taft. In other words intimidation, if not direct bribery, is being practiced by Mr. Roosevelt's own personal representative in his national headquarters."

TAFT TO HIT BACK AT THE COLONEL

Friends Say President, on Massachusetts Trip, Will Answer Roosevelt's Criticisms.

GOES TO TRY TO WIN STATE

Managers Realize His Position Is Serious If He Loses Again in East.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 19. — President Taft, on a trip to Massachusetts next week, announcement of which was made today, is expected to reply to the criticisms leveled at him by Colonel Roosevelt, according to close friends. He will make several campaign speeches in Massachusetts before the state primaries to be held on April 30.

Men in close touch with Mr. Taft believe he will not hesitate to mention Colonel Roosevelt by name, something which he has not done so far in his speeches, except in commendation.

The forthcoming Massachusetts trip will take Mr. Taft away from Washington April 24. All details have not been worked out at the White House, but it is probable the President will go direct to Boston and from there journey to Worcester and Springfield, making a few rear platform speeches on the way.

First Step of More Active Campaign.

The trip is the first step toward enlivening the Taft campaign. The Roosevelt victories in Illinois and Pennsylvania have convinced Mr. Taft's political advisers that they must become more active in their efforts to counteract the effects of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign. Mr. Roosevelt has already made two trips to New England since he announced his candidacy.

The Taft managers are eager to carry Massachusetts and add its thirty-six delegates to the Chicago convention to their list. The overwhelming Roosevelt victory in Pennsylvania has brought the Taft managers to a realization of the serious position the President will be in if he loses any other Eastern states. Massachusetts is the next state where primaries will be held and a vigorous contest will be waged between the Taft and Roosevelt forces to carry it.

President Taft's political advisers declare that Colonel Roosevelt has misrepresented the President's views and policies, especially in Illinois and Pennsylvania. For this reason the President has been persuaded to enter the campaign personally to make his position on the different issues plain to the people of the country.

Concede State to Colonel.

Colonel Roosevelt will make another invasion of Massachusetts before the primaries are held. His managers predict that the colonel will carry Massachusetts by at least 100,000. Even the friends of President Taft concede that as things now stand Roosevelt will carry the state. The Roosevelt managers also assert that their candidate will carry Ohio by a sweeping vote. The primaries will be held in the President's state May 21.

Two state-wide primaries, authorized by law, which were held today in Nebraska and Oregon undoubtedly will have an important bearing on the presidential nomination in both the Democratic and the Republican party. If Colonel Roosevelt should carry both Oregon and Nebraska his chances would be greatly enhanced. That Colonel Roosevelt appreciates the strategic value of the victory in Nebraska was demonstrated by the fact that he journeyed from New York almost across the continent to give two days of campaigning to that state in advance of the primaries.

The only hope of President Taft's friends in Nebraska has been that the activity of La Follette's followers divided the Progressive vote. Senator La Follette made a personal campaign in Nebraska, accompanied by his wife and daughter, covering even more territory than that made by Colonel Roosevelt.

TAFT CAUSE IS IN A SERIOUS PLIGHT

President's Visit to Massachusetts Is to Be Attempt to Save State to Him.

DEFEATED IF STATE IS LOST

Bitterness Developed in Campaign Alarms Republican Leaders in Washington.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 20.—The desperate situation of the Taft campaign for renomination has forced the President to adopt a course which is believed to be personally distasteful to him and not altogether to the liking of his friends. He is going into Massachusetts next week to take the stump in his own behalf and try to stem the Roosevelt tide which seems to be sweeping over the country through the medium of presidential primaries. The President and his managers have been compelled to abandon all their old campaign methods because of the strides made by Roosevelt.

If the President loses Massachusetts his chances for renomination at Chicago are conceded to be practically gone. The Taft people are very much worried about the Bay State. They are throwing all their forces and their funds into it. Several days ago Representatives McCall, Gardner and Weeks left for Massachusetts to take up the fight in behalf of the President. They are not only going on the stump for him, but it is also understood that one of their missions is to raise funds.

If the Taft people lose Massachusetts they will have difficulty in finding excuses, because it has been openly announced that the state will not be allowed to go by default, either for lack of money or lack of an aggressive campaign.

To Fight for Massachusetts.

The results in Nebraska and Oregon yesterday are not directly responsible for the President's determination to go into Massachusetts, because the announcement was made at the White House before the two primaries were held. But it had been known for several days that Taft's chances in Nebraska and Oregon were very poor, and that, while nothing could be done to save them, there was still a chance to win Massachusetts. Hence the rather unusual course of a President making a personal fight for a nomination and appearing on the stump a few days before a primary election.

Just how vigorous the President will be in his campaign speeches his friends do not as yet know. They hope that he will hit at Roosevelt from the shoulder. A couple of weeks ago such a display on his part would have been strongly discouraged, but now the Taft campaign has reached a point where this seems to have become a last resort. All other methods up to the present time have failed, and a failure in Massachusetts would just about finish the Taft boom.

Not Making Predictions.

Neither side is making any predictions about Massachusetts. The Roosevelt people, just as they did in the case of Pennsylvania, are giving out no estimates of the number of delegates they expect to get, although they are even more confident of Massachusetts than they were of Pennsylvania. The latter state surprised them by the size of its Roosevelt majority. The colonel's success within the last couple of weeks has been cumulative, and each new state he carries welds additional influence in other states which are yet to vote.

Pennsylvania was largely moved by the leverage obtained from the Illinois victory. Massachusetts will feel not only the pressure of Illinois, but of Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Oregon combined. The Taft people are facing an uphill fight in the Bay State, and they look upon it very much in the light of a last ditch. If the President cannot swing the current his way by making a personal appeal to the voters they see little or no hope for him at Chicago.

West Virginia for Colonel.

In addition to his victories in Nebraska and Oregon Colonel Roosevelt made a killing in West Virginia today. As the result of primaries held in twenty-four counties in that state the Roosevelt followers will control the West Virginia Republican state convention. In the twenty-four counties which held primaries to elect delegates to the state convention, Roosevelt obtained 263 delegates and Taft 75. This result showed that Roosevelt controlled the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth congressional districts and indicates not only the control of the delegates to the state convention from these districts, but clearly foreshadowed the election of eight district delegates for Roosevelt in addition to the control of the delegates-at-large in the state convention. Governor Glasscock wired to the Roosevelt headquarters tonight that at today's primaries the Roosevelt men had controlled all of the congressional districts in which elections were held. The election in the First congressional district will not occur until next Saturday, at which time twelve counties will vote. The governor is of the opinion that these will be found in the Roosevelt column.

The next test of strength between the President and Colonel Roosevelt will be in New Hampshire next Tuesday. Both sides are claiming the state.

Bitterness Alarms Republican Leaders.

One of the chief causes for concern to Republican leaders here is the extreme bitterness that is being engendered in the contest between the Roosevelt and the Taft forces. They see nothing in this but the disruption of the Republican party in this year's campaign, and the dissipation of any chance for victory that it may have had. Furthermore, there appears at this time no prospect for a compromise, notwithstanding the suggestion from time to time of a third candidate.

Chairman Dixon of the Roosevelt headquarters, in published statements, has denounced President Taft as a "receiver of stolen goods," referring to his acquisition of delegates through the activity of federal officeholders and alleged irregularities.

Chairman McKinley of the Taft headquarters has countered with the charge that Colonel Roosevelt is a demagogue. Tonight the Taft managers are out in a violent statement in which they charge that Colonel Roosevelt and his manager, Senator Dixon, "after long association with representatives of the United States Steel corporation and the International Harvester trust," have become incapable of the square deal in politics.

Of Colonel Roosevelt, the statement says:

"He has broken his pledged word so often and violated other decencies of human conduct."

The specific charge is made that the Roosevelt managers paid \$4 a vote in the New York primaries.

BAY STATE BATTLE TO BE DECISIVE

President's Friends Admit Defeat in Massachusetts Means Loss of Nomination.

COLONEL AND TAFT ON STUMP

Army of Orators Begins Invasion This Week—Both Sides Scout Compromise Talk.

HOW THE CANDIDATES STAND.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 21.—The standing of the presidential candidates of the two parties, according to the latest information received at the respective headquarters, was as follows:

Republicans.

Delegates in convention, 1,078.
Necessary to choice, 540.
Claimed for Taft, 388.
Instructed for Taft, 372.
Claimed for Roosevelt, 239.
Instructed for Roosevelt, 206.
Instructed for Cummins, 6.

Democrats.

Delegates in convention, 1,092.
Necessary to choice, 728.
Instructed for Clark, 146.
Instructed for Wilson, 113.
Instructed for Marshall, 30.
Instructed for Burke, 10.
Instructed for Underwood, 24.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 21.—With the State of Massachusetts invaded by the President and Colonel Roosevelt, both of whom are to make political speeches there this week, the national campaign for the Republican nomination for President will take on additional interest. Massachusetts will be a battle ground. It is to be the most important struggle for delegates yet held because it will probably be decisive. Even President Taft's friends admit that if he loses in Massachusetts he can hardly hope to win the nomination.

Army of Orators Ready.

In addition to the two rival candidates, there will be many speakers in Massachusetts of national renown. Senators Clapp, Borah, Poindexter and other Progressives are to campaign for Roosevelt, and President Taft will have an army of orators at work for him. It will be one of the most unusual campaigns ever carried on in any state, with the President and the former President openly in the field canvassing for delegates in opposition to each other.

New Hampshire will express her choice on Tuesday. Both sides are making claims for that state.

If President Taft should carry Massachusetts and New Hampshire his followers would undoubtedly take fresh courage, and it would serve to strengthen his chances at what is believed to be a critical stage of the campaign.

Taft Sure of Rhode Island.

The State of Rhode Island will hold its state convention and district conventions this week. Ten delegates are to be selected. There appears to be little doubt that President Taft will carry Rhode Island, as he carried Connecticut. The Massachusetts primary will not be held until the 30th inst.

Other important conventions to be held next week are the Iowa state convention on Wednesday and the Missouri state convention on Thursday. Both are admittedly close. Colonel Roosevelt has no hope of success in Iowa, but Senator Cummins believes he will be able to procure the delegates-at-large and a sufficient number of district delegates to give him control of a majority of the state delegates.

On the same day the Iowa state convention is held there will be delegates elected in the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth and Eleventh Iowa districts. It will be known before the week is over, and probably as early as Wednesday night, whether the President can count on the majority of the Iowa delegates. Colonel Roosevelt will add two more delegates to his list from the Twelfth district of Indiana, which holds its convention on Tuesday. At the primaries yesterday he carried every county in the district.

Taft Will Not Retire From Race.

There appears to be no foundation for the story, again revived, that President Taft is contemplating retirement from the race. He has no such intention at this time, and his followers say he will adhere to the declaration he made when he became finally convinced that Colonel Roosevelt was secretly a candidate, namely, that death alone could remove him from the fight. The revival of the story that the President may retire is believed to proceed from the politicians, especially in New York, who are said to be trying to bring out a third candidate. It is believed to be in the interest of Associate Justice Hughes, who has said that he would not be a candidate so long as President Taft remained in the field.

Both Sides Scout Compromise Talk.

The talk of a compromise, candidate finds no response from either the Taft or Roosevelt managers here. Each side declares it is a fight to the finish and that the talk of a compromise is out of the question. It is certain that neither Colonel Roosevelt nor President Taft could deliver his delegates as an entirety to any outside candidate. Any attempt to do so would result in the loss of a sufficient number to his rival to insure the other's nomination.

It is expected that the result in any event will be close between Taft and Roosevelt and it is by no means unlikely that La Follette will get into the convention holding the balance of power. He will have thirty-six delegates, possibly more. He was expected to make a showing in Nebraska and Oregon, but he lost both states, but will probably get some delegates, so his managers claim, in Minnesota and in Kansas, and probably in California. If he should control fifty delegates with the power to deliver them, he could probably determine the result as between the President and Colonel Roosevelt.

Wisconsin Delegates Will Switch to Colonel.

While the Senator could deliver his followers to Roosevelt he cannot deliver them as an entirety to President Taft. Members of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress say that when the critical time comes in the convention on a test of strength between the Roosevelt forces and the Taft forces, two-thirds of the Wisconsin delegation will go to Roosevelt.

The ten delegates of North Dakota, elected for La Follette, all signed an agreement which was made public before they were elected, that they would support Colonel Roosevelt second choice.

Low, representing still larger patronage corruption."

As to the last paragraph quoted Mr. Vernon forgot to mention that Mr. Taft was nominated in 1908.

TAFT WOULD AVOID FIGHT ON COLONEL

But President Has Massachusetts
Speeches Prepared Arraigning
Roosevelt.

MANAGERS TELL HIM HE MUST

One Address Repudiates Lorimer—
Former Executive Posted and
Ready for Battle.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 23.—President Taft has prepared speeches for delivery in Massachusetts this week, in two of which he severely arraigns Colonel Roosevelt for attacks recently made on the administration.

It is by no means certain these speeches ever will reach the public. In fact, the President is known to be undecided as to whether he should make a personal attack on Colonel Roosevelt. He is persuaded to refrain from it because of his former affiliations with Colonel Roosevelt and because he believes such a style of campaign is not befitting the presidential office.

Want Him to "Go After" Colonel.

The Taft managers strongly insist that the President shall "go after" Colonel Roosevelt. They have told him frankly that only by such a course can he stem the tide that is setting in for his opponent.

The President and several members of his cabinet were in conference at the White House tonight, considering, it is understood, the political situation in New England and going over some of the speeches.

To Repudiate Lorimer.

One of them deals with the Lorimer case. In this speech, it is understood, the President makes denials that he took the side of Lorimer in the Senate inquiry, and sets forth certain information tending to show, it is said, that he sought the aid of Colonel Roosevelt in an effort to encompass the defeat of Lorimer.

Another speech that has been prepared for consumption by the Massachusetts voters is in defense of the policies of the Taft administration.

It is predicted here that if President Taft makes an attack on Colonel Roosevelt it will be followed by a duel of words unparalleled in the political history of the country.

The managers of Colonel Roosevelt know full well the advice that has been given the President by Director McKinley and others interested in the Taft cause, and they say they and their candidate are prepared to meet every issue that may be raised.

Shows Desperation of Taft Cause.

The desperation of the Taft cause is shown in the tentative agreement of the President to handle Colonel Roosevelt without gloves. It is reflected also in the daily statements issued by Director McKinley, which are laden with matter viciously arraigning Colonel Roosevelt. Director McKinley was cautioned at one stage of the campaign not to make personal attacks on Colonel Roosevelt. The order to this effect came from the President. Since the Pennsylvania primaries, McKinley has been given a free hand in this regard, and the President apparently is about to follow suit.

Mon. April 29, 1912.

HARVESTER LETTERS RUSHED TO SENATE

Roosevelt's Request That Attorney
General Delay Suit Until In-
quiry Was Completed.

INDORSED COMMISSIONER SMITH

Commissioner Wrote Violation Was
Technical and Company Was Sup-
porting Administration Policy.

SHOWS TAFT MEANS FIGHT.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 24.—That the administration is now resolved to open its every gun on Mr. Roosevelt was today indicated by the unprecedented rapidity with which Attorney General Wickersham rushed to the Senate the correspondence dealing with Mr. Roosevelt's failure to prosecute the harvester trust.

Senator Johnston of Alabama got a resolution hurriedly passed at 2 o'clock, and the correspondence, which Mr. Roosevelt's enemies thought would put him in a hole, was received from the department of justice at 5.

Senator Bristow protested against this as an evident collusive effort to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's friends think that the correspondence will help rather than hurt him, as proving he had good reason for his action, and that his trust policy is one of regulation and not destruction.

The fight between Mr. Taft and his one-time friends has become more bitter than any fight ever made by Republicans even against Democrats.

Washington, April 24.—The confidential correspondence which passed between President Roosevelt, Attorney General Bonaparte and Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith of the bureau of corporations in 1907 about a government anti-trust suit against the International Harvester company was sent to the Senate today from the files of the department of justice.

One letter from Colonel Roosevelt to Mr. Bonaparte, written at Oyster Bay, August 22, 1907, said the colonel had had conferences with George W. Perkins about the company's affairs, and directed Mr. Bonaparte not to file the suit then, but to go over the matter with Commissioner Smith and Mr. Perkins.

A letter from Commissioner Smith to the colonel, on September 21, told of conferences with Mr. Perkins and stated Commissioner Smith's objections to a prosecution at that time. The commissioner wrote that the question of the company's guilt or innocence was merely a technical question and told of a conference with Mr. Perkins on August 24.

Threatens to Fight.

Commissioner Smith wrote that Mr. Perkins concluded with great emphasis, "that if, after all the endeavors of this company and the other Morgan interests to uphold the policies of the administration and to adopt the methods of modern publicity, this company was now going to be attacked in a purely technical case, the interests he represented were 'going to fight.'"

Further on in the same letter, Mr. Smith wrote:

"While the administration has never hesitated to grapple with any financial interest, no matter how great, when it is believed that a substantial wrong is being committed, nevertheless it is a very practical question whether it is well to throw away now the great influence of the so-called Morgan interests, which up to this time have supported the advanced policy of the administration both in general principles and in the application thereof to their specific interests and to place them generally in opposition.

Smith Thought Perkins Sincere.

"I believe Mr. Perkins' statement that his interests would necessarily be driven into active opposition, was a sincere one, and in fact I can hardly see how those great interests can take any other attitude should this prosecution be started and the final adoption of this policy be made public."

With the correspondence was a letter from William Loeb, Jr., the president's secretary, making an appointment for Mr. Bonaparte to talk the business over.

The President's letter to the Attorney General follows:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 22, 1907.—Dear Mr. Attorney General: Mr. George W. Perkins of the International Harvester company has just called upon me and submitted to me certain papers of which I enclose copies. According to these papers and Mr. Perkins' statement, it would appear that the harvester company has repeatedly, of its own initiative, asked that its business be investigated by the department of commerce and labor through the commissioner of corporations; that three years ago the Interstate Commerce commission decided that it had accepted what amounted substantially to rebates; that Mr. Moody, the then Attorney General, was about to take action on this report; but the Harvester company at once promised to rectify the practices and see that nothing contrary to the ruling of the commission was again done. This was satisfactory to the Attorney General and the suit was dropped.

Promised to Be Good.

"The Harvester company says it is in position to prove that it has lived up to this agreement made in 1904. The Harvester advances this as a proof that if any illegal action is pointed out it will itself rectify the matter on its being pointed out.

"It further appears that last December Hansborough got the Senate to pass a resolution directing the department of commerce and labor to make an early investigation into the character and operation and effect upon interstate commerce of the International Harvester company, and that in January last Messrs. Garfield and Smith met various representatives of the Harvester company in New York and a conclusion was reached that the department would begin the examination as speedily as possible, which conclusion was announced publicly in the letter of August 8 that Commissioner Smith notified the Harvester company that the inquiry would be into the incorporation value of its property, securities and the general management of its business. It appears by his letter of August 8 that Commissioner Smith had begun the investigation but had not made such progress with it as he would wish to on account of his being crowded with work.

Asks Delay Until Inquiry Is Finished.

"Mr. Perkins' request to me is that before the company is exposed to the certain loss of bad damage that the mere institution of a suit would entail, this investigation by Mr. Smith, as required by Senate resolution, should be carried to completion. He explicitly states to me that there would be no intention to plead the examination by the department of commerce and labor as conferring any immunity from proceedings by the department of justice. Will you see Mr. Perkins and Commissioner Smith, go over the matter in full and report to me thereon?

"Please do not file the suit until I hear from you. Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Hon Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney General, Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass (inclosures)."

Willing to Be Prosecuted if Wrong.

Commissioner Smith wrote the President that Mr. Perkins outlined the position of the Harvester company as having committed no violation of law of which it knew, and only wished that the investigation then under way by the department of commerce and labor be continued. The company was willing to stand prosecution if found in violation of any statutes, he said. The commissioner wrote to the President, in part, as follows:

"To the extent of my present knowledge I am satisfied that the facts are as stated by the company, with the single exception that I do not have definite knowledge as to the nature of the case now in the hands of the department of justice, but from the expressions of the Attorney General I am inclined to believe that it is as Mr. Perkins stated, a purely technical legal question.

Calls Company Fair.

"As to the principle of fair dealing and good policy involved, I also concur emphatically with the attitude of the company. It is certainly true that this company has been most open with the bureau.

"Furthermore, the attitude of the Morgan interests generally, which control this company, has been one of active co-operation. In the investigation of the steel industry the United States Steel corporation has already spent thousands of dollars in compiling for the bureau the most complete and intimate information as to the business, and its officers have gone to immense trouble and loss of time to facilitate in every way our work.

Perkins Laughed at, He Said.

"In my interview of August 24, with Mr. Perkins, he set forth a number of considerations which seem to me of great weight. He stated his company had endeavored to obey the law in every respect and had carefully put itself in line with the policy of the administration; that the interests he represented, including not only the International Harvester company but also the far reaching Morgan interests generally, had originally favored the creation of the bureau of corporations and the policy of the President which in their attitude toward the bureau and in their conduct toward the United States corporation, they had adopted a similar policy of frankness and publicity; that so far as they were aware they had not been guilty of any violations of the law, certainly none involving a moral consideration; that as he phrased it, he was now being laughed at in New York by the Standard Oil people who were saying that he had tried to be good and keep solid with the administration but that he was now going to get the same dose as other people who had not followed such policies.

Says Suit Would Be Unjust.

"As to the legal question, whether this company's organization has been a violation of the Sherman law, I am not particularly interested nor have I any fixed position on the subject. I, therefore, feel that the starting of a suit under the Sherman law against this company would be a moral injustice, and a reversal of the correct and advanced modern policy of the President in dealing with corporate business. It is submitted that this case raises acutely a question of general policy of great importance which must be, I think, determined now, and for which this case will stand as a precedent.

Control or Prohibition.

"This case raises the question included in what the President has called 'good and bad trusts' the question whether combinations as such shall be prohibited; whether the government is going to try to forbid all combinations, regardless of their methods or ends, or whether on the other hand it is going to pursue the policy, frequently stated by the President, of regulation and control rather than of prohibition.

"Finally, this case against the company is a civil, not a criminal one. The law will not affect the case through any statute of limitation. If there is a good equitable case against the company, it will be in a thousandfold better shape for trial after the investigation by the bureau than now.

"The considerations explain and justify the attitude taken by the International Harvester company, which attitude represents, I believe, that of a majority of the financial interests of the country."

Commissioner Smith's letter to President Roosevelt was accompanied by a letter of indorsement of Oscar Straus, then secretary of commerce and labor.

HARVESTER CASE STIRS UP SENATE

Colonel Roosevelt Praised and At-
tacked in Bitter Political
Debate.

BRISTOW CHARGES UNFAIRNESS

Nelson Intimates Colonel May Be
Elected—John Sharp Williams
Shocks Senators.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, April 25.—President Taft's bitter attack on Colonel Roosevelt in Boston tonight, and the publication of records in the harvester trust case designed to show that in his administration Colonel Roosevelt favored that corporation, together with statements daily issued by Director McKinley of the Taft bureau in which the former President is characterized as a demagogue, has stirred Republican leaders up to a high pitch of excitement. Only those closely identified with the Taft management approve the style of personal attack now indulged in by the President and his supporters.

Republicans generally predict that Colonel Roosevelt will follow the lead of the President and give out some correspondence that he has in hand. The prediction is made that in a week the campaign will develop into a mud-slinging affair that is bound to react on the party, and possibly result in eliminating both the President and the former President.

Is Attempt to Save Massachusetts.

Mr. Taft only consented to go after Colonel Roosevelt when his managers told him bluntly that as things stand, Massachusetts will go for Roosevelt, and that if the President lost that state he might just as well retire from the race. The only way Massachusetts could be saved, the President was told, was by an open repudiation of Roosevelt by Taft himself.

The action of Attorney General Wickersham in forwarding to the Senate harvester trust records, in which Roosevelt letters appeared, provoked a lively debate in the Senate today, in which Senator Nelson of Minnesota participated. Mr. Nelson made one statement which was interpreted as a prediction that Colonel Roosevelt if nominated, would be elected.

The debate was opened by Republican senators, but before it concluded Senator Williams of Mississippi, delivered the first real political speech of the session. Democratic senators contributed to widen the breach between the friends of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt.

Bristow Calls It Cheap Politics.

Senator Bristow of Kansas started the discussion by a severe castigation of the administration on the ground it had attempted to play cheap politics. He asserted that the whole proceedings had been a plot to weaken Colonel Roosevelt with the people.

"In the opinion of the present Attorney General it is not incompatible with public interest to give private correspondence of the last administration regarding the International Harvester company," he asserted, "but it is incompatible with public interest to give private correspondence of the present administration."

Senator Clarke of Wyoming and Senator Nelson attempted to correct Mr. Bristow, the former to show that President Taft has exercised his lawful discretion in declining to send to the Senate information concerning a pending case against the company, while sending, at the call of the Senate, certain papers which would not embarrass the government should it be compelled to proceed in the courts for the dissolution of the company. Mr. Nelson spoke from his knowledge of the creation of the bureau of corporations to show it was at the request of Colonel Roosevelt, while President, that he procured the enactment of the law which gives the President power to decide what shall be made public from that bureau.

Mr. Bristow insisted, however, that if the President could send to the Senate correspondence of the last administration concerning the company, he should also, in fairness, send the correspondence of the present administration on the same subject.

6 Commissioner Also Scored. 6

Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations, was roundly condemned by Democratic senators. Mr. Overman of North Carolina asserted Smith thought himself bigger than Congress; bigger than the government. He and Senator Nelson told the Senate how, as members of a subcommittee investigating the merger of the Tennessee Coal Iron company with the steel corporation, they had sought information from Mr. Smith, who had been conducting an investigation for many months into the steel corporation, how they were refused any information and how they appealed to the President.

Senator Nelson said that, to use a slang phrase, "the President sat down upon us, and we could get no information."

Says Taft Followed Colonel.

"Whatever the President has done in this matter," continued Mr. Nelson, "he has done nothing worse than his predecessor, President Roosevelt, did. If there is now being withheld the results of an investigation by the bureau of corporations, in reference to the harvester trust, it is exactly what President Roosevelt did in regard to the so-called steel trust. I remember how we were put out because we could not get data from Commissioner Smith. If Taft is guilty, it comes from following an evil example set by his predecessor."

The debate became ultra sensational when Senator Williams read an exceedingly blasphemous irreverent parody on the apostles' creed, as follows:

"I believe in Theodore Roosevelt, maker of noise and strife, and in ambition his only creed (my Lord). He was born of the love of Power and suffered under William H. Taft; was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into Africa. The third year he rose again from the jungle and ascended into favor and sitteth on the right hand of His Party, when he shall come to scourge the licked and the dead.

"I believe in the Holy Outlook, the big stick, the Ananias club, the forgiveness of political activities, the resurrection of presidential ambitions and the Third Term everlasting.—Amen, amen, amen."

Mr. Williams entered a vigorous protest against being blanketed in what he considered a charge of indifference to the public service. He declared he would not sit silent under the exposure of the suspension of the law by any President.

"This is a day of democratic rejoicing," said Mr. Williams in opening his speech.

"You better rejoice, all you can now," interrupted Senator Nelson, "because if Roosevelt a nominated you will have no more occasion to rejoice."

Fears Caesarism.

"Not the Democratic party only, but the entire American people will get the worst of it," retorted Mr. Williams. He declared that if Americans were not careful they might sink into Caesarism. He referred to the former President as "Saint Theodore," and said that when Mr. Roosevelt had taken of good trusts and bad trusts he had meant to imply that the trusts supporting the administration must be dealt with leniently while those which fought it must be treated severely.

"Perkins had said he would fight the administration and he said it out loud," said Mr. Williams. "He was not willing to play in the President's back yard if the President wouldn't play right."

Senator Bristow he referred to as one of the chief upholders of the present time, who was still opposed to lifting the lid from administration secrets.

Bristow Lauds Colonel.

"I have no brief to speak for Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "but I want to say that he will be remembered as a great political leader who will be remembered for his marvelous achievements in the interests of the American people long after his traducers are forgotten. I have abundant faith in his ability to speak for himself, and when he speaks his language is responded to and indorsed by a great many more of the people than is the language of any other man living. Why is he sweeping the great Republican states of Illinois and Pennsylvania? It is because the rank and file believe in his integrity of purpose as well as his intelligence."

Mr. Bristow said that Mr. Williams' comparison of Mr. Roosevelt with Caesar was an insult to the American character.

"If he makes himself President," he said, "he will do so by responding to public opinion."

CHALLENGES TAFT TO SHOW LETTERS

George W. Perkins Would Make Public
Harvester Correspondence
of Last Year.

MORGAN NOT BEHIND HIM

Calls President's Trust Busting Re-
sults Farcical—Wall Street
Has Nothing to Fear.

New York, April 25.—George W. Perkins, the New York capitalist, in a letter tonight to Representative William B. McKinley, President Taft's campaign manager, calls upon the President to make public the correspondence exchanged within the last twelve months between the White House and officials of the International Harvester company of which Mr. Perkins is a director. He criticises the publication of the harvester correspondence of 1907 and charges that it was done for the purpose of strengthening President Taft's cause in the forthcoming Massachusetts primaries.

Says Morgan Is Not Behind Him.

Mr. Perkins defends his course in supporting Colonel Roosevelt for the presidential nomination and denies that J. P. Morgan is secretly behind him in the fight in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt.

Regarding President Taft's policy in dealing with corporations, Mr. Perkins says that "because of the farcical results of the 'trust busting' program of the Taft administration Wall street knows that it has nothing to fear from Washington."

Mr. Perkins admits that he contributed money to Colonel Roosevelt's campaign, but asserted that he also assisted the Taft campaign fund in 1908 and after the election loaned to George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee, \$15,000 to pay obligations incurred during the campaign. He asserted that he holds Mr. Sheldon's note for the amount.

His Motives Not Sordid.

Mr. Perkins' letter in part says: "You and your associates have repeatedly tried to place me, as a citizen, before my fellow citizens in the light of being a man actuated only by sordid, improper motives in what I say and do. In every possible way attempts have been made to convince the people that I am against your candidate and for Mr. Roosevelt because of my connection with the steel corporation and the harvester company.

"Cannot you see that it is impossible for me to be opposing Mr. Taft because of the filing of the steel suit or the threatened suit against the harvester company? For if I were actuated by the base motives that you impugn to me I would be with you heart and soul in your efforts to renominate Mr. Taft; for what more could a sordid, selfish corporation man want than to have his corporation dissolved, on paper, in such a way as to bring increased profits to inside stockholders and increased cost to outside consumers, as in the case of the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies?"

Wall Street Laughing in Its Sleeve.

"Because of the farcical results of the 'trust busting' program of the Taft administration, Wall street knows that it has nothing further to fear from Washington. It is laughing in its sleeve at what has been going on. It is behind Mr. Taft almost to a man and no one knows this better than you, Senator Crane, and Mr. Taft's other prominent supporters.

"You have persistently connected my name with the harvester company in particular in giving out information to the effect that I was contributing money to the Roosevelt cause—and have done this in such a way as to try to convey the impression that it was a very improper and wicked thing to be going on and that the Roosevelt committee ought to be ashamed to have me or my money connected with its cause. The latest attempts in this direction have been to call attention to the contribution I made to the New York campaign prior to the recent so-called primaries and also the publication of the harvester correspondence.

"There is a peculiar business about all these attacks on me in view of the following:

Has Supported Taft and His Friends.

"First—Mr. Otto T. Bannard is recognized throughout the country as Mr. Taft's warm personal friend and staunch supporter. He is also president of a large trust company in the very center of the Wall street district. In 1909 he ran for mayor of this city on the Republican ticket. I supported him and personally contributed more money to his campaign than I did to the recent primary fight here in New York.

"Second—When Mr. Stimson, now a member of Mr. Taft's cabinet, recently ran for governor of this state I supported him with all my might and main. I personally contributed exactly the same amount to his campaign that I contributed to the recent so-called primaries in this city. I supported Mr. Stimson because I believed absolutely in the principles being fought for in that campaign.

"Third—When Mr. Taft ran for President in 1908 I supported him in every way that I could. . . . During the Taft campaign of 1908 Senator Crane called on me and telephoned me repeatedly about the financial progress of that campaign, being particularly solicitous as to what could be done for the State of Massachusetts.

Taft's Relatives Did Not Pay Left-over Bills.

"When the Taft campaign was over the treasurer found that he had some bills he could not pay, amounting to about \$15,000. He told me he was unable to raise this money from any one. It was evident that the friends and relatives of the newly elected President took no interest in paying left-over bills after Mr. Taft had been elected. I was asked to loan the committee \$15,000, which I did, taking the note of Mr. George R. Sheldon, treasurer, which as yet has not been paid.

"All of the above activities on my part covered a period when I was not only connected with the steel corporation and the International Harvester company as I am now, but when I was also a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., a director in the National City bank and other prominent Wall street financial institutions from which I have since retired; and if, according to your view of things, it is a heinous crime for a great political cause to accept support from me now, it must have been far more heinous to accept it in the above named three instances.

Morgan Not Furnishing Money.

"The rumor is even circulated that Mr. Morgan and others are secretly behind me in the present fight, and in some roundabout way are furnishing the money that is being used. This is a downright falsehood. There is not a scintilla of truth in it.

"The recent publication of the harvester correspondence was clearly done, first, to make a scurrilous attack upon Mr. Roosevelt; second, to connect me, through the harvester company, with the Roosevelt campaign; third, to affect the Massachusetts primaries.

"In spite of the fact that the Senate several days before had called for the correspondence from 1904 down to date, your candidate deliberately caused to be given out only one year's correspondence, and this was clearly done because it was the only year in which Mr. Roosevelt took any action in the harvester case.

Should Publish Recent Harvester Letter.

"As your campaign is making a specialty just now of publishing correspondence, personal and otherwise, on various subjects, why don't you publish all that has occurred between the present administration and the harvester company during the past twelve months? Such information, if made public, would give the people an excellent opportunity to form a fair judgment as between the Roosevelt way of doing things and the Taft way of doing things. You owe it not only to the public, but to Mr. Roosevelt, the harvester company and to yourselves to make a clean breast of all that has occurred."

MR. TAFT REPEATS HARVESTER CHARGE

Insists Roosevelt Did Prevent Suit at
the Request of George W.
Perkins.

MR. BONAPARTE "MISTAKEN"

Declares Colonel's Trust Policy Is Be-
nevolent Despotism—Tour
of Maryland.

Baltimore, Md., May 4.—In the closing speech of a fourteen-hour campaign trip through Maryland, President Taft added a new chapter to the history of the harvester trust here to-night. Speaking to an audience that filled the Lyric theater to the doors, Mr. Taft declared Colonel Theodore Roosevelt did prevent the prosecution of that trust after George W. Perkins, one of its directors and now a Roosevelt supporter, had asked that the trust be not taken into the courts, asserted Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general under Mr. Roosevelt, was mistaken when he said that he, Mr. Taft, was present at a cabinet meeting which decided against prosecution, and said the diary of Herbert Knox Smith, then and now head of the bureau of corporations, proved that at the time referred to he was on a trip around the world.

Raps Colonel on Other Points.

Mr. Taft's explanation of the harvester trust muddle was only one of the many points on which he attacked Colonel Roosevelt. He said his predecessor's attitude toward the trusts showed clearly he wished to perfect a benevolent "despotism" that would discriminate between the good and bad trusts, pointed out how Mr. Roosevelt had changed from his attitude of regarding his entrance into the presidential race as a calamity to that of being an active campaigner for the nomination, and insisted that Mr. Roosevelt was striving to make this campaign one in which the man who had little should be arrayed against him who had more.

He paralleled the achievements of this administration and the charges which Mr. Roosevelt has made against it, declaring that in his term in the White House there had been more progressive legislation enacted than in any President's term since the Civil war.

Asks for Square Deal.

Mr. Taft's Baltimore speech came at the end of a day that took him over much of Central and Southwestern Maryland. He made seven speeches to crowds that were attentive and that cheered him frequently. For most of the trip he traveled in his private car, but just before turning south to Baltimore he motored for thirty miles over dusty roads that aided perceptibly to the huskiness of his voice. In practically all of his early speeches, delivered at Hyattsville, Laurel, Elkton, Aberdeen, Belair and Havre de Grace, the President brought in the name of Colonel Roosevelt and asked again and again for a "square deal."

The President's Baltimore speech was delivered just before he left for Washington, where he will take breakfast and luncheon before leaving for Cincinnati for a short stay. In it he said in part:

Tells of Harvester Test Case.

"The truth about the harvester trust is that Mr. Bonaparte thought it ought to be prosecuted. Mr. Perkins, who was a director in the harvester trust, and also a member of Morgan & Co., came over to Washington and pleaded with Mr. Herbert Knox Smith of the bureau of corporations not to bring the suit, and induced Mr. Smith to make a report to Mr. Roosevelt, in which he set forth the fact that the steel trust and the harvester trust and the other Morgan interests had attempted to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's idea of publicity, and, therefore, they ought not to be subjected to prosecution under the anti-trust law, even though they were technically guilty, threatening that if they were prosecuted they would fight the administration, would give them no more access to their books, and would conduct themselves in opposition to the administration.

"The result was that Mr. Smith made a report on the 21st of September to Mr. Roosevelt, in which he detailed this conversation and recommended that no suit be brought until he had made a full investigation of the harvester trust.

Minnesota Attorney for Suing.

"Before this a report was made by the assistant district attorney of North Dakota and by the district attorney of Minnesota that there was ground for prosecuting the harvester trust; that this trust had violated the anti-trust law.

"Between September 21 and November 1 the matter was under consideration, and on November 7 the President directed Mr. Herbert Knox Smith to notify Mr. Perkins that no prosecution would be begun until after the investigation. That settled the matter, because that is what Mr. Perkins asked for.

Denies Colonel's Statement.

"Now Mr. Roosevelt says that I was present at the cabinet meeting in which it was decided not to prosecute the trust until after the investigation. As a matter of fact, I was not in the country between August and December. I had been to the Philippines and was on my way round the world.

"Mr. Bonaparte says that the cabinet meeting took place in January. This is altogether a mistake, as it is shown by Mr. Smith's diary that the matter was decided in November. Discussions, therefore, could not have been had with a view to deciding anything, because the decision had already been made and Mr. Perkins had been notified that his application had been granted.

Colonel for 'Benevolent Despotism.'

These are the circumstances tending to show and illustrate what Mr. Roosevelt means by good and bad trusts. He means to introduce a benevolent despotism, in which he means to select the trusts which he thinks ought to continue and smash those he thinks ought not to continue; and as he has said that the anti-trust law ought to be repealed and supervisory laws passed, he leaves no guide by which to determine those trusts which are violating the law and those which are not.

"It is one of those pleasant arrangements for a man who likes to exercise arbitrary power, and is most useful in giving an instrumentality for the maintenance of power that is hardly to be excelled.

Doesn't Question Motives.

"I am not attacking Mr. Roosevelt as influenced by improper motives in his attitude toward the trusts. I am only pointing out that in view of his attitude toward the trusts as in view of his having favored trusts that he thinks are good trusts and ought to be encouraged, one of whose directors aid him in his campaign and contribute largely to his funds, he is in a very weak position to charge me with being under the control of the interests and being the candidate of special privilege and being supported by all who are against the people.

"Mr. Roosevelt's assumption of virtue is so intense that it is sufficient to purify anything that becomes a supporter of Mr. Roosevelt, even though it be a trust, or even though it be a director of a trust contributing to his campaign.

"In other words, when the facts are shown with reference to his willingness to prosecute certain trusts, and with reference to contributions from a directing officer of such trusts, it hardly lies in his mouth, as a matter of the square deal, to charge me with being controlled by special interests and privilege, when the record of my administration shows a prosecution of all the results without regard to their directors, and without regard to the influences that control them.

"The prosecutions of this administration are based solely on the violation of the statute.

"The criticism that has been made of my administration is that I have been too thorough in the prosecution of trusts. Certainly, I have exempted none on account of the pleas of their directors, and there are no contributors that I know of who can point to any immunity from prosecution in my administration.

Cites Alleged Unfair Deals.

"I propose, with your permission, to go over a few of the positions and statements that he has made in this regard to show you how far he has fallen from the standard that he himself sets up of a square deal.

"As to popular government and his misquotations.

"As to bosses and my association with them and his association.

"As to the Lormer case and his misleading the people of Illinois.

"As to the character of the election of delegates for me, and for him.

"His classing me as a reactionary because I associated with Cannon and others in securing legislation to fulfill the Republican platform and did so at his instance.

"Reciprocity, when he favored it before its adoption.

"Misrepresentations as to the railroad bill.

"His misrepresentations as to my being under the control of the interests and his being free from them.

Renews Class Hatred Charge.

"Mr. Roosevelt's chief method is to attempt to stir up class feeling and hatred; to array those who have not much against those who have more—a plea most dangerous to make in a community, and one which, in his calmer moments, when not seeking an office, he would deprecate in others as emphatically as he pursues the course now.

"Mr. Roosevelt, having first announced he would never be a candidate or accept a nomination, now says that he meant that he would not be a candidate for a consecutive third term; but now he is content to take another cup of coffee and become a candidate. He first said that he would not be a candidate, that it would be a calamity; then he said he would not be a candidate unless the people rose and demanded it; then he said he would be a candidate if the nomination came to him, and that he would stay in the convention until the matter was decided, and, finally he has engaged in hunting the nomination with all the avidity of one who had never been a candidate before.

Calls Third Term Dangerous.

"I have no criticism to make of his course if the people are content with it. I do not condemn him for changing his mind after he had made a promise to the people never to become a candidate and accept another nomination. It is a matter which he has to settle with his own conscience. Men do change their minds and are not bound, however much the people think they are. But I do think it is a dangerous precedent to break down the constitutional tradition that we have had—that a man shall not have more than two terms of the presidential office. If any one has more than two terms there is no reason why he should not have four or five terms. Mr. Roosevelt says he should be elected because he says he is a necessity; that the American people think there is no one else who can do the job.

"The 'job' is apparently, from what he says, to bring about a condition of social justice. He does not say how he is going to bring it about, and as it seems to change our present conditions, and as it would take a long time to effect such tremendous reforms, we must, therefore, look forward to his view that a lifetime may be necessary.

Says Colonel Is Real Danger.

"With his power of inducing the people to support him, with the opportunity that a President has, and as active as he is in politics to perpetuate his power, he becomes a real danger.

"And with his little regard for constitutional restriction, his little regard to the due process of law, I cannot but think that there is a great crisis in the country's history involved in the question whether now for a third time he shall be the nominee of the Republican party and be elected to the presidency."

St. P. Pioneer Press
Mon. April 29, 1912

TAFT PUTS COLONEL INTO ANANIAS CLUB

Says He Was Not Even in the Country When Roosevelt Delayed Harvester Suit.

QUESTIONS CABINET ACTION

Root and Wilson Authorize Statement They Have No Recollection of Incident.

Washington, April 28.—President Taft before leaving the White House today for his return to Massachusetts issued a personal statement denying Colonel Roosevelt's allegation that he, while Secretary of War, had at a cabinet meeting approved Mr. Roosevelt's decision not to immediately prosecute the International Harvester company.

President Taft's statement says he never heard the International Harvester company discussed at any cabinet meeting, and that the records of the war department will show that he was out of the country when the incident referred to by the colonel occurred.

The following personal statement of the President was issued from the White House this evening:

"Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Worcester as reported by the public press referring to the harvester trust suit said:

"As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft was a member of my cabinet when this identical case was fully discussed before the cabinet, and he cordially approved the action taken; and, indeed as a matter of fact, my memory is that he himself made the motion that there should be no prosecution of the harvester trust pending the investigation into the trust by the bureau of corporations."

Root and Wilson Bear Out Taft.

"Mr. Roosevelt's memory is very much at fault. I am authorized to say by Mr. Root and Secretary Wilson, both of whom were members of the cabinet at that time; that they have no recollection whatever of hearing the prosecution of the harvester matter discussed in the cabinet, and Mr. Root is very certain that he never saw or heard of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter to Mr. Roosevelt under date of September 21, 1907, on the subject.

Never Heard of Matter in Cabinet.

"I am able to say the same thing. So far as my recollection goes I never heard the harvester trust matter in any cabinet meeting that I attended, and I cannot be mistaken in the statement that I never saw or knew of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter of September 1 to the President until after my administration had begun, and I never saw or read the letter until two months ago.

"This correspondence shows that the subject matter of the prosecution of the International Harvester company came before President Roosevelt on August 22, 1907, which is the date of his letter to Attorney General Bonaparte; that Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter discussing the question and advising against suit was dated September 21, 1907, and that Mr. Smith's letter was forwarded by direction of President Roosevelt under date of September 24 to the Attorney General with direction to the Attorney General to bring the letter to the President that week to talk over the matter.

"The official records show that President Roosevelt left Washington in June, 1907, for Oyster Bay, and returned to Washington on September 12; that on September 29 he left Washington for a trip down the Mississippi river, returning to Washington on October 23, 1907, and that he remained in Washington from that time on.

Says He Was Not in Washington at Time.

"The official records of the war department show that I left Washington in June of the same year and went to Murray Bay, Can.; that I remained there until August, when I visited Oyster Bay on August 13 and then went to Washington on the 14th and left Washington on August 18 for a Western trip through Oklahoma, Missouri, the Yellowstone park, Oregon and Washington, reaching Seattle September 8 and sailing from Seattle for the Philippines on September 13. I did not return to the United States until the 20th of December, 1907.

Quotes Smith's Letter.

"I have a letter from Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of the bureau of corporations, written at my request, in which he uses the following language:

"On November 7, 1907, which date I fix from my personal diary, I telephoned Mr. Perkins at the President's order that the President took the view that the bureau's investigation should come before the suit."

"This indicates with certainty the time when the matter was decided, and shows that if the matter did come before the cabinet at all it must have been after September 24 and on or before November 7, 1907, a period when I was out of the country and could not have been present, and certainly could not have made a motion or suggestion in the cabinet that no suit be prosecuted until after the investigation.

"Mr. Roosevelt asks why suit has not been brought in this administration against the harvester trust.

Why Taft Didn't Order Prosecution.

A report made to me by the Attorney General shows that shortly after the decision by the Supreme Court of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases the Attorney General was about to begin suit against the International Harvester company when its representatives requested an opportunity in apparent good faith to submit a reasonable plan of reorganization or dissolution which would meet every just cause of complaint. With my approval the Attorney General delayed bringing suit, pending the consideration of this proposition and during negotiations which ensued looking to the accomplishment of such result.

"These negotiations were delayed, first by reason of the time required to make an examination of the books of the harvester company, and, second, because of delay in completing the report of the examiners, due to the fact that they were obliged to suspend work on it in order to complete their work on the steel trust investigation. These negotiations lasted until April 24, 1912, when, as I have before mentioned, they came to a conclusion, and it was determined that no agreement could be reached which the government could accept; and on that date the Attorney General was directed to bring suit.

—William H. Taft."

Mon. April 29, 1912

TAFT IN ACCORD

Garfield Says He Always Agreed With Roosevelt's Methods of Dealing With Corporations.

Washington, April 28.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the national Roosevelt committee, tonight gave out copies of a telegram from James R. Garfield, who was Secretary of the Interior in 1907. It follows:

"Mr. Taft was in absolute accord at all times with the method that was used in dealing with the investigation and prosecution of great combinations. There was no different method used in dealing with the harvester company from that with any other corporation.

"Mr. Taft was in full accord with the idea of making the most thorough investigation by the bureau of corporations before beginning a prosecution, a case where the officers of the corporation offered and gave every opportunity to examine their books and aid the government in making the investigation, as was the case with respect to both the harvester and steel companies.

"Further, the harvester and steel companies explicitly waived any question of immunity, such as had arisen in the beef case, and they understood that if the investigations developed facts justifying prosecution, prosecution would follow.

"Mr. Taft was in absolute accord with that method. From the time I was a member of the cabinet there were general discussions at cabinet meetings of this method of procedure, and it was thoroughly understood and approved by every member of the cabinet."

Mon. April 29, 1912.

THE PRESIDENT'S ALIBI.

On the question of the prosecution of the harvester trust Mr. Taft says he can prove an alibi. That is effectual as to consenting to withholding the prosecution during the Roosevelt incumbency, but it doesn't seem to help matters much as to the delay during the past three years. As a matter of fact, the dragging out of that harvester case seems to have been an instance of the unwisdom of the throwing of stones by one who occupies a house, which if not built entirely of glass, has a good many windows in it.

There is something doing now, however, which may or may not have any connection with the dragging of this thing to light as a feature of a bitter personal controversy.

Tues. April 30, 1912.

SAYS PRESIDENT KNEW OF DELAY

Colonel Roosevelt Flatly Contradicts Mr. Taft's Assertions Regarding Harvester Trust Suit.

TOOK PART IN DISCUSSION

Former Executive Declares Matter Was Up Before and After That Journey Abroad.

Boston, April 29.—Flatly contradicting President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt, during his campaign tour of Essex county, today issued a statement replying to that made by the President last night in regard to the "harvester trust" case.

The President had stated that, "so far as my recollection goes, I never heard the harvester trust matter mentioned in any cabinet meeting that I attended."

The Colonel's Reply.

Colonel Roosevelt said in his reply, issued in the form of a statement written on the train:

"I clearly remember Mr. Taft being present at such discussion and taking part in it." He added that the President had treated this matter "in a way to show that he subordinates the interest of the people as a whole to the purposes of securing political advantage for himself."

Here is Colonel Roosevelt's statement:

"Of course Mr. Taft was away, as everyone knows, while I was discussing this matter in personal interviews with officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations and of the Department of Justice, but both before and after he came back the matter repeatedly was brought up in the cabinet and discussed at length. Mr. Bonaparte has stated in the letter I have quoted that Mr. Taft took the initiative in approving the course I followed.

"My memory is to the same effect.

Had Full Information.

"Be this as it may, however, Mr. Taft had and could not have failed to have full information as to the action taken.

"Messrs. Garfield, Straus, Bonaparte and Cortelyou have stated that this particular question was discussed more than once in full cabinet meeting. I clearly remember Mr. Taft being present at one such discussion and taking part in it.

Has Had Three Years to Act.

"Moreover, I remember that Mr. Taft has now been president three years and two months, and it is nonsense to say that during that time he has not had the fullest opportunity to act upon the harvester case, if he so desired.

"When he came back from his trip abroad, I went over with him, not only this case, but every other case of importance, such as that of the Tennessee Coal & Iron company, which I thought might by any possibility have any bearing on the general policy of the administration.

Differences Illustrated.

"This case illustrates all the difference between the attitude of Mr. Taft and myself toward big business, and indeed towards every species of business. I handled and have always handled every question of big business and of all other business not from the standpoint of party or factional advantage, and without the least regard to my own personal fortunes or to the political fortunes of anyone else but on its merits.

"Mr. Taft has treated the harvester trust question in a way to show that it subordinates the interests of the will of the people to the purpose of securing political advantage for himself."

Says He Was Not Even in the

use will be to emphasize the attraction of the American Northwest as distinguished from the Canadian northwest. The seven governors believe that their states, a part of the American federal union and under the stars and stripes, are better in every way for the farmer settler than the Canadian provinces, under the British flag at the North. But they realize that the Canadians have paid more attention to the business of inducing immigration, and it is to awaken American interest in this subject that the congress is called.

Garfield Says He Always Agreed With Roosevelt's Methods of Deal- ing With Corporations.

Washington, April 28.—Senator Joseph M. Dixon, chairman of the national Roosevelt committee, tonight gave out copies of a telegram from James R. Garfield, who was Secretary of the Interior in 1907. It follows:

"Mr. Taft was in absolute accord at all times with the method that was used in dealing with the investigation and prosecution of great combinations. There was no different method used in dealing with the harvester company from that with any other corporation.

"Mr. Taft was in full accord with the idea of making the most thorough investigation by the bureau of corporations before beginning a prosecution, a case where the officers of the corporation offered and gave every opportunity to examine their books and aid the government in making the investigation, as was the case with respect to both the harvester and steel companies.

"Further, the harvester and steel companies explicitly waived any question of immunity, such as had arisen in the beef case, and they understood that if the investigations developed facts justifying prosecution, prosecution would follow.

"Mr. Taft was in absolute accord with that method. From the time I was a member of the cabinet there were general discussions at cabinet meetings of this method of procedure, and it was thoroughly understood and approved by every member of the cabinet."

Colonel Roosevelt Flatly Contradicts
Mr. Taft's Assertions Regarding
Harvester Trust Suit.

TOOK PART IN DISCUSSION

The Union gunboat Hale of Commodore Du Pont's squadron, captured a Confederate battery on Grinnall's Plantation, near the junction of Pawnee-Powwow and South Dakota rivers, in South Carolina. Fire was opened on the gunboat from a distance of 1,800 yards as she advanced, and continued until she passed the last intervening bend, when the Confederates in charge of the battery retreated. The battery was armed with only two guns against the superior weight of metal of the enemy. The work was destroyed by a landing party.

General Pope led his national forces into Montereys, Tenn., driving out the

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY
Civil War News in Brief.

Supreme Court Listens to Arguments
in Fergus Falls Squabble.
The election dispute at Fergus Falls
over the mayor was heard by the state
Supreme Court yesterday. W. E.
McBride was declared elected and T.
T. Nelson contested.
Several of the ballots were marked
with a cross in a blank space under
McBride's name, and he says they were
meant for him. They were thrown out.

HEAR ELECTION CASE.

Hitchon, for many years deputy state game warden in this locality, has been deposited by the state game warden's office. Last fall a secret "investigation" spent several weeks here and a report detrimental to the deputy was made. Influential friends went to Madison, however, and the local man was not removed at that time. Recently another investigation was made, and the records at Madison show he has caused more arrests while in office than any other deputy warden.

BEARS OUT COLONEL

Charles J. Bonaparte Believes Taft
Did Discuss Harvester Trust
Case in Cabinet Session.

Baltimore, Md., April 29.—Charles J. Bonaparte, attorney general in President Roosevelt's cabinet, in a speech before the Young Men's Roosevelt league here today, declared that Colonel Roosevelt is right in the connection with President Taft regarding the case of the International Harvester company.

Mr. Bonaparte asserted that the Roosevelt cabinet took up for discussion the harvester case after Mr. Taft had returned from the Philippines—or in January or February, 1908—and that while he could not swear to it, it was his best belief that Taft took part in the conference between Roosevelt and the cabinet.

The letters in the case, Mr. Bonaparte said, were not written at the time the case was considered by the cabinet.

Mr. Bonaparte said Colonel Roosevelt often wrote him informally something like this:

"'Dear B.—What's the truth about this? Let me see you before you do anything about it.' This happened in numerous cases.

"In every single instance he always told me to go ahead and do what I thought was right. It is a positive falsehood that he ever told me not to prosecute a trust or any one else. Some people do not mind breach of confidence.

"Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, had been investigating the harvester trust as a result of a Senate resolution. In January of February, 1908—long after Mr. Taft had come back from his trip, the cabinet agreed that it would be best to wait until Smith had completed his investigation. Senator Hansbrough of Dakota had introduced in the Senate a resolution for an investigation of the harvester trust and Smith was making the investigation for the Senate. Hansbrough could not get his resolution rescinded. I have not the Congressional Records at hand, but the time when the Senate refused to rescind the Hansbrough resolution was the time when Mr. Taft was here. The exact date can be established from the records.

"I could not swear that Mr. Taft was present and took part in the cabinet debate, but I believe he was."

IL 29
 a copy of
 Government
 C. J. HASTIN
 a Guide Book at Work

PON

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VE COUPONS.

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Government" with interest. It is written entertainingly and
 very sincerely,
 Charles N. Pace,
 St Methodist Episcopal Church.

St. Paul, Minn.

Yours sincerely,
Charles W. Ames,
ident St. Paul Art Institute.

ope in this period when there is public affairs, and with so little

TAFT LEADS BY SMALL MARGIN

Returns From 711 Out of 1,080
Massachusetts Precincts Give
President Lead of 1,403.

ROOSEVELT MAN LEADS CRANE

Indications Are Colonel Will Get
Group of Delegates-at-
Large.

CLARK SWAMPS WILSON

Taft and Roosevelt Each Get Seven
Districts—President Carries
Boston.

Boston, April 30.—Returns in the
presidential primaries today from 711
out of 1,080 election precincts give:

Republican preferences: La Follette,
1,130; Roosevelt, 43,836; Taft, 45,239.

Delegate-at-large: Baxter (head-
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Of the delegates-at-large, Coughlin,
who was pledged to Governor Foss,
polled 18,419, while George Fred Will-
iams received 6,426 votes in the same
precincts.

LA FOLLETTE NOT A FACTOR.

The La Follette vote had failed to
reach four figures at midnight.

The Taft leaders seemed sure of
carrying the First district and actually
won the Eleventh, consisting of a
number of the wards in the Back Bay
section.

TAFT CARRIES BOSTON BY 600.

President Taft carried Boston by
about 600 votes, but the eastern towns,
including many in the Cape Cod and
Plymouth districts, lined up strong for
Roosevelt, while the central portion
was evenly split.

The total vote for the two candidates
was about 50 per cent of that polled
by the Republican candidate for gov-
ernor last November.

RESULTS BY DISTRICTS.

Returns from the several districts at
2 A. M. were:

First district—66 out and 102 pre-
cincts: Taft delegates 3,562; Roosevelt
delegates 859.

Second district—40 out of 78 pre-
cincts: Taft 3,835; Roosevelt 2,541.

Third district—33 out of 67: Taft
2,568; Roosevelt 1,665.

Fourth—31 out of 72: Roosevelt
3,038; Taft 2,200.

Fifth—46 out of 89; Roosevelt 3,554;
Taft 3,077.

Sixth—41 out of 65; Roosevelt 3,689;
Taft 3,329.

Seventh—28 out of 72: Roosevelt
3,934; Taft 3,331.

Eighth—11 out of 71: Taft 917; Roose-
velt 798.

Ninth—82 out of 86: Roosevelt 1,400;
Taft 1,357.

Tenth—68 out of 80: Taft 3,958;
Roosevelt 3,592.

Eleventh—Two Taft delegates elect-
ed.

Twelfth—15 out of 61: Roosevelt
1,044; Taft 958.

Thirteenth—27 out of 64: Taft 1,258;
Roosevelt 1,007.

Fourteenth—48 out of 94: Roosevelt
2,877; Taft 1,937.

The WEATHER.

INCREASING CLOUDINESS TO-
DAY; FRIDAY SHOWERS.

WO CENTS ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS

DELEGATES REFUSE TO DESERT COLONEL

In Statement Declare Action on
Roosevelt's Request to Support
Taft Up to Individuals.

SAY THEY WILL STAND PAT

Taft Men Assert Independent's Name
on Ballot Invalidated Hundreds
of President's Votes.

LATEST MASSACHUSETTS PRI- MARY FIGURES.

Boston, May 1.—The total prefer-
ential vote for the three Repub-
lican candidates, with returns
from the town of Gosnold, still
missing tonight, was as follows:

La Follette, 1,756.

Roosevelt, 71,153.

Taft, 74,808.

Boston, May 1.—The refusal of the
Republican delegates-at-large to accept
Colonel Roosevelt's decision today that
they should vote for President Taft at
the Chicago convention, although
elected as Roosevelt delegates, has
further complicated the situation aris-
ing from the state primaries yester-
day. The situation is acknowledged by
party leaders of both sides to be with-
out parallel in the political history of
the commonwealth.

Although the Republicans of the
state selected President Taft as their
candidate for renomination by a ma-
jority of 3,655 over Colonel Roosevelt
on the presidential preference ballot,
at the same time they elected by a de-
cisive vote the entire slate for eight
delegates-at-large pledged to the for-
mer president.

Leave It to Individual Delegates.

After two conferences today, the
eight Roosevelt delegates-at-large de-
cided not to take any joint action on
the attitude adopted by Colonel Roose-
velt in releasing them from obligation
to vote for him, but to leave each de-
legate free to act as he sees fit. A
statement issued late tonight by
Matthew Hale, chairman of the Roose-
velt committee, says:

"In view of the complicated political
conditions following our state primary,
I decided to call a meeting of the
eight delegates-at-large, to discuss the
situation. I had not then heard any-
thing about Colonel Roosevelt's state-
ment about the delegates-at-large. The
delegates who assembled here, I be-
lieve, saw the newspaper accounts of
the colonel's statement.

Decided to Stand Pat.

"With the knowledge on the part of
each delegate that he had been fairly
elected and squarely by a large ma-
jority over the Taft delegates, it was
the unanimous opinion they should
stand together and vote for Roosevelt.
Consequently a joint statement to this
effect was signed by each delegate
present.

"Later in the day and after carefully
considering the position so forcefully
taken by Colonel Roosevelt, the situa-
tion was again talked over with the
delegates, and they decided to take no
joint action, but to rescind their agree-
ment and leave each individual dele-
gate free to determine for himself his
responsibility to his constituents, and
to act accordingly."

In his request to the delegates-at-
large Colonel Roosevelt declared it to
be his wish to abide by the will of the
people and that therefore the delegates,
though elected as pledged to him,
should vote for Mr. Taft, who had re-
ceived the presidential preference vote.
One by one the delegates, as they were
heard from today, however, protested
that under no circumstances would
they cast their ballots other than they
had been pledged.

Turn Deaf Ear to Colonel's Request.

Charles S. Baxter, who heads the del-
egation, said he had always been a
Roosevelt man, was elected as a Roose-
velt man and expected to continue a
Roosevelt supporter. Arthur L. Nason
and George W. Coleman declared they
would "absolutely refuse to abide by
any such request." James P. Maginis
took the position that he had been
elected as a Roosevelt delegate and he
"could see no way of evading the di-
rection. The remaining delegates ex-
pressed themselves similarly.

Both the Roosevelt and Taft head-
quarter managers remained silent to-
night upon the announcement of Colo-
nel Roosevelt.

Each Have Eighteen Delegates.

Colonel Roosevelt secured ten more
delegates in the district elections and
President Taft carried nine districts,
so that Taft and Roosevelt each has
eighteen delegates from the state to
the national convention.

A somewhat similar situation was
created on the Democratic ballot.
Speaker Champ Clark, who had no
pledged delegates on the ticket, won a
two to one victory over Governor Wil-
son in the presidential preference con-
test. At the same time delegates-at-
large pledged to Governor Foss of Mas-
sachusetts were elected to attend the
Baltimore convention, though the name
of Governor Foss did not appear in
the presidential preference column.

Both Sides Ask Recount.

Roosevelt followers have announced
their intention of asking a recount in
the Eighth district, while the Taft men
will do likewise in the Ninth on ac-
count of the closeness of the vote.

Offers New Interpretation of Primary.

A slightly different interpretation of
the primary law as respecting district
delegates was brought forward by
Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of
the Democratic state committee. Judge
Riley asserted that all district dele-
gates should vote for the candidate of
their party who carried the presidential
preference vote of the state, whatever
their pledges, unless the vote whereby
they were elected as pledged delegates
had been to be greater than the vote of

ASK BOSTON RECOUNT

Taft Forces Want Votes Checked
Throughout State for Dele-
gates at Large.

Boston, May 2.—A petition was filed
with the Boston Board of Election
Commissioners tonight by Chairman
Herman Hormel of the Republican
state committee, asking for a recount
on the vote cast at Tuesday's pri-
maries for Republican delegates-at-
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ward 7. Tomorrow similar petitions
will be filed asking for recounts of the
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throughout the state.

The Taft managers hope that the re-
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ballots thrown out because crosses
were marked for both former Senator
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headed by Senator Crane would have
been sufficient, if counted, to have
elected the Taft ticket for delegates-
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is asserted, in many voters invalidat-
ing their ballots by marking all nine
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the recount is asked for primarily so
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Special to the Pioneer Press.

to Raising Campaign Fund.

North Dakota League Devotes Session

PROGRESSIVES FAIL TO INDORSE.

INS.

reach New York early Sunday morn-

has not been decided upon. He will

through the state on a schedule which

he will speak at a number of towns

evening at Baltimore. On Saturday

will speak at Havre de Grace and in the

Thursday night and Friday will

He will leave New York at 9 o'clock

scheduled.

state instead of one, as originally

that he would spend two days in that

Senator Dixon, his campaign manager,

today after the colonel had wired

Maryland were arranged tentatively

for Colonel Roosevelt's campaign in

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 30.—Plans

day.

The WEATHER.

INCREASING CLOUDINESS TO-
DAY; FRIDAY SHOWERS.

WO CENTS ON TRAINS
FIVE CENTS

DELEGATES REFUSE TO DESERT COLONEL

UNDERWOOD GETS GEORGIA.

Judges and decisions.

once again attacked the recall of

development of the United States and

the part the Irish have played in the

quest tonight the President referred to

In his speech at the Hibernal ban-

the election there had been satisfactory

His only comment, however, was that

preference primaries in Massachusetts

interest in the result of the presidential

All day long Mr. Taft showed his in-

York.

Georgia and Bourke Cockran of New

night, sitting near Governor Brown of

honor of Ireland's patron saint to-

the city and attended the banquet in

college, received the Yale alumni of

heroes at the Georgia State industrial

over the shell drives, addressed the

more than twelve hours. He motored

Hibernian society of Savannah for

The President was the guest of the

more than six weeks ago.

Taft's first celebration was in Boston

banquet of the Hibernian society. Mr.

engagement to speak at the centennial

ident came to Savannah to fulfill an

pration of St. Patrick's day. The Pres-

President today participated in a cele-

and time during the present year the

Savannah, Ga., May 1.—For the sec-

Other Comment on Primaries.

Mr. Taft in Savannah Makes No

SATISFACTORY TO PRESIDENT.

A. Swift, for Roosevelt.

Fourteenth District—H. B. Keith, W.

A. P. Smith, for Taft.

Thirteenth District—John Westall

George L. Barnes, for Taft.

Twelfth District—J. Stearns Cushing

Mr. W. Prentiss Parker, for Taft.

Eleventh District—Griffith D. Cush-

ditional

Thurs. May 2, 1912

A COUP BY THE COLONEL.

Speculation upon the bearing and ef-
fect of the result of the Republican
primaries in Massachusetts loses none
of its interest in the light of the
prompt and decisive renunciation by
Colonel Roosevelt of the support of
the eight delegates-at-large elected on
his ticket. Without the slightest hesi-
tation he declares the situation is ruled
by the preferential expression of the
voters and as President Taft received
that expression he is entitled to the
delegates, notwithstanding the fact that
they were elected as Roosevelt dele-
gates.

Colonel Roosevelt could do neither
more nor less than just what he did.
And yet it must be regarded as a tre-
mendous political coup. He proved
himself consistent and sincere in his
expressions, and in spite of anything
which can be said the incident will
prove of enormous value to him in the
remainder of the campaign.

The foundation of his present can-
vass is his declaration of the right of
the people to rule, of government by
the majority. He has emphasized it in
every state he has visited. The best
evidence of his sincerity is his com-
plete renunciation of the support of
the Massachusetts delegates in favor
of his political opponent. It was the
right thing to do, but it is not every
man who does what he knows is right
when it operates against himself, and
it cannot fail to confound his adversa-
ries and strengthen the hands of his
friends.

Fri. May 3, 1912

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TAFT TO FIGHT FOR OWN STATE

Will Spend Ten Days in Ohio Trying
to Head Off Roosevelt
Wave.

IS TOLD HE MUST WIN

Leaders Threaten to Find Another
Candidate Unless He Gets Sub-
stantial Majority.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, May 2.—President Taft may spend ten days in Ohio, leading in person a desperate fight to hold his home state against Roosevelt. For weeks the Taft managers have been warned that the situation in Ohio was grave and that unless the most strenuous efforts were put forth by the administration forces Roosevelt would capture the big end of the state's delegation to the Chicago convention.

At last it seems that these warnings have made an impression and that plans are being laid for a whirlwind finish to the campaign such as was never contemplated in the earlier stages of the contest.

To Be Gone Ten Days.

Nothing definite has been given out as to the President's itinerary but it is known that plans have been made for the President to absent himself from the White House for at least ten days when he starts to Ohio next Monday. On his return from Georgia he is to go at once into Maryland and it has been announced that he will be in Cincinnati on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Information has leaked out that in addition to this the President's managers are arranging to have him make at least a dozen speeches in various parts of Ohio, and to remain four or five days in his home city, conducting a "front porch campaign," something after the fashion of the famous McKinley campaigning at Canton. Delegations will be taken to Cincinnati from other Ohio cities to be presented to the President and influential party workers from all sections of the state will be called in for a final word from him before the primaries on May 21.

Massachusetts Result Makes Them
Panicky.

Early in the campaign President Taft is reported to have said that Ohio would take care of itself, and to have refused to become excited over the growth of the Roosevelt movement in his home state. After the Illinois primary he was urged to pay more attention to Ohio and after the Roosevelt landslide in Pennsylvania this urging became more insistent. The result in Massachusetts served to make the President's close advisers, like Senators Crane, Penrose, Root and Smoot and the Cannon leaders in the House, absolutely panicky about Ohio, and it is said that members of this Taft campaign cabinet conveyed the intimation to the White House in unmistakable terms that unless the President could win a substantial majority of the delegates from his own state he might as well consider himself absolutely out of the race.

Threaten to Find Another Candidate.

The President was told bluntly, it is said, that Roosevelt must be defeated, and that if he could not do it the leaders of the regulars who have been backing him would try to find another candidate who might turn the trick. Chairman Barnes of New York has been most persistent in this third-man movement, and it is known that he is after delegates in all sections of the country to agree to support Justice Hughes when it becomes apparent that Taft cannot be nominated.

Hence the plans to storm Ohio in the closing days of the campaign. Colonel Roosevelt also will make a swing through the state, and it promises to be a fight such as Ohio has not witnessed in years. The Republicans of the state will be told that it is virtually up to them to decide whether Taft or Roosevelt shall be the nominee at Chicago.

President May Come to Minnesota.

It is possible that President Taft will also take a swing up into Minnesota while he is on this trip. Tawney and other Taft leaders there are anxious to have him go into the state, and if it can be arranged he will do so.

TAFT SAYS BOSSES ARE FOR COLONEL

Names Flinn and Brown, in Ohio
Speech, as Kind of Men Favor-
ing Roosevelt.

DENIES HE'S FOR INTERESTS

He Asserts Predecessor's Actions Re-
garding Trusts Call for an
Explanation.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 6.—Under heavy skies and frequent showers, President Taft campaigned through Southern Ohio today. He made ten speeches, many of them in a warm downpour that drove the crowds of country folk to shelter, lessened the carrying power of his voice and made his physician, Major Thomas L. Rhoades, think anxiously of Wednesday, when Mr. Taft will swing north and east again for the last busy day of his present Ohio trip.

Mr. Taft began the day's work at Nelsonville and ended it here at night. From the time he left Parkersburg, W. Va., and crossed the river into his own state, the President continued to tell his hearers why he broke his silence and attacked Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. He covered again much of the ground he went over in Massachusetts and Maryland, but occasionally brought in new subjects. Most of his audiences were attentive and at times demonstrative.

Says Many Bosses Are for Roosevelt.

The President talked many times about the Roosevelt charge that he was consorting with the bosses.

"What bosses are for me?" asked Mr. Taft late today at Hamden. "What bosses am I upholding? Mr. Roosevelt says they are all for me. I could go over the list and show you a good many for him. There is Mr. Flinn in Pennsylvania, one of the worst bosses they have ever had, who is strongly for Roosevelt. So is Walter Brown, who is a budding boss in Ohio. He is also for Roosevelt.

"The President has nothing to do with upholding or destroying bosses. Bosses are made by local conditions. Would you think that if Mr. Roosevelt were nominated and elected President we would not have any more bosses? I cannot promise you any such thing if I am elected, because I am not engaged in going about cutting off the heads of bosses. I cannot do it. It is not my function. It is the function of the people at home to reform matters.

"I don't recollect in seven years that Theodore Roosevelt was President that his path was strewn with the bodies of dead bosses that he had killed. I don't recall any of them."

Colonel Claims Patent on Lincoln.

On several occasions the President brought up Mr. Roosevelt's references to Abraham Lincoln.

"Mr. Roosevelt claims apparently a patent right on Abraham Lincoln and his sayings," he said at Hamden. "You would think from the way he talked that he was entitled to appropriate everything that Mr. Lincoln said. I ask you whether Abraham Lincoln would have treated an opponent as he has done me?"

At Chillicothe the President took up the question of his prosecution of the trusts.

"Mr. Roosevelt charges me with being subject to the control of special privileges," he said. "Well, I deny it."

"I have prosecuted every trust and every railroad and every leading man, whether it be Dan Hanna or Mr. Gary, the head of the steel trust, if the evidence came to my Attorney General and indictments were found against them. I have followed the administration of Theodore Roosevelt in his policies in every respect but one, and that one was that I directed the prosecution of the steel trust and also the prosecution of the harvester trust. Now under those conditions, when there is a published statement by Mr. Perkins of the steel trust and harvester trust that if he were prosecuted and if his company were sued he would fight, no suits were brought against them, and Mr. Perkins is now one of the financial contributors to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign. I ask you if the circumstances were reversed, with his propensity to impute improper motives, where would Mr. Roosevelt put me under those conditions?"

"I don't charge any improper motives on the part of Mr. Roosevelt in that matter. I don't agree with him. I think he was wrong, but I do say it takes the most audacious courage on his part to charge me with being under special privilege when the evidence is such that calls for explanation from him.

Speaks to School Children.

One of the happiest speeches of the day the President made at Chillicothe to several hundred school children.

"I am going to tell you that if you do not study hard now and don't play hard you will regret it some time later; but I am very anxious to tell you boys and girls that you ought to thank God that you are Americans and that you live in this country under this government.

"Don't let people come and fool and tell you about your being oppressed and all that sort of thing. You have an equality of opportunity here that if you will only improve it will make you happy men and happy women. Don't be discouraged because you think there is a boy around the corner who has more money than you have and has a more comfortable time. The probability is the comfort which he has will prevent his making as much effort as you have to make, and the consequence is if you get a good education, as you can here in this community, there is not anything you may not make of yourselves.

Girls May Be President.

"If you want to be you can probably be President of the United States. Probably by the time you young ladies grow up you will have an opportunity to vote, and then to fill office; but all the time rejoice and thank God that you are Americans.

"Of course you are in favor of improving that government, as we all are, but remember that what you ought to do is to help and support that government, and let nobody fool you into the idea that it is a bad government. It is a good government. It is the best government on the face of the earth, under the Constitution that our forefathers gave us."

N.Y. Times
Tues. Feb. 13, 1912.

2. ROOSEVELT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press
Sun. Feb. 25, 1912

COL. NELSON EXPLAINS OPPOSITION TO TAFT

His Paper, The Kansas City Star,
Is for Any Progressive, and Taft,
He Says, Isn't Progressive.

ROOSEVELT IS HIS CHOICE

Thinks the President Is Unpopular Be-
cause He Hasn't Kept Faith—Roose-
velt Way Ahead in Poll of Farmers.

Col. William R. Nelson, editor and publisher of The Kansas City Star, reached New York yesterday and is at the Waldorf. He came here to attend a meeting to-day of the Directors of The Associated Press. He will remain in New York about a week, and in that time he is likely to have a talk with Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Col. Nelson explained that he had no engagement to meet Mr. Roosevelt, but that he hoped to meet him before he returned home.

Col. Nelson said that Mr. Roosevelt was showing surprising strength as a Presidential candidate all through his section of the country. The poll which his paper has been making, he said, proves this beyond all doubt. Of 150,754 replies received so far, he said, 77,690 have been in favor of Roosevelt.

"I received a telegram from The Star this afternoon," said Col. Nelson, "showing how the poll stands up to to-day, as follows:

Roosevelt	77,690	Harmon	2,633
Clark	15,880	Cummins	1,159
Bryan	14,770	Underwood	594
La Follette	8,880	Foss	101
Taft	8,801	Scattering	2,122
Wilson	7,852		
Folk	7,515	Total	150,754
Debs	3,257		

"Answers were received from about every State in the Union," said Col. Nelson, "but, of course, the majority came from the States neighboring to Kansas City where our circulation is the biggest. The poll was made almost exclusively among farmers. It shows some remarkable results. For instance, Col. Roosevelt polled more than half the votes, and is far ahead of his closest rival, Champ Clark. President Taft, with only 8,801 votes, is fifth on the list. Another surprising thing is the apparent strength of Debs. His name was not on the ballot we sent out, but so many replies were received favoring him that we added him to the list. We did not put down Mayor Gaynor's name, because he is practically unknown among the farmers in our locality, and the votes he received are numbered among the scattering. I think that, up-to-date, this poll is the most complete and significant one that has yet been made."

"What candidate are you supporting?" Col. Nelson was asked.

"The Kansas City Star is independent," he replied. "We have no particular politics. We are progressive and want a progressive President. Taft is not progressive, and we are against him. Roosevelt, La Follette, and Wilson are progressive, and we are more or less in favor of any one of them. Probably our strongest preference is for Roosevelt."

"My attitude toward President Taft hasn't changed any in the past two years. It is worthy of note that the men who were against Taft four years ago are now with him, and the men who were with him then are against him now. That explains the situation pretty well, I think. Something must have happened to bring about this change, and in my opinion it was simply that the President

has not lived up to his promises and is not progressive enough to suit the times. The policy of The Star is progressive, and we are going to support a progressive candidate, no matter whom. We represent what the people want, and naturally we will support the most representative man."

"But I didn't come to New York to engage in any political controversies. The visit is purely a business one. I do not care to discuss Col. Roosevelt's possible candidacy at this time."

ROOSEVELT IS NEED

J. Franklin Fort Avers Colonel's Pol-
icy Was So Beneficial People
Want More of It.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

New York, Feb. 24.—"The only man who can get practically all the support of all factions in the Republican party is Mr. Roosevelt."

This is the way former Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey begins a statement in the forthcoming issue of The World's Work.

"There is no one else," the former governor writes, "whom the people follow so gladly and in whom they believe so intensely."

He continues: "Our foreign policy needs him. He will stand for American ideals, for the spread of our commerce, for restoring our flag on the seas as of old, and for a square deal for every one."

"Our diplomacy needs him. It needs him badly. The Persian incident has humiliated an American without a word of protest so far as the people know. China is struggling for freedom from the corrupt Manchu dynasty. Her appeal to the greatest republic on earth gets no word, even of sympathy, in answer to her Macedonian cry."

"He could settle the tariff problems on equitable and just lines. It is generally believed that he wrote or suggested the tariff plank in the platform of the Republican party adopted in 1908. He would keep it. He would take no makeshift legislation which would keep that promise in letter but break it in fact."

"The man who toils for what he gets believes that he is paying more for his clothes, food and all the necessities of life than he should because of unfair and unjust tax legislation. He wants that corrected, and he believes Mr. Roosevelt would do it."

"The trust problem is as far, if not farther, from settlement than ever it has been. There is no definite and effective policy. The decrees of the court have not, in the public belief—and all thoughtful men agree with it—done anything to correct any evil that existed."

"Mr. Roosevelt's article in the Outlook only a few weeks ago was like a clarifying chemical poured into dark water. It cleared the situation—control, government regulation, supervisory power; in a word, full publicity of everything, and official restraint from doing that which is wrong."

"He stood for that until he left office four years ago. He stands for it now. The Congress is ready to enact it. Elect him and it will. He never did an act that harmed honest business or honest business methods. He had but a single term of his own. The policy of his one term was so good and its results have been so far reaching that the people are demanding another like it."

N.Y. Times

Mon. Feb. 19, 1912.

SWITCH TO ROOSEVELT.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.—The final desertion of the insurgent leaders of Illinois from La Follette to Theodore Roosevelt took place to-day.

Walter Clyde Jones, the insurgent candidate for Governor, and Hugh S. Magill, insurgent candidate for United States Senator, issued to-night a joint statement, in which they declared that the crisis is upon them, and that, while La Follette was an admirable and great character, his health precluded the possibility of his continuing as the leader.

In view of this situation, says the joint statement, the insurgent forces represented by them are hereafter to be lined up behind Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Jones and Mr. McGill say also:

"The Progressive movement within the Republican Party is warfare against entrenched special privileges. No issue so momentous and fraught with such portentous results has been presented to the American people since the civil war. The Taft Administration, elected to carry out the Roosevelt policies, has surrendered to the most reactionary influences and elements in our Nation.

"Two men stand for pre-eminent as National leaders of the progressive cause—La Follette and Roosevelt. Senator La Follette, to the disappointment of his friends and admirers, among whom we have counted ourselves, has been stricken down in the midst of battle by reverses of health. His endeavors have been heroic. He has sacrificed his health to our common cause.

"This is war. War requires a general to lead aggressively in the field. The time is short and the fight must go on without intermission and with vigor. We must cease to be divided. Our enemies exult, but our case suffers by disunion. The overwhelming sentiment among progressives in Illinois is that in this emergency progressives should centre upon Roosevelt. Henceforth we propose to exert such influence as we may have in this fight in behalf of Theodore Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for President of the United States."

N. Y. Times

Mon. Feb. 19, 1912.

ROOSEVELT MAY SAY 'YES' IN A WEEK

Affirmative Reply to Governors'
Request Will Be Ready, Those
Close to Him Say.

HEADQUARTERS TO BE HERE

Old Guard Will Join Him and the
Merry War Will Be in the Open
—Cheery News from Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Feb. 18.—Col. Roosevelt's reply to the call sent by eight Governors asking him to define his position with respect to the nomination for the Presidency will be made public either Sunday or Monday next, it was learned on excellent authority to-day, and in it he will say that he will accept if nominated.

Col. Roosevelt's reason for delaying the answer until after his address before the Constitutional Convention at Columbus on Wednesday was that he did not wish to appear in the light of one who is avowedly in the political arena. It will come directly after the Colonel leaves on his trip to Boston, and it is said that he will probably make important addresses in Massachusetts before his return here the following Wednesday.

It was also said to-day by friends of the Colonel that Roosevelt headquarters will be opened in New York immediately after his reply to the Governors' letter is published. Then the fight in New York State will be on in earnest. Reports here have it that among those who will soon declare for Roosevelt are Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, John Dwight, J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, and George Aldrich of Rochester. William L. Ward, National Committeeman, already has come to the support of the Colonel's boom. All of these men are former members of the Old Guard.

This week is looked upon by the friends of Col. Roosevelt as a most critical one, and it will mark the opening of a most vigorous campaign. The fight will be carried into the Southern States, where the Roosevelt supporters are confident that they can land a number of delegates.

Col. Roosevelt, when seen by a TIMES reporter to-day, was asked about the situation in Texas, where, according to dispatches, the fight to have an uninstructed delegation sent to the Chicago convention is being waged for the Colonel by Cecil Lyon, Chairman of the Republican State Committee. President Taft, it was said, had selected H. F. McGregor to lead his campaign instead of Lyon. Col. Roosevelt expressed no surprise at the position taken by Mr. Lyon, as the latter has been one of his most ardent admirers. He seemed greatly pleased by the turn affairs in Texas have taken, but only smiled significantly when asked if it did not look as though the Texas delegation would be swung into line for him. It is said here that he has been in touch recently with Mr. Lyon.

It is admitted by the supporters of Col. Roosevelt that the situation in practically all of the other Southern States is controlled by the machine made up of the Federal office holders, but it is hoped that if these delegates can be impressed with the probability of Col. Roosevelt receiving the nomination they will turn to him.

There is no vestige of anything that could be called a Republican Party organization in the Southern States now, the Colonel's supporters say, except in Texas and in four districts of North Carolina. When the fight is carried into the Southern tier of States, however, an effort probably will be made by the Roosevelt men to break up the control of the delegates which has been for many years held by the "man in power."

A report published to-day that James R. Garfield is the latest candidate for the nomination, and that he is being groomed for the job by Col. Roosevelt himself, was mentioned to the Colonel and he laughed heartily over it.

"They are switching me from Pinchot to Garfield are they?" he asked, with another laugh. "I wonder if they will say that I would accept Ballinger as a compromise candidate."

The Colonel seemed in the best of humor to-day. In the morning he walked to Christ Church from his home at Sagamore Hill. He did not receive any visitors of political importance and spent the day quietly, preparing his friends say, for a strenuous time of it during the next two weeks.

In regard to his trip to Boston, Col. Roosevelt had no further details to give out. It was learned, however, that since it became known that he is to go into Massachusetts he has been flooded with requests to deliver addresses. Some of these may be accepted.

Just when Col. Roosevelt will start on his trip to Arizona is not known yet, but in all probability it will be shortly before the Chicago convention, which is to be held in June. It is predicted that he will stop over in several cities on the way.

Col. Roosevelt will probably be at his office at The Outlook on Tuesday, and will start for Columbus Tuesday night. It is doubtful whether he will make any other stop on that trip. He expects to return to New York on Thursday.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

Sun. Feb. 25, 1912.

MAY GET BAY STATE

Taft Men Find Roosevelt Sentiment
in Republican Committee and
Are Alarmed.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Boston, Feb. 24.—Republican State Chairman Hatfield has just discovered the existence of a movement which has been going on quietly for some time under the leadership of Representative Curtin of Brookline and other equally aggressive young Republicans to procure for Theodore Roosevelt the endorsement of the state committee at its meeting Monday.

The announcement from Washington that Senator Lodge and Representative Gardner would support Roosevelt caused a panic in the ranks of the Taft machine leaders and led to the belief that their desertion of the President was only a symptom of a movement which bids fair to split the machine in halves.

Louis A. Frothingham, Republican candidate for governor last fall, is expected to declare for Roosevelt and to carry with him nearly every member of his personal organization, which is composed of hundreds of young, aggressive Republicans all over the state.

A meeting of the committee is scheduled also for Wednesday, the day of Colonel Roosevelt's departure from Boston, and at that time an attempt is to be made to put the organization on record in favor of his candidacy.

It was only a few days ago that Chairman Hatfield learned of the movement within his organization. At once steps were taken to counteract it. Charley Innes, Representative Cox of Boston, Holmes of Kingston and other machine leaders were appealed to for help, and while Innes journeyed to Washington to inform Senator Crane of what was in progress, the others remained here and did what they could to hold the organization in line.

BADGERS FOR COLONEL

House Members Assert Next to La
Follette They Prefer Roose-
velt to Taft.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Republican members of the Wisconsin delegation in the House are somewhat angry over the persistent reports that the Wisconsin delegation will turn from La Follette to Taft rather than support Roosevelt. Representative E. A. Morse of the Ashland district said today that this statement was absolutely untrue, and that the members of the delegation were considering the advisability of making a public statement which would put a quietus on these reports.

It is known here that Representative Lenroot of Superior refused to become a candidate for delegate at large on the La Follette ticket to be submitted at the primaries in Wisconsin until after he had been assured by the senator himself that he (Mr. Lenroot) would be free to vote for Roosevelt at any time in the convention that he thought it might be expedient to do so.

Others who talked in like vein were Representatives Cooper, Kopp and Cary.

Representative Esch of La Crosse has already stated in a public interview that the Wisconsin delegates would vote for Roosevelt after they had given a complimentary vote to Senator La Follette.

Tues. Feb. 27, 1912.

ROOSEVELT ONLY HOPE.

Texan Says Republicans Will Lose
Unless Colonel Is Nominated.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 26.—Cecil A. Lyon, national committeeman and chairman of the Republican executive committee of Texas, today said of Colonel Roosevelt's announcement:

"While all the initiates knew it was coming, its effect will none the less be electrical."

"The candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt will appeal to Americans of all parties. If he is nominated, as I confidently expect, he will sweep the country as he did in 1904. If he is not nominated—that is, if Mr. Taft is nominated—we might as well begin addressing Woodrow Wilson, or who ever else the Democrats name, as 'Mr. President.'"

Tues. Feb. 27, 1912.

PINCHOT TO NORTH DAKOTA.

Will Aid Roosevelt Candidacy in
Three Speeches March 4, 5 and 6.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 26.—Gifford Pinchot will spend three days in North

Dakota, March 4, 5 and 6, but the cities in which he will talk have not been made public. Governors Hadley of Missouri and Stubbs of Kansas have also promised dates to the North Dakota Roosevelt supporters.

La Follette men are in the fight harder than ever since Roosevelt's announcement. Many of the leaders have expressed themselves as confident that they can carry the primaries and get the national convention delegation.

Pioneer Press

The WEATHER.

UNSETTLED MONDAY AND
TUESDAY.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1912.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ON TRAINS
FIVE CENTS

MARSHAL INVESTIGATING FIRE.

Incendiarism Suspected in Mill City Blaze.

Because he discovered a 60-foot kerosene fuse and two trash fires in a partially burned four-story brick building at 312 First avenue north, Minneapolis Fire Marshal Arthur Price of the Mill City has ordered the building carefully locked and guarded pending an investigation.

A still alarm called three companies of the Minneapolis department to the building Saturday night, but the fire fighters discovered the blaze controlled by the automatic sprinkler system, saving the building. Five business firms occupy the building.

The fuse was of cotton flannel thoroughly oil-soaked, leading from a trash fire in the basement of the building up the elevator shaft past two open doors to the fourth floor, and through a second trash fire, terminating in a bunch of oil-soaked paper on a pile of inflammable boxes.

"The condition of the building, with these boxes and barrels piled up and the shaft doors opened, was a violation of the fire laws, regardless of the incendiary attempt," said Marshal Price.

HEBREWS FOR KELLER

Democratic Leader in Sixth Ward Pledges to Support Mayor.

A. Margulis, for the last thirty years the Democratic leader of the Hebrew element living in the Third and Fourth precincts of the Sixth ward, pledged himself to work for Mayor Keller's re-election at a meeting of sixty voters of the precincts at his home, 102 Robertson street, yesterday afternoon, according to A. Makieshey of the city engineer's department, who attended the meeting.

Makieshey, who is one of the prominent Republican leaders among the Jews of the Ninth ward, spoke, saying the Mayor's work for the city, his record and the time he spent in the Mayor's office entitled him to re-election. Margulis seconded his remarks, according to Makieshey, and twenty-five other former Democratic workers at the meeting also promised to support the Mayor.

"I'm a Keller man now," Margulis told Alderman John Hyland, Democrat, who is seeking re-election, in response to a question, Makieshey said, "and I'll work for any alderman he wants me to."

As the result of the meeting D. Elfinbine, who has lived in the Third precinct of the Sixth ward for the last twenty-five years, probably will file today or tomorrow for the Republican nomination as alderman from that ward.

MICHIGAN FOR COLONEL.

Governor Osborn Says Republicans Will Nominate Roosevelt.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 25.—"The statement of Theodore Roosevelt rings true. It is just like him," said Governor Chase S. Osborn in a signed statement tonight.

"If the Republican party has not lost its sense completely and its interest in the masses, and it has not, it will nominate Theodore Roosevelt. Michigan sentiment is for him three to one."

ROOSEVELT WILL ACCEPT

Theodore Roosevelt's Reply to the Governors

I deeply appreciate your letter and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states.

I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican national convention.

TO QUIT LA FOLLETTE

After First Ballot, All but One of Wisconsin Delegates Will Go to T. R., It Is Said.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Milwaukee, Feb. 25.—It has developed that the Wisconsin state of delegates which has been named to carry the La Follette banner into the Chicago Republican convention is ready at the slightest hint that La Follette's nomination is impossible to desert the candidate from their own state. All but one of the delegates named, it has developed here, are ready to swing their entire support to Roosevelt the moment there is a second ballot necessary in the national convention.

None of the delegates will talk for publication, but it has become known that all but one have decided that La Follette cannot win, either in the convention or in the election, and that Roosevelt will be the recognized Progressive leader. This condition, it has developed, is in spite of the senator's hope that he can have his home state delegation standing by his candidacy to the end.

"It has come to this," said one of the delegates: "Much as we admire Bob, he has got to quit. He cannot win. All but one of the state delegation will be for Roosevelt after one formal ballot for La Follette."

Efforts to get an admission of this condition of affairs in the La Follette camp here were met by strenuous denials from all of the delegates who could be reached today, but the situation is positive. The delegates will fight at the state primaries under the La Follette banner as against the Taft campaigners, but will not be for La Follette when they enter the convention.

BLANDLY RECEIVE COLONEL'S LETTER

Governor and His Followers Fail to Enthuse Over Former President's Announcement.

PREUS THE MOST MILITANT

Asserts Support Given Taft Was on Assumption Roosevelt Would Not Be Candidate.

The announcement that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt would accept the Republican nomination for President if it were offered him was received in St. Paul with every degree of expression in the gamut of political emotion, ranging from despair on up through silence, apathy, lukewarm interest to elation.

Governor Eberhart, his supporters, members of the state Republican committee and others of like inclination, did not rise to any great demonstration over the news from Oyster Bay. Progressives, if of the Rough Rider school, gloated with the sky as the limit, while La Follette men, like Taft's followers, had little to say.

Governor Eberhart declined to commit himself on the subject. He said that the people of Minnesota are competent to judge for themselves in a matter of this sort and that he already had made his personal opinion clear.

Ed E. Smith, chairman of the state central committee, did not consider that the situation was changed any by Colonel Roosevelt's announcement. The only change, he said, is that organizations will be perfected to carry out the movement systematically to procure delegates to the convention. Mr. Smith said that since his sympathies are with Taft the announcement does not interest him greatly. He said there was no doubt that the Roosevelt sentiment in Minnesota is very strong. The La Follette campaign, he thinks, will continue as before.

Wheelock Is Demure.

Ralph W. Wheelock, the Governor's secretary, refused to comment on Roosevelt's action further than to say that the announcement was just what might have been expected from his recent attitude. Mr. Wheelock said he was not competent to pass on Roosevelt's chances for the nomination.

"The effect of Roosevelt's definite announcement of his willingness to accept the nomination will probably be that all of the Republican candidates with the exception of himself and Taft will be eliminated. I think a sufficient number of delegates from the South and East will be elected to secure the nomination for Taft," was the comment of J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner. "The support heretofore given to Taft in Minnesota has been on the assumption that Roosevelt would not be a candidate for the nomination."

"I have been looking for this announcement for some time," said Mayor Keller. "When La Follette withdrew from the race I took it to be an indication that Roosevelt would announce his willingness to accept the nomination. Roosevelt will be a formidable candidate, but I can make no predictions as to the outcome of the race."

"I am for Taft," said Simon Michel of the Republican state committee. "However, this action of Roosevelt's in coming out flat-footed for the candidacy makes the situation problematical. Now that he is out in the open he will get lots of support, and he will also draw more fire than before. The sentiment opposing a third term will hurt the colonel's chances. If Roosevelt is nominated the Republicans will rally to him and he will be elected. Roosevelt is playing the popular end in talking of direct primaries. The effect of the announcement will be much greater in the West than in the East."

Mixes the Situation.

"This certainly mixes the situation," said Julius Schmahl, secretary of state. "If Roosevelt is nominated I think that he will surely be elected." In reply to a question regarding Roosevelt's chances for nomination Schmahl said: "As near as I can answer that is to ask, 'Will the South and East carry the convention?'"

George F. Dix of the state committee said that he was not well enough informed upon the subject to make any statement regarding Roosevelt's chances nor the effect of his announcement. "If the colonel is nominated," Mr. Dix says, "he will surely be elected. I am personally in favor of Taft, and think he is deserving of re-nomination."

Kay Todd, another member of the Republican state central committee, said that his interest was not aroused greatly by the announcement. "Conditions in the Republican camp are extremely mixed," he said. "I'm not an enthusiast over the colonel; in fact, I have really very little sympathy with him and much less for the present administration."

"There is no candidate in the field at present who interests me. I'd like to see a dark horse come forth. That's my hope. As to this third term proposition, the theory of the thing has been discussed thoroughly enough in the last hundred years so that the people ought to understand it. They will make a grave mistake if Roosevelt gets a third term."

Mr. Todd didn't say whether he had any particular dark horse in mind.

COLONEL IS IN THE RACE

Replying to Communication of Governors, He Says He Will Accept if Nomination Is Tendered.

LETTER BRIEF, BUT DEFINITE

Realizes That Matter Is to Be Decided Without Reference to Preference of Any Man.

FAVORS CHOICE BY PRIMARY

Correspondence Given Out by Secretary Without Comment and Principal Cannot Be Seen.

New York, Feb. 25.—"I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered me and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference," is Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's reply to the letter of the seven Republican governors asking him to stand for nomination.

The eagerly awaited reply was given out tonight at Colonel Roosevelt's offices here during his absence on a trip to Boston. It was unexpectedly brief, but definite. It follows:

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

"New York, Feb. 24, 1912.—Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate your letter and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states.

"I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.

FAVORS PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES.

"One of the chief principles for which I have stood and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican presidential convention. Very truly yours,

"—Theodore Roosevelt."

Hon. William E. Glasscock, governor of the State of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.

Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, governor of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.

Hon. Robert P. Bass, governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.

Hon. Joseph M. Carey, governor of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Hon. Chase S. Osborn, governor of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.

Hon. W. R. Stubbs, governor of the State of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, governor of the State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.

The above named governors assembled at Chicago two weeks ago and drafted a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, asserting that there was a popular demand for him to be President again, and urging him to declare himself as to whether he would accept the Republican nomination if "it came unsolicited and unsought."

For two weeks Colonel Roosevelt considered the letter, which follows:

LETTER OF GOVERNORS.

"Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1912.—We, the undersigned Republican governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the Republican party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination, and a large majority of the people favor your election, as the next President of the United States.

"We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent, as no other man represents, those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

"We believe that, in view of this public demand, you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the presidency come to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

"In submitting this request we are not considering your personal inter-

OVER.



COLONEL ROOSEVELT

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WHAT

ests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or the preference of any man as regards the nomination for the presidency. We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you in the interests of the people as a whole. And we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination, coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States, through the action of their delegates in the next national convention. Yours truly,

—William E. Glasscock,
—Chester H. Aldrich,
—Robert P. Bass,
—Joseph M. Carey,
—Chase S. Osborn,
—W. R. Stubbs,
—Herbert S. Hadley.

—The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, New York City, N. Y.

CLEVELAND REMARK FIRST INDICATION.

Efforts of Colonel Roosevelt's friends to induce him to make an earlier declaration of his attitude on the presidential question had been unavailing. His laconic remark to a friend in Cleveland last Wednesday night that "my hat is in the ring—you will have my answer Monday," was the first real indication that he had in mind an affirmative answer to the governors' letter.

Upon promise that the reply would be given out tonight, a small army of newspaper men gathered at the colonel's offices. Secretary Frank Harper gave out the correspondence without comment. He said he was in no position to comment, and, in view of the author's absence in Boston, where he will spend several days, it was impossible to get an elaboration of the statements made in the letter.

WILL STAND BY PARTY

Roosevelt, if Defeated for Nomination, Not to Run as Independent Candidate.

Washington, Feb. 25.—At the national Roosevelt committee headquarters here, of which Medill McCormick is director, the following statement was given out:

"Colonel Roosevelt has no intention whatsoever of forming a third 'People's party' in the event the Chicago convention fails to name him as the candidate of the Republican party. Statements recently made that the former President would take such action are declared to be without foundation."

"That such a proposition has been made to Colonel Roosevelt is not denied. It is stated that the activity of the administration nominating campaign managers in making use of the 'steam roller' caused several admirers of Colonel Roosevelt to fear the Chicago convention would be 'packed,' and that the popular will of the people would find no expression there. In this event, it was asserted, it would be well to give the people a chance to express their sentiments at the polls, an independent party being formed to place Colonel Roosevelt's name before them."

"From authoritative source it was learned today that Colonel Roosevelt did not look upon the proposition with favor and in effect stated that such a proceeding was out of the question."

GOVERNORS WON'T ORGANIZE.

Hadley Sees No Good to Be Accomplished by Such Move.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 25.—Governor Herbert S. Hadley, when told of Colonel Roosevelt's statement, said: "Colonel Roosevelt's statement is such as I had expected from previous communications from him and statements that he has made."

"I might further add that if the methods suggested by Colonel Roosevelt for the selection of delegates to the national convention were adopted there is little doubt in my mind that he would be nominated."

When asked what action the eight governors would now take to further the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Hadley said:

"I know one governor who is doing all he can to further Roosevelt's interests in each of the several districts of Missouri."

He said he thought the governors would make no organized efforts, as he could see no good to be accomplished by such a move.

DEATH KNEEL OF CORRUPTION.

Governor Aldrich Says Colonel's Letter Means Presidential Primaries.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 25.—Governor Aldrich of Nebraska, who was one of the seven governors who petitioned Colonel Roosevelt to run for the presidency, made the following statement tonight after reading the colonel's announcement:

"The statement is to the point. His announcement that he will accept the nomination if tendered him is the correct position. He could not and had no right to do less than he has done."

"The people have no enthusiasm and but little confidence in a leader who says and thinks that they (the people) cannot be trusted to vote upon matters of vital interest, affecting the whole country."

"Roosevelt's willingness and expressed desire to have the people of each state express by a primary election their choice for President, in my judgment, sounds the death knell of corrupt political machines, which have already nominated too many men to high office."

TO PICK PROGRESSIVE SPEAKERS

Minnesota League Officers Meet Tuesday in Minneapolis.

The executive committee of the Minnesota Progressive league will foregather tomorrow night at the West hotel, Minneapolis, to choose a list of speakers for the North Dakota campaign. The men selected will leave for North Dakota late in the week and stump the state until the presidential primaries, March 19, in the interests of Senator La Follette's candidacy.

WILL GET KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Governor Stubbs Says Colonel's Action Is Patriotic.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.—Governor W. R. Stubbs tonight declared that Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is positive, patriotic and thoroughly Rooseveltian. "If Roosevelt is nominated," the governor said, "he will receive practically the solid Republican as well as a heavy Democratic vote in Kansas."

PRESIDENT PAINED, BUT IS NOT ANGRY

White House Refuses to Make Any Comment on Roosevelt's Statement.

FIGHT WILL BE BITTER ONE

Colonel's Letter Received With Mingled Emotions by Minnesota Congressmen.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Senator Clapp tonight made a statement to the correspondent of the Pioneer Press which foreshadows, in the opinion of Minnesota members here, an early announcement by Mr. Clapp that he will support the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the Republican presidential nomination.

Mr. Clapp said: "Mr. Taft finally laid down the issue squarely on popular government. Colonel Roosevelt not only took it up in his Columbus speech, but emphasized it in his statement made in which he expresses a desire that the question of Republican presidential nomination shall be submitted to the people. This makes a square issue between the two men. I have believed for the last year or so that the issue of popular government is the big issue before the people, and there is no question now but it will have to be fought out."

This is the first statement on the presidential situation that Mr. Clapp has made in an interview in some weeks. To all questions that have been put to him of late he has invariably replied:

"I do not care to discuss the matter," or, "I have nothing to say."

It has been the understanding here for the past few weeks that Senator Clapp favors the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. The senator some time since, it is declared on authority, reached the conclusion that the La Follette candidacy had fallen of its own weight, and that, if the Progressives expected to advance this year, they would have to line up behind the former President.

Pioneer Press Washington Bureau.

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Taft and his political managers had no public comment to make tonight on the Roosevelt statement, but to a United States senator who talked to Mr. Taft in regard to the statement, the President said:

"I know we are right and I am confident that we will be successful."

The Roosevelt statement will be received by Republicans with varying opinions, but all agreed that it was stronger and more to the point than they had anticipated. Colonel Roosevelt, in their opinion, has said not merely that he would accept the nomination if it comes to him, but, rather, "I am a candidate; nominate me."

The general drift of opinion among all shades of Republicans is that the Roosevelt statement means a split in the Republican party which absolutely insures the election of a Democratic President unless some compromise is reached. President Taft will never consent now to yield in Roosevelt's favor unless he is absolutely outvoted in the Chicago convention, and Roosevelt's supporters declare that his statement may be taken as absolute assurance that he is in the fight to the finish.

Fear Bitter Personal Campaign.

In the opinion of experienced Republican politicians this means a bitter personal campaign between the President and his predecessor, with a resulting situation that will make it impossible for either to obtain the cordial support of the other after the result shall have been determined in the Chicago convention. With such a split confronting the party, there will be only one hope of success, and that will be in the selection of a compromise candidate. If Roosevelt carries out his present intention, that, in the opinion of political observers, will be the only chance for Republican success.

This decided turn in the situation has again revived talk of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes as a possible compromise candidate.

It is the belief in Washington that the President, in the event of Roosevelt's gaining the upper hand in the Chicago convention, would throw his support to Hughes or some other candidate before he would see the honor conferred upon the former President.

President Is Pained.

The President is said to have received Roosevelt's statement not in anger but in pain. The receipt of the statement, Taft's friends say, meant to him the blasting forever of a friendship that had for years been warm and intimate. The President was the last to acknowledge that Roosevelt had turned upon him and was seeking to undermine his political strength. The President has expressed the fear to more than one of his friends that the fight that has been started will result in the undoing of the Republican party in 1912. Yet the President himself has been forced into a situation where his friends say he will be obliged to wage a bitter fight, and he intends to do it with all his strength. The President and his advisers will try to avoid personalities, although they appreciate that Roosevelt is certain to say and do things that will require a direct reply from Mr. Taft. The President feels that his back has been forced against the wall and no avenue has been left for him except a personal controversy with his predecessor and former political sponsor.

It has been only in the last fortnight that President Taft has been willing to admit to his closest friends that he believed Colonel Roosevelt would enter the race against him for the nomination. It is doubted whether up to the last minute he was fully convinced that any announcement coming from his predecessor would be without a string attached.

The relations between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, when the latter served as Secretary of War, were exceptionally close. For months President Taft refused to believe that Colonel Roosevelt would oppose him for a renomination and that he was convinced the colonel would turn a deaf ear to all urging that he himself become a candidate was known to all Mr. Taft's friends. These friends have pointed out that Secretary of War Stimson, who ran for governor of New York with Mr. Roosevelt as his most conspicuous backer, and also Secretary of the Navy Meyer, who was in the Roosevelt cabinet, and one of his chief's close counselors, were in the Taft official family.

Opinions differed among the Republican Progressives in regard to the effect of the Roosevelt statement on the political situation. Some of the Progressives of the more conservative type declared that the statement was a mistake, and that it, together with his Columbus speech, would drag Roosevelt down to defeat.

Progressives of the more radical type,

Results of the Farmers' Weekly Dispatch 1912 Presidential Primary Poll

	Minn.	Wis.	Iowa	N.D.	S.D.	Mont.	Misc.	Total
Roosevelt.....	3,387	1,185	618	1621	1072	452	27	8,362
La Follette.....	1,237	1,902	88	1092	414	199	11	4,943
Debs.....	673	95	50	471	97	68	7	1,461
Bryan.....	497	193	101	218	177	59	6	1,251
Taft.....	225	243	95	76	125	37	4	805
Wilson.....	174	136	34	116	118	24	2	604
Clark.....	55	58	55	40	36	23	1	268
Cummins.....	30	12	95	20	22	8	2	189
Harmom.....	34	13	3	43	10	6	..	109
Folk.....	17	4	5	4	9	4	..	43
Burke.....	3	..	5	34	..	..	..	42
Hughes.....	12	3	2	5	4	1	1	28
Hearst.....	4	2	4	5	3	2	..	20
Underwood.....	4	3	1	8	1	..	..	17
Foss.....	2	1	3	..	2	1	..	9
Kern.....	3	..	2	..	2	1	..	8
Scattering.....	16	7	1	11	10	3	3	51
Total.....	6,373	3,857	1162	3764	2102	888	64	18,210

however, hailed the Roosevelt statement with favor.

Senator Bristow of Kansas said: "I think Colonel Roosevelt's statement is direct and to the point. I am glad to have him put it that way. I agree with him that the Republican nominee at the national convention ought to be selected as nearly as can be by direct vote of the people in presidential primaries. If a majority of Republicans of the nation want Colonel Roosevelt nominated, he ought to be the nominee. Personally I prefer Senator La Follette to any other candidate, but I will cheerfully abide by the decision of a majority of the Republicans of the nation, and earnestly hope that presidential primaries will be provided in every state where there is an organized Republican party."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who has regarded Roosevelt's Columbus speech with disfavor, was only lukewarm in his comment on the Roosevelt statement tonight. "The statement," he said, "is definite. The struggle is now on. The fight will be interesting."

Lindbergh Is Overjoyed.

Representatives Norris of Nebraska and Lindbergh of Minnesota greeted the Roosevelt statement with joy.

"It's all over now," said Norris. "Colonel Roosevelt will have the support of the Progressive element of the Republican party. He will be nominated. The statement of Roosevelt admits of no misconception. It's a fair, definite statement of his position."

"This statement puts Colonel Roosevelt before the people as a Progressive candidate for the Republican presidential nomination," said Representative Lindbergh. "His speech in Columbus last week demonstrated that he is worthy the support of the progressive element in the party. That he will receive that support I have not the slightest doubt."

The Republican regulars decline to comment for publication on the statement, but it is apparent that they were very blue over the outlook for the Republican party.

The Harmon headquarters here issued a statement declaring that the Roosevelt statement had greatly improved Harmon's chances, and that it insures a split in the Republican party that makes the election of a Democrat certain.

Will Force Primary Proposition.

Roosevelt's statement makes it apparent that he is going to force the issue on the presidential primary proposition. The call for the Republican national convention leaves it optional with the state committees in states which have presidential primary laws to say whether the delegates shall be elected by that method or not. There are six states having such laws, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Oregon, Nebraska, California and New Jersey.

Besides these, primaries that are not legal but simply of an advisory character have been called by the Republican state organizations in South Dakota, Tennessee and Ohio.

Maine will hold a session of the Legislature in March to consider the question of presidential preference primaries and Governor Osborn of Michigan has announced that he will call a special session of the Legislature of that state to put through a primary law. It is the intention of the Roosevelt people to make a campaign in several other states to get presidential primary laws through in time to elect delegates by that method.

Colonel Roosevelt's announcement was received with mingled emotions by members of the Minnesota delegation. Representatives Steenerson, Anderson and Lindbergh, are on record as favoring Mr. La Follette as their first choice.

Five Minnesotans May Support Colonel.

Representative Miller announced some weeks ago that if Roosevelt were eliminated he would favor the nomination of President Taft. The indications are that the four members named, together with Representative Davis, who is a strong Roosevelt supporter, will come out for Roosevelt. Messrs. Steenerson and Anderson feel some embarrassment in the situation, owing to their strong declarations for La Follette.

When questioned on the situation some days ago Representative Volstead said: "I am for any Progressive who was opposed to Canadian reciprocity."

Colonel Roosevelt indorsed the reciprocity pact, so he is eliminated so far as Mr. Volstead is concerned. Mr. Volstead probably will be for either Cummins or La Follette.

In commenting on the Roosevelt statement tonight Representative Davis said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's announcement means a victory for the Republican party. His nomination is certain, and genuine Progressives will support him. Minnesota will be for him."

Newspapers and the offices of Washington correspondents were besieged today and tonight with personal and telephone calls from politicians and statesmen asking what Colonel Roosevelt had to say.

In the list of anxious callers were several Roosevelt advocates who had recently called on the former President and to whom it was supposed advance information of his intentions had been given. It was evident that few were prepared for the unequivocal statement from the colonel that he was a candidate for the Republican nomination.

White House officials were reticent but they made no attempt to disguise their interest. The Taft campaign bureau was dark tonight, Director William B. McKinley having left Washington at noon for Chicago.

It has been a matter of every-day comment that Secretary Stimson and Secretary Meyer have been frequent visitors to Colonel Roosevelt's offices in New York or his home at Oyster Bay. These visits were accepted as proof that Taft and Roosevelt were not wholly estranged. There is a great deal of speculation here tonight as to the probable attitude of these members of the cabinet. If their support is given to Colonel Roosevelt their resignations may be expected.

So far as Secretary Stimson is con-

cerned, it is known that he entered the Taft cabinet unhampered as to any future political activity. Colonel Roosevelt is one of the men he is known to have consulted before he accepted the war portfolio and it is said upon unquestioned authority that he stipulated he should not be expected to do campaign work. Yet he has accepted an invitation to speak in Chicago on March 5 at the Taft club meeting.

Only as recently as last Friday Secretary Meyer met a rumor that he was about to resign with this statement:

Meyer to Stay With Taft.

"If I remain in the cabinet, as I intend to do, it is quite evident that my loyalty will be with my chief."

Many who inquired as to the phraseology of the Roosevelt letter were intent upon learning whether it was made clear that the colonel would be a candidate only until the Chicago convention made its choice. Many political leaders professed to believe that if the colonel failed to get the nomination he would head a third party.

Even before the Roosevelt letter was received the bureau which has charge of its interests issued a statement denying the third party rumor. The letter issued from New York was taken as positive evidence that Mr. Roosevelt had no such purpose.

Notwithstanding the bombshell from New York the usual optimistic weekly review of the last week was issued tonight from the Taft bureau. It was stated that forty-four delegates for Taft thus far had been elected. No account was taken of the several contesting delegations, the statement being made that no Republican delegates opposed to Mr. Taft had been elected.

It was also reiterated tonight by friends of the President that he was willing to let stand his announcement of several weeks ago that nothing, but death would take him out of the fight for the nomination.

The Roosevelt letter was read to Senator La Follette avowed candidate for the Republican nomination, but he would not make any comment.

WISCONSIN VOTERS RESPOND TO POLL

Send in 56 of 118 Ballots Cast Yesterday in Presidential Canvass.

COLONEL HOLDS LARGE LEAD

Bryan Gains More Than Debs—Taft Gets One From Badger State.

Although the size of the poll in the presidential primary being conducted by the Pioneer Press, Dispatch and Farmers' Weekly Dispatch fell off slightly yesterday, for even politicians are supposed to rest on Sunday, the standing of the various candidates was unchanged, and, while it was marked by Bryan getting a larger vote than Debs, Roosevelt, as usual, was there with nearly half of the vote once more.

Out of an increase of 118 above the total number in the last count Saturday night, Roosevelt yesterday was given 50; La Follette came next with 38, slightly more than usual; Wilson was third with 9, Bryan fourth with 8, Debs fifth with 6, Clark and Cummins got 2 each, while Taft and Harmon brought up the rear with 1 lone vote apiece.

The standing in the general count remained as it was. Wilson, in sixth place, has climbed up to within 200 votes of Taft, whose hold on fifth place seems assured for some time. Bryan, in fourth place, is slipping steadily away from him, leading him by 446 votes last night. Debs occupied third place, 210 votes ahead of Bryan, but with nearly 3,500 votes separating him from La Follette in second place, while Roosevelt has nearly the same margin on La Follette.

Wisconsin voters made the largest showing in the poll yesterday, sending in 56 out of the 118 votes cast. Of this number they gave La Follette 27, Roosevelt 17, Wilson 5, Debs and Bryan 2 each, and Taft 1. Minnesota gave Roosevelt the same number as did Wisconsin, but contributed only 5 to La Follette, 3 to Debs, 2 to Clark and 1 to each Bryan, Wilson and Cummins. Taft's only vote came from Wisconsin.

"La Follette is my first choice, Roosevelt my second," says Sylvester Pease of Neillsville, Wis., while another man from the same town records the same selections, but places a zero after Taft's name. A Clear Lake, Wis., man, enthusiastic for Roosevelt, places ten crosses after Roosevelt's name, and says he is prevented from placing any more because there is no more room.

"Every right thinking man," says a Minnesota voter, "should be glad to follow the colonel when he will lead the war again for equal rights." Another Minnesotan from Sandstone remarks, after casting his vote for Roosevelt, that Bryan is the man "any old time after Ted."

GOV. BASS WANTS PRIMARIES.

Says It's Duty of Party Leaders to Support Colonel.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 25.—Governor Robert P. Bass, when he learned of former President Roosevelt's answer to the letter of himself and six other governors, said:

"Mr. Roosevelt's answer to the governors' letter makes the situation clear. It is now the duty of the party leaders to support the man whom the majority of the voters of the party believe will carry into effect the principles they favor. This can only be done by giving the voters an opportunity directly to express their choice before the convention."

St. Paul Pioneer Press

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OFFICE: Dispatch-Pioneer Press Building, corner Fourth and Minnesota streets, St. Paul, Minn.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

THE COLONEL IS A CANDIDATE.

Colonel Roosevelt's letter to the seven Republican Governors who asked him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency at the Chicago convention clears the political atmosphere and draws the line distinctly between him and President Taft for the nomination at Chicago, making the fight for control of the party fairly drawn between the conservative and radical elements of the party. Colonel Roosevelt has agreed to accept the nomination if tendered him and declares that he will adhere to this decision until the convention expresses its preference.

This decision by Colonel Roosevelt has been anticipated and in making it he has carefully refrained from becoming an aggressive candidate, even to the extent of refraining from declaring any platform. Had he announced a declaration of principles he could not have escaped the charge of being an open seeker for the nomination as against President Taft, for whose nomination four years ago he is chiefly responsible. Undoubtedly this was the consideration that led the Colonel to omit any reference to his attitude on political and other issues before the people.

On two points only does the President even indicate his attitude on public questions and these must be considered as essential to an announcement of his receptive candidacy. He believes that one of the important issues to be decided is the establishment of the genuine rule of the people and to that end he favors direct primaries in the selection of delegates to the national convention.

On all other questions and issues the Colonel apparently takes the position that the people know where he stands; that he was their President for more than seven years; that they know his policies and his methods; and that if they want him to be their nominee again he will accept the call to service.

The net result of Colonel Roosevelt's letter will be renewed activity in the matter of party realignment. While he maintains the attitude of being only a receptive candidate, his supporters will naturally make the fight as aggressive as in their power lies. Their effort will be to centralize the anti-Taft sentiment and all the forces of the Progressives in support of Mr. Roosevelt and to make the fight at the Chicago convention for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, easily the most radical Republican President the country has had, and President Taft, perhaps the most conservative.

SCORES BISHOP DOANE

Philadelphia Minister Says His Criticism of Roosevelt Is Not Voice of Church.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25.—Denouncing the recent reputed reference to Theodore Roosevelt as "wild, erratic and unsafe," by Bishop Doane of Albany, Rev. Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, in a sermon in St. John's Protestant Episcopal church today, declared that the opinion does not speak for the church. Bishop Doane is an "ecclesiastical aristocrat," who cannot see the needs of the common people, Dr. Richmond contends.

Using for his topic "Bishop Doane on Roosevelt," Dr. Richmond said:

"Why is it that no leader in the church today sets the moral pace as does Theodore Roosevelt? We have no leadership so great as his in the American church, Beecher and Brooks have gone, and the rest of us are praying for such leadership again. It ill becomes the bishop of Albany to criticize Mr. Roosevelt, and I deeply regret the words spoken against him this past week by that prelate on his visit to this city.

"Bishop Doane does not speak for the Episcopal church when he says: 'Mr. Roosevelt is wild, erratic and unsafe.' He should not be trusted with the reins of the government, and the country would suffer by his election."

Will Help Elect Roosevelt.

"Such words as these of Bishop Doane will help elect Mr. Roosevelt. The American people have no use for a candidate whom Bishop Doane upholds, for the American people are radical democrats today, while the bishop of Albany lingers behind in a political procession almost petered out.

"The bishop of Albany knows well that Theodore Roosevelt's career has been one against sin, socially and industrially. Why, then, as a bishop, does he use his influence against him?

"The people will do just what they think best. The very fact that certain papers are making a great fuss over the third term issue shows us that Roosevelt is our only safety, for all these papers, as a rule, do not want

to see great moral progress made, but a standpat attitude on all questions maintained. 'Big business' hates Mr. Roosevelt, for he stands for honest business, whether large interests are involved or small.

Roosevelt or Socialism.

"The great business interests of America had better become Rooseveltized mighty quick, or in the near future they will be socialized out and out, even against their will. The social war is on. Are we equal to the task?

"The Columbus speech was the voice of a mighty prophet. It gave expression to what ordinary men are thinking and trying to utter. For years we clergymen have been saying to the men about us, 'Seek higher ideals. Work for a larger life for humanity,' and now the people are taking us at our word.

"For four years past we have had too much fooling at Washington. The ceremonialists, traditionalists, standpatters and moral bamboozlers have been in sway. Taft's sweet sympathy is on the side of the oppressed and the laborer. What has he done, let me ask from this pulpit, to help the average wage earner? Not an iota. He is a political joker, and the time for political jokes passed when Mr. Depew passed into moral oblivion. Taft belongs really to this same old crew."

HAILED IN CHICAGO

Leaders of Movement Believe Announcement Will Start Tidal Wave of Sentiment.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Chicago, the birthplace of the National Roosevelt movement, was the center of political enthusiasm tonight. Colonel Roosevelt's announcement that he will accept the presidential nomination was hailed with joy by leaders in the movement which had its beginning here less than two months ago and has since swept throughout the country.

With Colonel Roosevelt's position clearly defined, his active supporters in Chicago declare the campaign will be given added impetus. The fight to nominate him at the Republican national convention in June is on in earnest now, they say. There is no longer any excuse for hesitation on the part of political leaders, they assert.

Now that Colonel Roosevelt has spoken, directors of the national campaign in Chicago say the work of securing delegates will proceed rapidly. Certain persons have been backward about joining the movement, because of the uncertainty of the colonel's position, but it is asserted these will now come forward to help to make him the Republican candidate.

From every precinct, county and state, the leaders expect there will come thousands of willing workers, who feel Colonel Roosevelt is the logical candidate, and the only man who can carry the party to success next November.

Expected to Add Strength to Boom.

Although the movement has grown steadily and at a speed that astonished even his most active supporters since the formation of the national Roosevelt committee, today's announcement is expected to add great strength to the boom.

After the national committee was formed, headquarters were opened and an effort was made to crystallize the movement throughout the country. Alexander H. Revell, who was selected as chairman, has devoted a large part of his time to directing the campaign.

Shortly after the National committee was established, the Illinois Roosevelt committee began work. The Chicago Roosevelt league was formed to carry on the work in the city. Headquarters for all three organizations have been maintained at the Congress hotel.

The sentiment developed so rapidly throughout the country that a call was sent out for a national conference to be held February 19. On that day delegates from all parts of the country and the governors of eight states assembled. After an all-day meeting the governors directed a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, urging him to be a candidate. It was his answer to this communication that the colonel made yesterday. Local leaders in the movement are highly pleased. They declared that with his position defined, their work will be greatly aided.

Roosevelt's announcement will be a great aid in the development of the movement for his nomination, according to Alderman Carl T. Murray, secretary of the Chicago Roosevelt league.

Believes Sentiment Is for Roosevelt.

"I am greatly pleased with the announcement," said the alderman. "I believe the sentiment for Roosevelt can now be developed to such an extent that there will be no doubt about his nomination. I believe that at least eight of the ten delegates for Chicago will be for him."

Attorney W. H. Beckman, who is a member of the executive committee of the Chicago Roosevelt league said: "In every place where men gather and discuss affairs of government Colonel Roosevelt is looked upon as the one man who can untangle conditions. There is no doubt about his standing with the people. Everybody is for him except certain politicians, who are postmasters, internal revenue collectors or holders of some federal jobs."

St. Paul Pioneer Press
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COLONEL'S SPEECH MAY CAUSE SPLIT

Taft Forces Though Silent, Prepare
to Fight Bitter Struggle for
Nomination.

PROGRESSIVES FOR ROOSEVELT

President's Friends Oppose Direct
Primary Plan—More for Unin-
structed Delegations.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Washington, Feb. 26.—A wide split in the ranks of the Republican party became apparent today, as Republicans in the Capital expressed their views on the letter of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, placing him among the candidates for the Republican presidential nomination.

It became apparent that through the Roosevelt-Taft fight for the nomination there will develop a widespread discontent in the party. Both Roosevelt and Taft lost supporters in today's new alignment. That Roosevelt's radical views, as expressed in his recent speech at Columbus, Ohio, have cost him friends and supporters among the Republicans in the national Capital was evident. The attitude of many Republicans in Congress was expressed by Representative Augustus Gardner of Massachusetts, a Progressive and a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt. Gardner, in a carefully prepared statement, today joined the Taft forces. He asserted his personal friendliness for Colonel Roosevelt, and his sympathies with his motives, but took exception to the Roosevelt attitude on the review by the people of the constitutional decisions of the judiciary.

Practically all of the radical Progressives among the Republicans, except such Wisconsin members of Congress as were pledged to Senator La Follette, climbed aboard the Roosevelt band wagon today with considerable enthusiasm. They heartily indorsed the Progressive principles set forth in Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus speech and hailed the announcement of his candidacy as the placing of a strong leader at the head of the Progressive element of the Republican party.

Columbus Speech an Issue.

The Columbus speech of Colonel Roosevelt became the real issue before Republican politicians. The prospect of a Republican split that would result in the nomination of a "dark horse" became brighter as Republicans endeavored to accept or reject the colonel's pronouncement. The recall of constitutional decisions was the great stumbling block in the way of many members of Congress, who were otherwise inclined to support Roosevelt. Many Republicans could not bring themselves to the point of subscribing to this political doctrine. Despite their inclination toward Roosevelt, many found themselves forced to steer clear of committing themselves for him.

Standpatters in the Dumps.

The old line regular Republicans in Washington were much disturbed by the situation tonight. They recognized that the Roosevelt announcement made damaging inroads on the Taft supporters, but they could not bring themselves to believe that the Roosevelt candidacy called for general support. As a consequence few of the old line Republicans would declare themselves. A rather painful silence overshadowed the old guard.

The headquarters established in Washington by the Taft interests flatly declined to comment in any way upon the announcement of Colonel Roosevelt. The Taft managers were in an embarrassing position and they refused to be involved.

Except for those Republicans whose views as to Taft and Roosevelt have been well known for several weeks. It is almost impossible to get an impression of opinion from a member of Congress.

At the Roosevelt headquarters the results of several newspaper polls including one taken by the Farmers' Weekly Dispatch were given out. These figures are of an overwhelming Roosevelt character. As yet the Taft people have not attempted to combat them, with similar newspaper polls.

It is generally admitted here that Roosevelt did an adroit thing when in the last sentence of his letter to the governors he wrote a challenge to the Taft people to submit the question between himself and the President to a popular primary. This is the real issue of the year, according to Senator Clapp. There will be several such primaries in various states and the Roosevelt people are putting to the front a demand for more of them.

Taft People Oppose Presidential Primary.

The Taft managers do not look with favor upon the primary scheme. Its possibilities, particularly in some of the Middle Western and Western States, are too great. They take the attitude today that there is no such thing as a national primary, that such matters are state affairs and that there is no need to make any answer to the Roosevelt demand. On the other hand, some of the Taft supporters, who are confident that his popularity with the voters is greater than that of the colonel, think that the President ought to accept the challenge and encourage the primary idea wherever it can be put into operation.

This issue will be pushed from now on by the Roosevelt people with great vigor. They will dare the Taft people to go before the people at a primary and let the voters decide. The original five states where presidential preference primaries are provided for by law are North Dakota, which will vote first, on March 19. Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oregon and New Jersey will follow. California also has provided for such a primary. Kansas is trying to put one in shape. The primary idea, whether required by state law or otherwise, will be boomed for all it is worth by the Roosevelt backers.

The Roosevelt letter has also had the effect of starting a movement in behalf of uninstructed delegations to the National convention. This applies to party leaders who are formally for Taft as well as those who favor Roosevelt. The regulars are much worried over the situation and are so far at sea that they do not wish to be forced to declare for either man. They would prefer to have their delegations go without instructions, in order to gain time and find out what the real situation in the party is.

Lodge on the Fence.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt's intimate friend and close counsellor, issued a statement tonight saying that because of their lifelong friendship he could not personally oppose the colonel and therefore would take no part whatever in the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination. Senator Lodge also declared his opposition to the constitutional changes which Mr. Roosevelt advocated in his Columbus speech.

Senator Lodge's statement follows:

I am opposed to the constitutional changes advocated by Colonel Roosevelt in his recent speech at Columbus. I have very strong convictions on those questions, which, during the last three or four years, I have expressed in public with such force of argument as I could command.

But Colonel Roosevelt and I for thirty years, and wholly apart from politics, have been close and most intimate friends. I must continue to oppose the policies which he urged at Columbus, but I cannot personally oppose him, who has been my lifelong friend, and for this reason I shall take no part whatever in the campaign for the presidential nomination.

In the Senate, over which Colonel Roosevelt for a brief period was presiding officer, his declaration brought an announcement from Senator Rayner of Maryland that he would address the Senate at the "earliest possible moment on the charter of the new democracy, as outlined by former President Roosevelt in his speech at Columbus." Mr. Rayner probably will speak on Wednesday. His antagonism to Mr. Roosevelt has often been shown in that chamber.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, Progressive Republican, succeeded in getting permission to have the Columbus speech printed as a public document, but not before the Senate had indulged in a lively colloquy along political lines. Mr. Clapp had made his request when Senator Bailey leaped to his feet.

"Let it be printed, by all means," shouted the Texas senator. "Let it be printed in red."

"Printed and read," retorted Mr. Clapp, who a moment later accepted Senator Bailey's suggestion that Colonel Roosevelt's letter to the seven governors announcing his willingness to accept the nomination also be printed with the speech.

An attempt by Senator Bacon to include also the several announcements by Mr. Roosevelt that he would not be a candidate for a third term was defeated by Senator Poindexter.

Representative Browning of New Jersey, Republican, devoted his maiden speech to a commendation of President's Taft's administration and its achievements. His Republican colleagues greeted his eulogy of the President with applause.

Champ Clark Comments.

Speaker Clark, himself a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, at night issued a statement commenting upon Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy for the Republican nomination. The speaker's comments were phrased in characteristic language. They follow:

There are some peculiar and interesting facts in the Republican imbroglio. The big wigs appear to have forgotten historical facts or to scorn them. Many persons were amazed when the Republican national committee fixed its convention for the 18th of June, the anniversary of Waterloo. Now comes Colonel Roosevelt on February 26, the anniversary of the day when Napoleon escaped from Elba. No doubt the result of the November election will complete the historic parallel by sending not only the colonel but the whole Republican party to St. Helena, a consummation devoutly to be wished. This year all things work together for the success of Democrats and the good of the country.

St. Paul Pioneer Press

Tues. Feb. 27, 1912

ROOSEVELT MEANT CONSECUTIVE TERMS

Danger Is in Use of Political Machinery by the President in Office to Defeat People's Will.

WILL SUPPORT THE NOMINEE

Declares He Is in the Contest to the End and That He Is Fighting for Principle.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Colonel Roosevelt plunged into the thick of the fight for the presidential nomination today. He said unequivocally that he was in the fight to the end, and was glad of it. He replied to the charge that he would be breaking his third term pledge if he accepted another nomination, and asserted that whether or not he should be the choice of his party at the Chicago convention he would abide by its decision.

"I am perfectly happy now," said he, "because I am making a straight-out fight for a principle. The issue is in no way a personal one."

Will Support the Nominee.

"Do you intend to support the Republican nominee, whoever he may be?" was asked.

"Of course I will," he replied, with emphasis.

In response to inquiries as to the principle for which he is fighting, Colonel Roosevelt referred questioners to his speeches in Columbus, Ohio, last week and before the Massachusetts House today. In his address today he defended his proposal for limited recall of judicial decisions and championed the right of popular opinion to control the machinery of government.

Position on Third Term.

Colonel Roosevelt's position in regard to the "third term" was explained to a number of his callers today.

"My position is perfectly simple," he said. "I stated it as clearly as I could in 1904, and reiterated it in 1907. I said that I would not accept a nomination for a third term under any circumstances; meaning, of course, a third consecutive term."

"I could not have said less at the time, nor could I have said more. Of course, I could not then know whether or not there would be a demand for me to accept a nomination at some future time. And, believing, as I do, that the selection of candidates for the presidency rests entirely with the people, I could not say that at no time in my life would I accept another nomination."

Incumbent Has Machine.

"It must be clear to any reasonable man that the precedent which forbids the third term has reference only to a third consecutive term. It grew out of the fact that a President of the United States, under the present convention system of electing delegates, can, if he knows how to use the machinery at his disposal, renominate himself, even though the majority of his party is against him. But after he has been out of office for a term he has lost control of that machinery. He is in the position absolutely of any private citizen. The machinery is then in the hands of the man occupying the office of President."

Holds Many Conferences.

Colonel Roosevelt devoted a large part of the day to conferring with men who are forming the Roosevelt organization in Massachusetts. He told them he would not identify himself actively, for the present at least, with the organization. He also talked for some time with Governor Robert Bass of New Hampshire, whom he is to meet again tomorrow.

Colonel Roosevelt promised today to send a letter to be read at a Roosevelt rally which will be held here Saturday night by the Progressive Republican league. Governor Stubbs of Kansas, former Governor Fort of New Jersey and Senator Clapp of Minnesota are expected to speak.

Editorial

THE THIRD TERM QUESTION.

Determined effort is already being made by some of the administration leaders to arouse against Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy the sentiment, if it exists, against third term candidates. They insist that there is an unwritten but inviolable law in this nation against any man accepting the presidency for more than two terms. In support of this they are quoting this statement made by President Roosevelt on November 8, 1904:

On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, AND UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL I BE A CANDIDATE FOR OR ACCEPT ANOTHER NOMINATION.

On December 11, 1907, President Roosevelt, discussing his declaration of 1904, said: "I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced."

These two statements constitute all that Colonel Roosevelt has said on the third term proposition. None familiar with the political history of the last twelve years can intelligently contend that Colonel Roosevelt had in mind and was discussing at that time the movement that was under way to nominate him at the Chicago convention of 1908, on the theory that he had had but one elective term. He made it clear and emphatic that he would not be a candidate in 1908, and that he considered his first term, made by his elevation from the vice presidency after the death of President McKinley, as a full first term in office.

There is no reason to believe that Colonel Roosevelt at that time had any intention of renouncing the presidency or other political ambitions for all time. On the contrary, there was a prevailing opinion that he might be a candidate for the nomination again in 1916, and his statement was generally construed as an expression not only of his personal wishes about the nomination in 1908, but also of his appreciation of the precedent established by Washington against three successive terms in the White House, a precedent that was emphasized by the action of the national convention when the determined attempt was made to nominate General Grant for a third consecutive term.

It is very doubtful, however, if there is any strong sentiment in the nation against the third term proposition. Conditions have changed since the days of Washington and Grant. It is reasonably certain that there is and can be no considerable opposition to any man being elected to the presidency for the third time, if his election is desired by the people, particularly if there has been an intervening administration of four years between his second and third terms.

The stock argument that it would be dangerous and might tend to the creation of a despotism or monarchy to elect one man President for three terms is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. The voters of the country know whether they want a man for one or three or any other number of terms, and they have shown that they know how to get rid of a man whom they do not want. If Colonel Roosevelt is nominated at the Chicago convention, the proceedings will furnish full proof that the people know how to get rid of a President who has had but one term in office. The wishes of the people are more potent than precedents.

Sun. Mar. 3, 1912

Editorial.

AGAINST A SECOND TERM.

If those who protest so much against the third-term threatening, quoting from George Washington things which he never said, quoting all down the line from men who in moments of theory or even moments of crisis estimated a third term as quite synonymous with that heinous offense against liberated mankind, a kingship, climaxing in the third-term fiasco of Grant—if these are to be combated, it is possible to get equally strong sentiment on the other side. It is possible to quote from George Washington himself, as Collier's recently did, and show that this first Father of His Country believed in any number of terms, provided the man was present in person who could so administer such a presidency. It is possible to gather together out of the debate of 1879, which storm-centered about Grant, the opinions of his friends, as well as to accept the opinions of the friends of Roosevelt, and Roosevelt's own, that third terms are permissible, with or without the intervention of another's presidency.

But the interesting point in the present controversy is that no one is particularly interested in keeping out of the presidency a man who has been there twice before; the whole argument contends that one Theodore Roosevelt, who has been there twice before, must not, on the authority of Washington et al, be permitted to gain the place a third time. It is not a theoretical discussion of what is good for our government—we never face a situation that way—but a practical political question of the day, and especially urged by those who would nominate and elect Mr. Taft to a second term, as the righteous, the just thing, to do.

But, what mass of testimony might be summoned against the granting of Mr. Taft a second term! Jefferson himself, in spite of the fact that he accepted a second term, can have his words bent in warning. All down through the presidential contests there were those who looked upon a second term as dangerous, and would even amend the Constitution to bar such ambitions. Henry Clay, the Great Pacificator, would have done this thing. A letter was sold in Philadelphia last week, written by Clay to Jacob Stratton, September 13, 1842, in which among other needed things Clay declared for "An amendment to the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the presidential office to a single term." If those objectors were living today, and could see how not only it has come to be an accepted adage of party politics that a man must have a second term, but how the man in office can so bend the machinery which the office gives into his hands as to force that nomination, how the Jeffersons, the Lafayettees, the Clays, would rise in protest! It would be good tactics for the champions of the Colonel to publish the historic arguments against a second term, including George Washington's well known objection in his own case.

United States were chosen by the direct vote of the people instead of by the circumlocution route of the electoral college, such a thing as the third-term bugaboo would never exist, for then a majority would elect and the choice of a majority would always be right. No undue exercise of power could intrench a President in office, as against the wish of the majority, and any extension of official term could be but by the express will of that majority.

Under present conditions there is no force to third term opposition except where the third term follows the first and second terms continuously. The opposition arises from the repugnance to the use of official position and administration machinery to perpetuate the incumbency from one term to another. There can be no such use of position or machinery where a candidate, for illustration, is holding no office at the time—where a break or lapse has occurred. The entire reason for third term objection disappears, because the influence of the office and the use of the administration machinery go to the benefit of the then incumbent, who is seeking re-election.

Upon neither of the grounds upon which third term objections are based, therefore, can such objections run to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt. There is room to believe that where they are urged they are not sincere. As a matter of cold fact, he is not seeking a third consecutive term or even a third term. He was elected President but once, and is now proposed for a second election. The theoretical objection cannot be urged that he is in position to exert for his own benefit the influence of the presidential office or employ the power of the administration machine. Of all of those now in the public thought, in connection with the Presidency, he is the last who would receive aid or countenance of the power, tangible or intangible, of the official organization. The news of each day multiplies evidence to show that.

Objecting to a third term, in the case of Colonel Roosevelt, is nothing more or less than a clouding of the issues. There is no question of third term involved.

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Will Support the Nominee.

**You Could Float
a Balloon with
the Heat That
Escapes From
our House**

Days, via C. G. W. Ky.,
California Fast Mail at
9:30 a.m., Saturdays, via
Ky., being attached to
Sas City Sunday morning.
ar leaves Oelwein, Iowa,
W. Ry., Saturdays, Close
n from Twin Cities.
also reaches the Santa
usas City and goes west
C. C. Carpenter, Pass. Agt.,
Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minn.
Phone, Tri-State 4799 and North-Western
Main 165.

Editorial

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These two statements constitute all that Colonel Roosevelt has said on the third term proposition. None familiar with the political history of the last twelve years can intelligently contend that Colonel Roosevelt had in mind and was discussing at that time the movement that was under way to nominate him at the Chicago convention of 1908, on the theory that he had had but one elective term. He made it clear and emphatic that he would not be a candidate in 1908, and that he considered his first term, made by his elevation from the vice presidency after the death of President McKinley, as a full first term in office.

There is no reason to believe that Colonel Roosevelt at that time had any intention of renouncing the presidency or other political ambitions for all time. On the contrary, there was a prevailing opinion that he might be a candidate for the nomination again in 1916, and his statement was generally construed as an expression not only of his personal wishes about the nomination in 1908, but also of his appreciation of the precedent established by Washington against three successive terms in the White House, a precedent that was emphasized by the action of the national convention when the determined attempt was made to nominate General Grant for a third consecutive term.

It is very doubtful, however, if there is any strong sentiment in the nation against the third term proposition. Conditions have changed since the days of Washington and Grant. It is reasonably certain that there is and can be no considerable opposition to any man being elected to the presidency for the third time, if his election is desired by the people, particularly if there has been an intervening administration of four years between his second and third terms.

The stock argument that it would be dangerous and might tend to the creation of a despotism or monarchy to elect one man President for three terms is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. The voters of the country know whether they want a man for one or three or any other number of terms, and they have shown that they know how to get rid of a man whom they do not want. If Colonel Roosevelt is nominated at the Chicago convention, the proceedings will furnish full proof that the people know how to get rid of a President who has had but one term in office. The wishes of the people are more potent than precedents.

Editorial.

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If those who protest so much against

Finest em
Fresh, new
actually worth
3.45
8-inch bowls, worth 5.00—
on sale at
3-pint size of water jugs in buzz
star cutlery—worth
2.98
Handled sherbet glasses worth 3.
Small stem glasses worth 3.
9-ounce water glasses worth 3.
Grape juice glasses worth 3.
Small size glasses worth 3.
Imported needle
from Holland
98c
worth 3.00
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FERN D

Editorial

Fri. April 12, 1912

NOT A THIRD TERM.

Let's consider this third-term proposition quite apart from whether it be applied to Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft, Mr. La Follette, Mr. Clark, Mr. Harmon, Mr. Wilson, or even the three-time candidate, Mr. Bryan. The propriety or impropriety, the wisdom or unwisdom would remain the same no matter to which one the objection might be raised on account of his having already had two terms. Taken up then purely on its merits and uninfluenced by any personal considerations, analysis of the sentiment surrounding what may be called the third-term bugaboo discloses the fact that most of the repugnance to the third-term idea grows out of one or both of two theories.

First—A third term necessarily means something secured by the misuse of power wielded during the prior term.

Second—A third term impresses as the evidence of power which might tend to keep the incumbent in office indefinitely.

There is nothing in the law, either statute or constitutional, prohibiting a third presidential term. It is the theory of the law governing the election of President that, under certain eligibility rules, the people may elect whom they choose and as often as they choose. If the President of the United States were chosen by the direct vote of the people instead of by the circumlocution route of the electoral college, such a thing as the third-term bugaboo would never exist, for then a majority would elect and the choice of a majority would always be right. No undue exercise of power could intrench a President in office, as against the wish of the majority, and any extension of official term could be but by the express will of that majority.

Under present conditions there is no force to third term opposition except where the third term follows the first and second terms continuously. The opposition arises from the repugnance to the use of official position and administration machinery to perpetuate the incumbency from one term to another. There can be no such use of position or machinery where a candidate, for illustration, is holding no office at the time—where a break or lapse has occurred. The entire reason for third term objection disappears, because the influence of the office and the use of the administration machinery go to the benefit of the then incumbent, who is seeking re-election.

Upon neither of the grounds upon which third term objections are based, therefore, can such objections run to the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt. There is room to believe that where they are urged they are not sincere. As a matter of cold fact, he is not seeking a third consecutive term or even a third term. He was elected President but once, and is now proposed for a second election. The theoretical objection cannot be urged that he is in position to exert for his own benefit the influence of the presidential office or employ the power of the administration machine. Of all of those now in the public thought, in connection with the Presidency, he is the last who would receive aid or countenance of the power, tangible or intangible, of the official organization. The news of each day multiplies evidence to show that.

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Tues. Feb. 27, 1912.

PEOPLE SUPREME SAYS ROOSEVELT

Colonel Explains His Plan to Make
Public Court of Last Resort on
Constitution.

JUDICIAL OPINION NOT SACRED

Declares if People Know Enough to
Make Constitution They Know
Enough to Interpret It.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Standing in the assembly chamber of the Massachusetts capitol today, Theodore Roosevelt explained and emphasized his new project for the limited recall of judicial decisions. Colonel Roosevelt struck out boldly at those who have criticised his plan.

"Our system of government is a confessed failure," he said, "unless the people are to be trusted to govern themselves."

Colonel Roosevelt's visit to the state house was unexpected. After appearing in the House he went to the Senate chamber and spoke briefly. In both instances he was received cordially, although there was no prolonged applause during his speech.

At the outset of his speech, Colonel Roosevelt declared:

"I know that you expect me to speak to you today, telling you just what I think and believe." He continued:

Genuine Popular Rule.

"We of today, if we are worthy of endeavoring to lead the people aright, must be doing our part to secure social and industrial justice through genuine popular rule, and our object was set forth by the great Italian radical leader, Mazzini, when he wrote 'No war of classes, no hostility to existing wealth, no wanton or unjust violation of the rights of property, but a constant disposition to ameliorate the conditions of the classes least favored by fortune.' That should be our aim, gentlemen, to help better, not merely politically but industrially, the condition of those least favored by fortune and to endeavor to make and to keep the government of this country genuinely a government of, by and for the people, because I believe in genuine popular rule."

"I favor direct nominations, direct primaries, including direct preferential presidential primaries, not only for local but for state delegates. I believe in the adoption of wisely chosen devices under which the initiative and referendum can be used, not as a substitute for a representative government, but to make representative government genuinely representative, to see it corrected if it becomes misrepresentative."

"And I wish to say a few words to you today specifically on the proposition of giving to the people in the last resort the interpretation of the Constitution."

"My position is simple. It is that if the people know enough to make the Constitution, they know enough in the last resort to say what it was that they meant when they made it."

Federal and State Constitutions.

"I wish to call your attention to the entirely different character of the national and state constitutions. In the national Constitution we deal with an instrument designed to define the limits of power between the National and the several states. So that as regards the national constitution, there must necessarily be somebody capable of deciding what those limits are, when we come to discuss the relative claims of conflicting sovereignties, each sovereign in its own sphere."

"The state constitution of any state has nothing analogous to that about it. There is no question in a state of any conflicting sovereignty. There is only one sovereignty, the sovereignty of the people. You are not the sovereigns, neither is the executive, neither is the judiciary. All three of you possess powers delegated to you by the people but not parted from by the people, and therefore, as in the national Constitution, the legislative branch has no power save that which is expressly granted to it by the Constitution, under the state constitution, and the legislative body has all the power that is not forbidden it by the Constitution. It is a fundamental difference."

"I will speak of ours as a government of division of powers. That is true in so far as we deal with the division among the representatives of the people of the power delegated to them by the people, but it is not true, if by it we mean there is a division of power between the people and the representatives."

People Are Masters.

"In the last resort the people, after due deliberation, are to be and must be the masters, and their representatives their servants. There is nothing ignoble in any man fit to be a public servant avowing that he is such."

"It was Abraham Lincoln, who in his first inaugural, spoke of his absolute responsibility—I use his words 'his masters, the American people.'"

"Now in the measure that I advocate, in the methods of securing a proper interpretation of the Constitution, which, I advocate, remember to take what I say and not the head lines in the newspapers purporting to tell what I say."

"I am not advocating the recall of judges, I am advocating a measure which if adopted, will prevent the necessity of the recall of judges. I am not advocating the recall of the judge, I am advocating the recall of legalism to justice."

"My proposal applies only to the legislative acts which the courts declare unconstitutional. I refer specifically to laws passed in the collective interests of the whole community, passed by the legislative body, your body here, in the exercise of the power to promote the general welfare, in the exercise of the police power, which is inherent in the Legislature."

"If such a law duly dealing with the collective interests of the community as a whole, passed by the Legislature and signed by the governor, is declared unconstitutional by the court, I ask that the people be given the right, if they choose to exercise that right, themselves to pass final judgment upon the proposition."

"It has been stated that this will substitute popular whim, the whim of a moment, for the decision of the judiciary."

Explains His Plan.

"Consider my proposition for a moment. In the first place the House that has to pass the law has to be elected. Then the law is introduced into committee and threshed out before the committee. Then it goes into the House, is argued to and fro and passed by the House. It then goes up to the governor, arguments for and against it are put before him, and it receives his signature. It then is tried in the courts, and it cannot possibly come to the final court before six or eight months. It is then argued before the court, the court makes its decision, again going over the case in full, stating the reasons for its decision. By this time over a year will have elapsed."

"My proposition is that then if the court has decided that the legislature, plus the executive, has exceeded the power granted by the people to them under the Constitution, that the people shall themselves have the right to say whether their representatives in the Legislature and the executive office were right, or whether their representatives on the court were right."

"Provision should be made that no vote could be had save at a regular election not less than six months distant after the appeal to the people is made. In that case you see that the minimum time would be two years of discussion by the people—two years of discussion, which would include the first election, which would include the discussion before the committee, which would include the discussion before the House, which would include the discussion before the governor, which would include the discussion before the court, which would include the decision of the court, and which, then, would include the six months' discussion before the people finally and definitely acted."

Would Be Ample Discussion.

"There would have been two years' discussion, two years' time for the fullest deliberation and consideration, and that being the case it is an obvious absurdity to say that I am proposing to submit such action to popular whim, to the frenzy of a moment."

"A moment that lasts two years is a long moment."

"In two years people are not able to make up their minds about a question, then I am sorry for the commonwealth of which they are citizens, and the position I take in these matters is that of your own Massachusetts justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Holmes, when he says in a recent decision in the Oklahoma bank case, and I quote his words verbatim: 'It may be said in a general way that the police power extends to all the great public deeds. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage or held by the prevailing morality to be a strong and preponderant opinion to the public welfare.' Justice Holmes has put the claim for the exercise of the police power by the state even more strongly than ever I have put it in advocating its exercise, and that opinion of Justice Holmes was given in handing down the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that opinion is now part of the supreme law of the land."

Give People Rights.

"All I advocate is giving the people of the several states the right to put that opinion into practical effect as part of the law of the state, if the state court declines to follow the example of the Supreme Court in that matter, declines to adhere to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Justice Holmes, a doctrine which is now part of the law of the nation. If the state courts, if the Supreme Court of the nation in its past history and if the several state courts had lived up to the doctrine which is laid down by Mr. Justice Holmes, none of the decisions of which I have complained could have been made, and there would have been no need of advocating the measure that I advocate."

"But, taking my own state, the court of appeals of the State of New York in the workman's compensation act referred in their opinion to this very decision, to the very language I have quoted, and refused to follow it. The Supreme Court of the state took the other view, and all I ask is that the people themselves in such a case shall be given a chance to declare whether they will stand by the Supreme Court of the nation when it stands for human rights, or by the chief court of their own state when it stands against human rights. If that is a revolution, make the most of it."

Which Court Opinion Sacred?

"Some people speak as if there were

some peculiar sanctity in a judicial opinion in such a matter as this. Very well; in which opinion? Which is the sacred opinion? The decision of the Supreme Court that I have quoted, or the decision of the state court that conflicts with it? They cannot both be sacred, and I hold that the decision that holds for human rights is sacred. Again, to listen to the arguments of certain worthy individuals who denounce the proposed change you would think that the purpose of the change was to substitute the gusty passion of a mob for the decision of a court."

"Just across the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes from the State of New York lies the great commonwealth of Ontario, part of Canada, a commonwealth with essentially precisely the same kind of government as New York. In that commonwealth the court has no power whatever to declare a legislative act unconstitutional."

"Now, I do not want to go as far as that. I think it is better that we should give the courts equal power with the Legislature, but I want to keep the people as the judge between them when they differ as to whether a given law is within the power and the right of the people to pass."

"I want to keep the courts and the Legislature as checks upon one another in constitutional matters, but in those same constitutional matters I want to make the people supreme whenever they think it necessary to decide between their two agents, the Legislature and the judiciary."

Opinion Not Set.

"Now, understand, I have no pride of opinion in this matter; I am not wedded to any method. I advocate the method I am advocating because it seems to me to offer a better chance of reaching a right solution than any other. I am wedded to the purpose that I uphold. I wish to put a stop to the courts nullifying laws which the people deem necessary to their general welfare."

"Differences about method are differences of detail, but the difference is fundamental between me and those men who hold that the people are not, after due thought and deliberation, to find their desire expressed in the law of the land."

"I stand at the opposite pole from those worthy gentlemen whose conception of the relations between the Constitution and the people is that the Constitution is a strait jacket to control an unruly patient. I regard the Constitution as a means for giving the fullest expression to the deliberate and well thought out judgment of the American people, and I feel that any state constitution which fails to provide a means for giving such full expression to the deliberate and well thought out judgment of the people of the state falls short of what a constitution should be under our system of government."

"It has, in the last few days, been said that the Constitution was built to be a shield against the passions of the people. If that is all that a man's conception is of the Constitution he is unfit to understand what American democracy means."

"The Constitution is, and should be, designed so as to make it necessary for the people to deliberate before they act, and my proposal would make it necessary for them to deliberate at least two years as a minimum before they acted."

"But the constitution, if it is to be an instrument for the promotion of justice, must be designed to give effect, practical effect, to their acts, when they thus have deliberately recorded their judgment."

Would Trust People.

"In short, friends, I hold that the only safe attitude for us here in America to take, is the attitude taken by Abraham Lincoln, the attitude of believing that if an issue of wisdom or unwisdom, or right or wrong is put fairly before the people, that the people can be trusted to make their decision for themselves."

"If you do not believe in the people, say so, and abandon our system of government, but above all things, do not make believe that you trust the people. Do not in speech claim to trust the people, and then underhandedly endeavor so to frame the Constitution and the laws, that you shall trick them out of their right of self-government."

"I hold that no man, whether in executive or legislative or judicial office or in private life, has a right to call himself the servant of the people unless he serves first his own conscience, unless his prime loyalty is to the immutable laws of righteousness; but I hold that it is his duty to endeavor to get the people to act wisely by a frank and honest appeal to them, and a readiness to abide by their decision, and not by trying to invent ingenious devices, which shall seem to give expression to the popular will, while really denying it."

"Our system of government is a confessed failure unless the people are to be trusted to govern themselves. You trust them to make the Constitution. Remember that the power to interpret is really the power to make, and give them, as a matter of right, as a matter of justice, the power to decide what it was that they themselves made."

"Give them all the advice possible. Let the judge fearlessly do his duty and record his decision, let the executive do his and the legislator do his, and when their several duties have been done, when the several opinions have been expressed, then if you are true to the principles upon which this republic was founded, you are bound to put the issue before the people, to appeal to their common sense, their spirit of decency and fair dealing, and applied honesty in public and private affairs, and abide the result like men."

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COLONEL NOT IN PERSONAL FIGHT

Roosevelt Declares He Will Not Engage in Controversy With Present Administration.

SPEECHES GIVE HIS ATTITUDE

Addresses in Columbus and in Boston Set Forth Views on Governmental Problems.

Boston, Feb. 27.—Although Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has declared his intention of making a straight-out fight for the presidential nomination, he let it be known today that he would not be drawn into a personal controversy with the present administration. The colonel was angered by statements published this morning that he had said President Taft was not progressive.

He said that in his political conferences yesterday, during which he was reported to have made the statement, President Taft's name had not been mentioned and that his opinion in regard to the administration had not been asked or expressed.

Colonel Roosevelt repeated his statement that he had not taken his present position for personal reasons and he made it clear that he did not propose to make the issue in any sense a personal one.

Addresses State His Position.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked to explain the position he would maintain during the campaign. In reply he issued the following statement:

"I could not more definitely state my position on the great issues of the day than I stated it in my Columbus speech, and again yesterday before the Massachusetts Legislature. In addition to calling attention to what I there said on the question of popular government, I also call particular attention to what I said at Columbus on the business situation, and the proper attitude of the government toward business, so as to insure conditions that will make for the prosperity of the business world and of all our people.

"In my Ohio speech I dwelt with emphasis upon the two great subjects of immediate moment to our people, the need of having a real, and not merely nominal, popular rule, and the need of securing prosperity for the business man, the wage-earner and the farmer alike.

Prosperity Concerns All.

"As I then said, I most emphatically believe that it is necessary to have an equitable division of prosperity, but that it behooves us to keep in mind that we cannot divide the prosperity unless the prosperity is there to divide, and that, to secure the well-being of the business world is emphatically in the interest of every citizen of the United States."

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ROOSEVELT'S RECALL PLAN.

Colonel Roosevelt's address at Boston will correct the impression that he is in favor of the recall of judges, a conclusion generally reached after his speech before the Ohio constitutional convention. He makes it plain that he is not advocating the recall of judges, but is urging a plan for the recall of judicial decisions, by an appeal to the people who are to be given the power to decide whether the decisions of the courts are right.

The impression is inevitable that the colonel is advocating a plan that will be difficult of execution in his attempt to give official status to the court of last resort—namely, the people. The very effectiveness of this court lies in the fact that its powers and scope are not and probably cannot be officially defined and determined.

There can be no quarrel with the colonel in his declaration that the will of the people is supreme and must find final and effective execution through the organized and recognized machinery of government, but there is grave question whether his method of securing enforcement of this popular will is practicable. While he is eminently correct in his conclusions as to the objects to be accomplished, he appears to have decided upon a complicated and roundabout method of achieving those ends.

Under the plan proposed by Colonel Roosevelt, he would have legislative enactments that had been declared unconstitutional by the courts submitted to the vote of the people in order that "the people shall themselves have the right to say whether their representatives in the Legislature and the executive office were right, or whether their representatives on the court were right."

The vote taken under the plan proposed by the colonel might decide that the decision of the courts was contrary to the will of the people, but it would not necessarily decide that the courts had been in error in their construction of the law. It can easily be foreseen that the overturning of judicial decisions by a popular vote, without a change of the laws on which such decisions were based, would lead to endless complications and embarrassments.

Colonel Roosevelt asserts as an argument in favor of due consideration that two or more years would be required for discussion of such decisions before they could be submitted to a vote of the people. It would seem a much more effective and much safer method to employ the remedies already provided for laws and decisions that run counter to the public will. Under the existing laws the people have the right and the method of amending their organic act, revising the Constitution to meet the changed conditions and the demands of the people, clearing the way for the courts to sustain the constitutionality of laws which must have been declared invalid under the original form of the Constitution.

The country is having an illustration of this method of procedure at this time. The Congress some years ago passed an income tax law which the people demanded. The Supreme Court of the United States declared the law unconstitutional and the Legislatures of the various states are now voting upon an amendment to the Constitution, the ratification of which will remove the objections upon which the Supreme Court rejected the congressional enactment on the subject. This appeals as the safe, sane and orderly method of accomplishing just what Colonel Roosevelt plans to obtain by submitting judicial decisions to popular vote.

Much of the complaint against the courts and the judges clearly is due to the fact that the judges are forced to run counter to public opinion by deciding cases in accordance with the constitution and the laws. The remedy for the situation must lie in amending the constitutions and the laws rather than in recalling the judges or their decisions.

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SOUTH FOR COLONEL

Texas and Louisiana Leaders Declare
for Roosevelt and Say He Will
Carry States.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Pearl Wight, Republican national committeeman for Louisiana, and Colonel Cecil Lyon, national committeeman for Texas, today telegraphed to the national Roosevelt headquarters in Chicago their support of the Roosevelt candidacy for the presidential nomination.

From Mr. Wight:

I am heartily in favor of Theodore Roosevelt for President and I shall do all in my power to obtain a delegation for him. Should we be successful in getting our state central committee to authorize a primary, the Louisiana delegation will be solidly for Roosevelt. We are working hard for primary.

From Colonel Lyon:

You are authorized to announce that I am for Roosevelt to the finish. Over 90 per cent of the Republicans in Texas are for Roosevelt. Practically no Taft sentiment, except among officeholders, and they are not sincere. Expect that every delegate from Texas will be for Roosevelt under absolute instructions.

E. W. Sims, secretary of the committee, declared the announcements to be "extremely significant for the reason that they come from two of the recognized Republican leaders in the South." In that these two men "have in times past had more to do with determining the position taken by the entire Southern delegation than any other two leaders in the party in the South."

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LEADS IN EAST, ALSO

Roosevelt Has 33 More Than Taft in
Brooklyn Straw Vote—Clark
Leading Democrats.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

New York, Feb. 28.—The Brooklyn Eagle started a straw vote for President today to test the sentiment of Brooklynites on the question of White House preferences. The balloting will continue for several days.

The results of the first day's canvass show that Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft are the favorites, together bagging more than one-half of the 1,100 and odd votes cast. Roosevelt has a lead over Taft of 33 votes, having 330 ballots to 297 for Taft. The total votes for all candidates are as follows:

Roosevelt	330	Underwood	20
Taft	297	Debs	17
Clark	125	Bryan	6
Gaynor	85	Cummins	9
Wilson	62	La Follette	5
Harmon	59	Woodruff	1
Hughes	56	Hearst	1
Dix	24		

The names of all the foregoing presidential possibilities, save Hearst, Debs and Woodruff, were printed on the ballots which the Eagle distributed.

The results show many surprises. One is the large preponderance of votes for Republican candidates. This is taken to mean that many voters merely expressed their preferences for Taft or Roosevelt because of the present sharp fight between them, and without regard to how they might vote if two partisan tickets were in the field.

Another surprise is the lead gained by Roosevelt over Taft. The local Republican politicians who indorsed Taft have declared that there was no sentiment here for the Rough Rider.

Champ Clark leads all Democratic candidates so far, with a total of 125. Mayor Gaynor is his closest competitor with 85 votes.

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ROOSEVELT MEN TO MEET MONDAY

I. A. Caswell Issues Call and It Is Planned to Effect a Permanent State Organization.

CLAMORING FOR PRIMARY PLAN

Word Sent Out Which Tells Exactly What Is Wanted in Order That "Bosses" May Be Beaten.

I. A. Caswell has called a meeting of the Minnesota Roosevelt campaign committee for Monday evening in the Merchants hotel to determine whether it is advisable to hold a state Roosevelt rally and to transact other business necessary for perfecting the organization.

Judge Milton Purdy of Minneapolis is chairman of the committee and each congressional district is represented by men appointed in Minneapolis at the first Roosevelt conference.

Members of the Committee.

The committee is composed of: First district, H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea; Second, E. H. Canfield, Luverne; Third, Dr. J. A. Gates, Kenyon; Fourth, H. T. Halbert, St. Paul; Fifth, M. D. Purdy, Minneapolis; Sixth, F. A. Dare, Walker; Seventh, Senator Frank Clague, Redwood Falls; Eighth, Representative Henry Rines, Mora; Ninth, W. J. Brown, Warren.

It is probable the state committee as now constituted will be made permanent and that Judge Purdy will continue as chairman. Mr. Caswell's appointment as Minnesota's representative on the national organization doubtless will be made permanent.

Will Outline Plans.

Plans for the Minnesota campaign will be outlined. The Chicago Roosevelt bureau has offered to send a number of speakers into Minnesota. Mr. Caswell has sent for a list and these will be scheduled to address district meetings in the near future. Gifford Pinchot probably will be among the first to come. He will be in the state next week on his way to North Dakota.

Appeal for Preferential Plan.

The fight for the presidential primary is being carried on vigorously. A statement is being prepared to send to the state press and county workers. It follows:

See to it, so far as you are able, that every ballot cast at the caucuses indicate the preference of the voter as to presidential candidates.

Insist that the secretary of the caucus reports the result of the preferential vote to the county convention, along with the credentials of the delegates.

By pursuing this course in every precinct in the state, including those in which the bosses are in control, such a demonstration will be made in favor of popular government that no machine or organization, no matter how firmly entrenched, can ignore it.

John Zelch, St. Paul Park, candidate for the Legislature, has returned from a trip through North Dakota. He says Roosevelt will sweep the state against La Follette. Mr. Zelch is not ready to announce his personal preference, but there is a strong belief that Washington county will send a Roosevelt delegation. Senator Sullivan of Stillwater insists the county will go for Taft.

Says Farmers Are Against Taft.

Colonel R. A. Wilkinson, Lake Elmo, formerly general counsel for the Great Northern railway, said yesterday that within the last three months he had met 15,000 farmers at various agricultural gatherings throughout the state, and that only one out of every fifty was for Taft. He predicts a Roosevelt delegation from Minnesota, if sentiment can be organized properly.

John Morley, Owatonna, member of the Republican state central committee, says his county will send an uninstructed delegation.

More than fifty have signed the call for the Fourth congressional Roosevelt meeting at the Ryan hotel Friday evening. The call will be left open until Thursday noon, and it is expected that 100 district leaders will sign it.

COLONEL MEETS HIS SUPPORTERS

Final Meeting of Massachusetts Roosevelt Men Held Before Ex-President Leaves Boston.

WON'T DISCUSS PROSPECTS

Activity of Former Executive's Sympathizers Stirs the Taft Followers to Action.

Boston, Feb. 28.—The leading volunteers in the campaign for Theodore Roosevelt in Massachusetts had a final meeting with their candidate today before his departure for New York. Several men who have just enlisted for the fight were introduced to Colonel Roosevelt and there was a conference regarding the selection of a leader for the Massachusetts forces. It is understood no decision was reached on this point.

Colonel Roosevelt was asked what he thought of the prospects here and of the result throughout the country of his announcement that he was willing to accept the nomination. "I have absolutely nothing to say," he replied.

Organization of the Roosevelt movement this week has resulted in the spurring into activity the supporters of the present administration. It was announced today that at a meeting on Saturday the Taft Business Men's league would be formed.

CALIFORNIA ROOSEVELT CLUB.

Former La Follette Men Organize for Colonel.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The Roosevelt Republican League of California was organized here today by representatives of nearly every section of the state. Preliminary measures were taken for the formation of Roosevelt Progressive Republican leagues in each assembly district. While the meeting today was suggested by those who took an active part in the preliminary organization of the La Follette league about two months ago, none of the men active at that time hold an office in the present organization.

The meeting delegated to the executive committee power to nominate delegates to the national Republican convention. It was recommended that the executive committee consider among other national convention nominees the names of Governor Hiram W. Johnson, Congressman William Kent, Francis J. Heney and others.

PINCHOT'S DATES IN DAKOTA.

Roosevelt Campaign in Flickertail State to Be Opened Next Monday.

Special to the Pioneer Press.

Grand Forks, N. D., Feb. 28.—Gifford Pinchot's speaking dates in North Dakota were announced tonight. The former chief forester is to open his campaign for Roosevelt in this state at Valley City next Monday afternoon. That evening he appears at Jamestown. The following day he will speak at Velva in the afternoon and at Minot in the evening. Devils Lake will be visited Wednesday afternoon and he will conclude his tour at Grand Forks that evening.

The former chief forester will make the opening wedge in the real fight for Roosevelt in this state, and the Roosevelt men are pinning great faith in his ability to swing La Follette voters to the colonel.

DIXON WILL LEAD COLONEL'S FIGHT

Montana Senator Assumes Charge of Campaign and Issues Statement Attacking Taft Regime.

SAYS MASSES WANT ROOSEVELT

Cites Overwhelming Majority of Votes Given Former President in Newspaper Polls.

New York, Feb. 29.—The Roosevelt campaign assumed definite form tonight with the appointment of the men who are to assume active management. Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana is the man at the helm. His official title is chairman of the executive committee of the national Roosevelt committee. Mr. Dixon's first official act was to give out a statement attacking the administration of President Taft.

The appointments were announced after an all-day conference between Colonel Roosevelt and a half dozen of his leading supporters. Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, who was temporary chairman of the national committee formed several weeks ago, will serve as permanent chairman, and E. W. Sims of Chicago, former United States district attorney, will be secretary.

An administrative committee is to be formed, with Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, former Secretary of the Navy, as chairman.

Committee to Have General Charge.

The executive committee is to have general supervision over the campaign. Senator Dixon's associates on the committee are Frank Knox, chairman of the Republican central committee of Michigan; William L. Ward, Republican national committeeman from New York; Walter Brown, chairman of the Ohio Republican central committee; Cecil Lyon, Texas national committeeman, and Senator William Flynn of Pittsburgh.

Senator Dixon will have headquarters at Washington; Mr. Knox will be in charge in Chicago, Mr. Ward in New York, and Mr. Lyon will look after the campaign in the South.

Mr. Newberry's administrative committee is to have charge of the business side of the campaign.

It will open and maintain headquarters and oversee the collection of funds.

He Was Roosevelt's Choice.

It is understood that Senator Dixon was Colonel Roosevelt's first choice as a campaign manager. He has been a close friend of Colonel Roosevelt's. He comes from a Western State that is said to be certain to elect a solid Roosevelt delegation. He is what is known in Washington as a "near-insurgent" senator. He has voted with the Progressive senators on most questions that have arisen, but has been independent in his action, particularly as to the tariff matters. He comes from a wool growing state and has steadily opposed removing the duty from raw wool. He also has fought for the duty on lead ores and other kindred products of his own section. He opposed Canadian reciprocity.

When Senator Dixon's name was first suggested as the manager of the Roosevelt campaign, the Progressive senators and representatives promptly approved of the selection, and Colonel Roosevelt allowed action concerning his national organization to be postponed several days while Senator Dixon considered the matter.

Senator Dixon has had considerable experience as a political manager. He fought his way in politics in Montana, rising from the office of prosecuting attorney of his county through various offices until he was elected to the House of Representatives, and later, to the Senate. Four years ago he was in charge of the speakers' bureau at the Washington headquarters of the Republican national committee, and took a conspicuous part in the campaign waged in behalf of Mr. Taft. He is generally credited with being a thorough-going politician, a systematic organizer, whose characteristics are much work and little talk.

There was a time when Senator Dixon was in close political relations with President Taft. This was immediately following Mr. Taft's inauguration, when the President had a lively sense of appreciation of Senator Dixon's activities in the campaign of 1908, and even before that, when Mr. Dixon supported President Taft for the nomination. His then colleague, the late Senator Thomas H. Carter, was opposed to Mr. Taft's nomination. Senator Dixon declared for Mr. Taft early in the preliminary fight. Through Senator Dixon's influence the Montana delegation supported Mr. Taft.

It was after Senator Dixon developed symptoms of "insurgency" in the Senate that he and President Taft parted company. They had a clash near the close of Senator Carter's term last March, when the President turned down Senator Dixon on a recommendation for the appointment of a United States marshal because Mr. Dixon had opposed the administration senators on the tariff bill.

Senator Dixon's statement follows:

Must Retain People's Confidence.

"For more than fifty years, the Republican party, responding to the demands of a majority of the voters of this country, has controlled the politics of the nation. This extraordinary lease of delegated power from the people has only followed the response of its leaders to the intelligent demands of political growth and progress. A political party can only retain power when its leadership can command a vote of confidence from the people themselves.

"Four years ago, by more than 1,000,000 majority the Republican party was again given a new lease of power. Next November we must again submit our claim for stewardship to the people.

"The lack of positive leadership during the past three years has turned a Republican majority of sixty in the House of Representatives into an adverse Democratic majority of seventy; has changed a two-thirds vote in the Senate into bare political control of that body, and temporarily has lost control of a dozen Republican states of the North and West.

Causes Business Bewilderment.

"The lack of leadership, of statesmanship has produced a condition of business bewilderment which has halted the prosperity of the whole country. There can be no cure for this industrial stagnation unless we substitute a policy of progressive and constructive legislation, which shall meet modern conditions with modern laws. These alarming conditions challenge the sober attention of every Republican, who hopes for success in the coming presidential election.

"These are the things that have caused a nation-wide movement for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for President. The overwhelming demand of the masses of the Republican voters for him to resume the leadership of his party can only result in his nomination by the national convention. The rank and file of the Republican voters have once before followed him to victory and are now convinced that his leadership is absolutely necessary to success in November.

"No man in direct touch with political conditions in all parts of the country can doubt the existence of the overwhelming sentiment of the people themselves for his nomination. During the past thirty days it has begun to dawn on the leaders of the Republican party that, while powerful concentrated interests can sometimes dictate convention control in the matter of political nominations, these same interests are powerless to control the action of the people themselves at the ballot box.

Cites Straw Votes.

"Literally hundreds of test votes of political sentiment in both the great parties have recently been made by reputable newspapers and other agencies, and in every section of the country, with the single exception of the financial district in the lower end of Manhattan island, they have all told one unanimous story. In more than half a million votes so tested Colonel Roosevelt has led in the balloting by an average ratio of more than five to one over Mr. Taft, and by a clear majority over all the candidates combined, both Republican and Democratic.

"While these unofficial tests of presidential preference cannot be mathematically accurate, no sane man can longer doubt the overwhelming sentiment among the voters of the country. In political circles it is no longer a question of doubt that in every state where the Republican voters, under presidential preference election laws, can express their real choice of a presidential candidate that Colonel Roosevelt will have every single delegate from those states to the Republican national convention.

"The only hope left to those Republicans who are opposed to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt is to control through the prostitution of federal patronage in the Democratic states of the South, where no Republican electoral vote is possible, the delegates from those states, together with delegates from some states east of the Allegheny mountains, where delegates to the national convention are named in conventions largely controlled by political bosses. The Republican voters of the great virile Republican states of the North and West do not propose that their candidate for President shall be named by such methods.

Raps Control by Patronage.

"Never in the history of the American politics has a more flagrant prostitution of the power of federal patronage been witnessed than when recently in a certain Southern State a batch of ten federal officers was put up at auction for future delivery to the high bidder in delegates to the national Republican convention. The open acknowledgement that political patronage has been and is being withheld from duly elected and accredited Republican senators and representatives in Congress who would not pledge personal allegiance to the renomination of a presidential candidate, has caused thoughtful men to inquire whether bribery by the direct use of money is any less reprehensible than bribery by appointment to office.

"Responding to the overwhelming sentiment of the Republican voters the national organization, created for the presentation of Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy, confidently believes that he will be nominated at Chicago as the standard bearer of the Republican party and overwhelmingly elected in November."

In announcing his appointment of the executive committee Mr. Revell issued a statement in which he said that during the last two months "it has been abundantly proved that the overwhelming majority of the American people desire that Theodore Roosevelt again shall serve them as President, and that, in spite of the opposition of the special interests of the officeholding machine, he can be renominated."

PREPARES FOR A VIGOROUS FIGHT

Senator Dixon Takes Commodious Offices for the Roosevelt Headquarters in Washington.

"SURE TO WIN," HE SAYS

Colonel Is Resting at Oyster Bay Before Plunging Into Struggle for Nomination.

Washington, March 2.—The Roosevelt headquarters were moved into a large suite of offices occupying the entire front of a down-town office building today. Senator Dixon signalized his advent as manager of the ex-president's candidacy by taking enough space for future expansion of the campaign force. The acquisition of former Senator Beveridge of Indiana to the Roosevelt forces was announced at the headquarters today.

Senator Dixon announced he would take charge of the campaign Monday.

"There is no question in any man's mind," he said in a statement today, "that an overwhelming preponderance of the Republican voters of the nation are for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. They believe that if Roosevelt is nominated he will be triumphantly elected in November, and they are fearful of a political calamity to the Republican party should Mr. Taft be nominated. The Republican party owes the nomination for President to no man.

"If this overwhelming preponderance of the real feeling of the Republican voters is given expression in the election of delegates to the national convention, Theodore Roosevelt certainly will be the nominee of that convention."

OPEN NEW ENGLAND CAMPAIGN.

Progressives True Conservatives, Says the Colonel in Letter.

Boston, March 2.—A letter from Theodore Roosevelt and speeches by former Governor Fort of New Jersey, Governor Stubbs of Kansas and Senator Clapp of Minnesota signalized the opening of the Roosevelt Progressives' New England campaign, in Tremont temple tonight.

The chairman also read a telegram of congratulations from the headquarters of the national Roosevelt committee in Chicago, declaring the nation "appears to be five to one for Roosevelt," and predicting that Illinois will give Roosevelt fifty of its fifty-eight delegates. Colonel Roosevelt's letter said:

"This is more than a mere party contest; this is a contest to establish the right of the people to rule themselves, and through their own efforts to work for the cause of social and industrial justice, and of good will among them.

"We are the true conservatives, for in the long run it will be found that the only true conservative is the man who resolutely sets his face toward the future and strives to give wise guidance to those who are struggling toward the ideal of fairer dealing between man and man.

"We believe that only through the triumph of the principles for which we stand can business prosperity be assured to this country on a permanent basis and we are certain that if these principles can be embodied in action, such prosperity will come.

"But prosperity must stand on a foundation of justice, justice to wage workers, to capitalists, to the general public. All we ask is such justice and we are as anxious that it should be scrupulously given as that it should be scrupulously enacted. We have announced our faith in and our adherence to a lofty ideal, for surely there can be no loftier ideal than that of the achievement of justice through the rule of the people; and we hold also that, because of the very fact that we are idealists, we are in the truest sense of the word practical men, for we intend in good faith to try to realize our ideals; and their realization will make, not only for the moral but for the material well being of all our people."

Former Governor Fort attacked the Payne-Aldrich tariff as not being a revision downward of duties and said that if President Taft had vetoed it as in violation of the platform on which he was elected, "he would have stamped his independence and progressiveness in the hearts of the people at the very outset of his administration."

COLONEL MAY MAKE SOME PLAIN TALKS

Tells Besiegers of Sagamore Hill He
Heard Coercion of Officeholders
Was Charged.

MAY MAKE WESTERN TRIP

Deluged With Requests to Make
Speeches Before Convention
and May Do So.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 1.—The siege of Sagamore Hill began today when Colonel Roosevelt made his first appearance in his home town since his declaration of willingness to accept the presidential nomination. A full-fledged battalion of correspondents and telegraph operators came down from New York with the colonel, ready for the campaign from now until the Republican national convention meets.

For months the colonel has declined to be interviewed while at Sagamore Hill, but today he signaled his entrance into the campaign by lifting the embargo. He was perfectly willing to talk, but said there was not a thing to say just now. The impression gathered was that he was going to do some plain talking before the fight ends.

Colonel Roosevelt was pressed for an explanation of opinion concerning the statement given out last night by Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, in which President Taft's administration was criticised sharply. He said he had not read the senator's statement and was not qualified to express an opinion.

Says He Never Used Officeholders.

He had heard, however, that the coercion of federal officeholders in the South was charged, and said that when he was President he had never used his influence with officeholders for his own advantage. In fact, he had found it necessary to use his influence to prevent federal officeholders from working for his nomination in 1904 and 1908.

The impression was general that the lines of battle would be drawn more sharply as a result of the broadside fired by the Roosevelt forces at President Taft. Colonel Roosevelt made it clear, however, that he intended to do everything in his power to avoid the appearance of attacking the President and to prevent the issue from becoming personal.

At his office in New York today Colonel Roosevelt talked over plans for the campaign with Amos Pinchot, brother of Gifford Pinchot, and Governor Stubbs of Kansas. The governor was all smiles and asserted that popular sentiment was for Roosevelt and was growing everywhere. He did not see how Roosevelt's nomination could be prevented.

May Visit West.

Colonel Roosevelt said he expected to spend the next fortnight largely at Sagamore Hill. His movements after that will depend upon how the campaign shapes itself. It is Colonel Roosevelt's desire to avoid long speaking trips if possible, but he intends to make short trips for single speeches from time to time. He is being deluged with requests to visit the West before the Republican national convention, and may decide to do so.

Several of the colonel's old friends came down from New York with him to spend the night at Sagamore Hill. In the party were William Allen White, the Kansas editor; Regis H. Post, former governor of Porto Rico; Judge Leonard Hand of New York and John Bass, brother of the governor of New Hampshire.

COLONEL MAY TAKE THE STUMP

About Made Up His Mind to Comply
With Requests.

Oyster Bay, March 9.—Colonel Roosevelt has about made up his mind to take the stump and personally make the fight in various parts of the country for the presidential nomination. He said today that he probably would be forced to do so, although he has been reluctant to decide upon such a course.

Since the day of Colonel Roosevelt's announcement that he was willing to accept the nomination he has been urged by supporters in almost every state, except in the South, to make a speechmaking campaign. It has been represented to him that in several states the voters were in doubt, and that if he would appear before them the result might be materially affected. Governor Stubbs of Kansas sent a message yesterday urging the colonel to make speeches in Kansas, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts and other states in which the Roosevelt leaders believe there is the best chance for effective work.

Colonel Roosevelt said he would not object to making a few speeches, but that as soon as he accepted any invitations of the sort he probably would have others pressed upon him, and might find it difficult to refuse. In addition to his scheduled speeches, he has been obliged on his trips in the past to talk from his train to crowds at the railway stations wherever stops were made, and he has found the strain so severe that he hesitates to undertake it again. He said, however, that it probably would be necessary for him to do so. It is likely that he will make his first speeches soon, owing to urgent requests to act quickly which he has received in the last few days.

Today the colonel took a rest. His services as a juror were not required, as there was no session of court and he spent today in riding horseback and chopping down trees. He read President Taft's speech delivered yesterday at Toledo and said that he would probably reply to it later.

TO DISCUSS TRUSTS

Colonel Roosevelt's Next Move Will
Be Presentation of His Views
on Big Business.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., March 11.—As the next step in the campaign for the Republican presidential nomination Colonel Roosevelt will present his views upon the regulation of big business. He said today he would take this action soon, although it has not been decided whether his statement will appear in the form of a letter or a magazine article.

Colonel Roosevelt has made an analysis of the present economic position of the country with the idea of applying to it his opinions as to control of large corporations.

The hardships of an old-fashioned campaign, with mass meetings, parades and brass bands, already are confronting Colonel Roosevelt, but, while he has decided it will be necessary for him to make some speeches, he said today he would make as few trips as possible. He hoped to be able to avoid a "cart-tail" campaign, he said, but urgent requests for speeches have been received from so many sections that he is in doubt what to do.

No definite plans will be made until he has completed his service as a juror, the length of which is problematical. The colonel was asked whether he would make speeches in New York city and through the state before starting West, and replied that he did not know. He said that at present he had only two fixed engagements to speak, at the neighboring town of Huntington at a St. Patrick's day dinner and on the battlefield at Gettysburg to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on Memorial day.