

ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS ON POPULAR RULE

Tyranny of Minorities, Not of Majorities, to Be Feared.

HAS FAITH IN PLAIN PEOPLE

They Will Make Fewer Mistakes in Governing Themselves Than Any Small Class or Body of Men—Taft's Glibest of Popular Government.

The majority of the plain people will make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or body of men.

It is a small minority that stands behind the press, law of master and servant, the smelter-house and the whole of modern social and industrial life.

It is a small minority that is using the convention system to defeat the will of the majority in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention.

The trouble in the states and nation men who have served not the whole people, but some special class or interest.

When the majority of the people are in fact as well as theory, rule, the servants of the people will more quickly obey, and the commands of the social interests, but those of the whole people.

Woman would say that it is best to conduct all legislation by direct vote of the people.

But the initiative and referendum are needed when the people fail to do so.

The direct primary if accompanied by a strong party practice act, will help to the corrupt practice of party operations and politicians.

It is to be feared that the recall of judges in all states and in all countries.

But democracy has a right to appeal to the majority of the people.

When a small interest has corrupted all elections in the country.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

It is to be feared that the courts can do the things which a fair group of judges can do.

WHERE ROOSEVELT STANDS IN FIGHT

He is the Leader in Your Cause, Not His Own.

Against the Bosses and Their Machine—For the Genuine Rule of the People—For Human Rights and an Equal Chance for Every Man—Where Are You?

"THE LEADER FOR THE TIME BEING, WHOEVER HE MAY BE, IS THE INSTRUMENT, TO BE USED UNTIL BROKEN AND THEN TO BE CAST ASIDE; AND IF HE WORTH HIS SALT HE WILL CARE NO MORE WHEN HE IS BROKEN THAN A SOLDIER CARES WHEN HE IS SENT WHERE HIS LIFE IS WORTHLESS IN ORDER THAT THE VICTORY MAY BE WON."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

He is the leader in your cause, not his own.

He stands for the rule of the people.

He stands for his seven years' record as president against every crooked interest and every crooked political boss.

He stands for rigidly enforcing the good laws he enacted—not for driving out of office those who, like Mr. Wiley, would enforce them.

He stands for driving out of public office those who have ruled and legislated and decided as if in some way they had a first mortgage on the United States, while the rights of the people are merely an unsecured debt.

He stands for party organization, but against the worst political convention in which the voice of the party boss is the only voice heard.

He stands for virtue, human, helpful laws to bettering the condition of men, women and children, and safeguarding their interests against every other interest.

He stands for laws that protect the workingman's health and that compensate him for injuries.

He stands for an equal chance for every man's voice in the party and in the government.

He stands for a return of the glory-days of victory and achievement for the Republican party—the return of Republican governors, senators, congressmen and local officers swept into power since 1908.

Who but Theodore Roosevelt can rally the Republican party with hope and courage, with strong purpose to do better things the people want, with determination that the rights of "privilege" and "special interests" shall be swept out of public office?

Your active support is vital to the cause of honesty in politics.

Roosevelt's friends in this contest are volunteers; they have no machine.

Every man is on duty because he wants the Republican party to win and to have a candidate with courage and conscience who will inspire and command the faith of the people.

Will you stand with Roosevelt?

ROOSEVELT'S WORK IN OFFICE

List of Most Important Achievements During His Term as Nation's Chief Executive.

In the three years that have elapsed since Roosevelt became a private citizen, the memory of his administration has naturally become somewhat blurred.

It may be worth while to give a brief summary of the important achievements of his seven years in office.

The first three years must be borne in mind, were devoted to carrying out the McKinley policies of the McKinley cabinet.

Most of the events which followed within the four years that followed the overwhelming endorsement of Roosevelt at the polls in 1904.

General Industrial Policies. Settlement of railroad coal strike of 1902 by presidential intervention.

National employers' liability act. Safety appliance act.

Antitrust and Trust Act. Federal meat inspection and packing house inspection act.

Reclamation of arid lands provided for. Votes of measures to give away water power rights. Panama Canal. Internationally negotiated broken off. Columbia notified it could no longer obstruct a great world improvement and canal construction began.

Work so efficiently organized under war department that it will be finished ahead of time. Insular Dependencies. Civil government established in the Philippines.

Intervention in Cuba, with order re-established. Finance of Santo Domingo reorganized.

Foreign Relations. Treaty of Portsmouth negotiated under President Roosevelt's invitation.

Many arbitration treaties negotiated. Secretary Root sent on a tour of South America, resulting in greatly improving relations with South American republics.

Canadian fisheries dispute sent to the Hague tribunal. Battle ship fleet sent around the world, increasing American prestige and insuring better protection for American citizens abroad.

Consular service reorganized under the merit system. Conference of Governors. More efficient relations between states promoted by conference of governors called by President Roosevelt.

Gospel of the Square Deal. The general spirit of the administration so emphasized the spirit of special privilege that the work of public spirited men in city and state governments everywhere was made easier.

This summary shows why the venerable Senator Callahan of Illinois wrote out of the fullness of experience in his book on "Fifty Years of Public Service." Mr. Roosevelt accomplished more in his term than any of his predecessors; more laws were enacted, laws of more general benefit to the people; but above all his administration enforced all laws on the statute books as they had never been enforced before.

Colonel Roosevelt has proven over and over again, in every position he has ever occupied from police commissioner of New York to the presidency, that he is a marvelous man, a man of great resources, great intellect, great energy and courage, and a man of the highest degree of integrity.

He will go down in the history of the country as the most remarkable man of his day.—Kansas City Star.

ROCKEFELLER FOR TAFT.

Standard Oil Magnate's Interview Illumines Presidential Election to be a Progressive.

In a recent speech at Philadelphia, President Taft declared himself to be a Progressive.

Commenting upon that speech, has pointed out that there are no better judges of what is a real Progressive than the men who are now supporting Mr. Taft for re-election.

Two years ago, said Colonel Roosevelt, the Progressives supported Mr. Taft for President, and he was opposed by such representatives of special privileges as Mr. Eugene C. Pennington, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire; as Messrs. Lorimer, Cannon and McKinley of Illinois; and he was opposed by practically all the big men of the stamp of Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans of Colorado, and Mr. Patrick (dubious of San Francisco).

These men were not Progressives then, and they do not pretend to be Progressives now.

But, unlike the President, they know who is a Progressive and who is not. Their judgment in the matter is good.

After three and a half years of association with and knowledge of the President, those and their fellows are now the President's chief supporters; and they and the men who feel and act as they do in business and in politics are precisely the kind of Progressive whom they approve.

This gives special point to an interview, given by John D. Rockefeller at his office at 38 Broadway, New York, on October 30, 1910, just a few days before the election at which Mr. Taft was chosen to the Presidency.

Mr. Rockefeller declared that he intended to support Mr. Taft because, as he said, "I find the balance of fitness and temperament entirely on his side."

The election of Mr. Taft, he believes, made for law and order and stability of business. He is not a man, he said, to adventure with rash experiments or to impose a return to prosperity by advocating measures subversive of industrial progress.

Mr. Rockefeller said that the present administration (President Roosevelt's) has in any way favored the special interests to which his life has been devoted.

Mr. Rockefeller had not been at the offices of the Standard Oil Company for several years when he gave out this interview, but he regarded his declaration as Mr. Taft's as an endorsement of the importance that he went to the office for the special purpose of giving the interview. No one has ever accused Mr. Rockefeller of being a Progressive.

"Whenever I hear a man talking about a third presidential term as a 'monument to American institutions,'" says the *Albany Eagle*, "I ask him what he means by his last objection to Roosevelt."

TAFT REFORMS POSTAL SERVICE

Government's Biggest Business Now Run on Modern Basis.

PENNY POSTAGE POSSIBLE

Economy and Efficiency in Administration Under Hitchcock Make Cheaper Postage Rates Imminent—Policies Should Be Continued.

In thorough accord with the policy of economy and efficiency of the Taft administration, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has put into effect the annual deficit in the postal department and made possible the consideration of further reforms and improvements, not the least important of which is the imminent possibility of penny postage.

Many other reforms that have the support of President Taft will be inaugurated this year. Another term of the Taft administration would place this \$240,000,000 business institution completely on a business basis.

At the beginning of the present administration the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,470,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record.

Last year the revenues exceeded expenditures by \$10,115,112. The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of facilities.

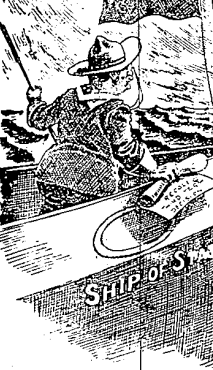
On the contrary, there have been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier has been provided in 180 additional cities, and 2,510 new rural routes, aggregating 50,670 miles, have been authorized.

Meanwhile the force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and last year the income of the postal service was \$1,000,000,000.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president. In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense.

President Taft, accordingly, has been recommended to Congress the adoption of the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$20,000 each have been included in the bill.

DANGER AHEAD.



DELEGATES PLEDGED TO TAFT

The delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to support Taft on Saturday, April 6, 1912, numbered 289, as follows:

Alabama	22
Alaska	2
Colorado	2
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	25
Indiana	20
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Mississippi	20
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24
Total	289

Necessary for choice, 289.

routes and to serve thousands of additional patrons on existing lines with little or no increased cost.

But the Taft program of postal reform and progress is not yet completed.

The president is urging Congress to adopt legislation for the readjustment of postage rates on a basis of cost, which will eventually permit of a 1-cent rate on letter mail.

A project also is under way for giving to various communities the same free delivery of mail that is now enjoyed by cities and the rural population.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president.

In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense.

President Taft, accordingly, has been recommended to Congress the adoption of the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$20,000 each have been included in the bill.

MINERS' WELFARE CAUSE OF TAFT

Bureau of Mines Marks Great Step Forward.

SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES.

Discovery of Danger of Coal Dust Important—Handling of Explosives Made Safer—Government's Experimental Coal Mine.

The saving of many lives annually—the lives of miners throughout the United States—will be one of the splendid results that will follow the establishment of the bureau of mines, one of the great achievements in the interest of labor of the administration of President Taft.

The excessive and unnecessary loss of life in the mines of this country was one of the primary causes for the creation of this bureau.

For years hundreds of miners were killed in mine disasters, and practically nothing was done to check the terrible loss of life.

Spurred on by President Taft, an act creating the bureau of mines was passed by Congress and became effective on July 1, 1910.

John A. Holmes, of the United States geological survey, was appointed as the first director. Mr. Holmes was reputed and certified to be the best trained man for the place obtainable in the United States.

The chief experimental station was established at Pittsburgh, where the investigations of the problems entrusted to the bureau have been prosecuted so successfully for nearly two years.

In the year 1907, the most disastrous of all years in the American coal mines, 3,125 miners lost their lives. This represented 4.80 of men killed for every 1,000 employed.

In coal mines in Europe less than 1.00 of men were killed for every 1,000 employed. As a result of the work conducted by the bureau of mines and the wise use of an appropriation of \$150,000 made by Congress, the death rate has been reduced to practically one-half what it was in 1907.

One of the notable achievements of the bureau of mines was the demonstration of the fact that coal dust is a bituminous mine is more dangerous and deadly than gas.

It had been the belief heretofore that gas or fire damp was the greatest menace to the miners, and little attention was given to the accumulation of coal dust.

The bureau of mines proved to the satisfaction of the miners as well as operators that coal dust would explode and, unlike fire damp, carried no warning with it.

The keeping of dusty mines wet, as recommended by the bureau of mines, was found to reduce materially the chances of explosion of coal dust.

The number of deaths in the mines has been greatly reduced as a result of the testing of explosives under the direction of the bureau of mines.

In the year 1908 the coal mines in the United States used 2,600,000 pounds of short fuse explosives, and at present nearly seven times that quantity is being used with greater safety, due to the co-operation of the coal operators and the bureau of mines.

The establishment of an experimental coal mine at Bruceton, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburgh, is still another notable achievement of the bureau of mines.

It places the United States in advance of other nations with respect to this research and experimental work in mines.

Numerous tests are made at this experimental mine, from which many excellent results are obtained.

Still another important work which is conducted under the auspices of the bureau of mines is the rescue of entombed miners.

Since the creation of the bureau many hundreds of lives have been saved.

At the big mining disaster in Ohio one of the rescue corps of the bureau of mines arrived at the scene three hours after the accident.

They were the only men who had been driven up as dead and allowed to remain in the mine.

At another time one man was found alive among 150 dead, and today he is the sole survivor of that terrible catastrophe due to the splendid work of the rescue corps.

Before the bureau of mines was made possible by the interest of President Taft, which was followed by the necessary legislation for its establishment, there was no organized effort in saving the lives of entombed miners.

Time and again men have sacrificed their lives in vain attempts to rescue their companions.

This unnecessary loss of life has been stopped by the co-operation of the state authorities with the federal rescuers attached to the bureau of mines.

An investigation of the fuel resources of the United States is also being made with a view of checking the waste and increasing the efficiency with which fuel is used.

This latter phase of the work is a part of the national conservation policy of the Taft administration.

MR. REPUBLICAN VOTER

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

This is just what the Democrats are attempting to do all over the country.

The Democratic newspapers are breaking their necks to nominate Taft, and are hysterical in their denunciations of Roosevelt.

Why? Because the Democrats know they CAN BEAT TAFT in the election if he is nominated.

THEY CANNOT BEAT ROOSEVELT. Every Democrat everywhere knows Roosevelt would be elected.

This is why the Democratic newspapers and the Democratic politicians are breaking their necks to keep Roosevelt from getting the nomination—good business on their part.

Suppose Roosevelt would prove to be the Democratic nominee, would you, a Republican, oppose his nomination? Are they now doing? Most certainly not! TO BEAT ROOSEVELT IN THE NOMINATION MEANS TO BEAT THE DEMOCRAT. THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL WIN AT THE POLLS IN NOVEMBER. These are plain facts that you cannot get away from. Think it out for your self.