

PRESIDENT TAFT'S  
SPLENDID RECORD  
SOME OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF  
HIS ADMINISTRATION  
PRESENTED.  
GREAT WORK HAS BEEN DONE

More Prosecutions of Trusts and More  
Social Reforms Secured Than  
Under Any Previous  
President.

"He has met every crisis that  
has arisen during his adminis-  
tration with firmness and resolu-  
tion. The blight and bluster of  
political enemies have not made  
him flinch an iota from his de-  
termination to do that which  
he believes to be for the gen-  
eral welfare of all classes of  
people in this republic."—Rep-  
resentative Kain of California.  
In an address reviewing Presi-  
dent Taft's Administration.

The record of President Taft's ad-  
ministration is one of splendid achieve-  
ment.

His administration has broken all  
records for prosecutions brought and  
was under the Sherman and Trust law.  
Without fear or favor it has brought  
to the bar of justice corporations and  
persons engaging in illegal combina-  
tions in restraint of trade, the ulti-  
mate purpose of such combination be-  
ing to create a monopoly and to raise  
the prices on its products. In the  
past years and months of his presi-  
dency, he has instituted twenty-two civil suits  
and twenty criminal suits against il-  
legal trusts. Roosevelt, in the same  
half century of his presidency, only  
instituted four or five suits against  
illegal combinations.

Under President Taft's adminis-  
tration the great Sugar Trust was  
unraveled, resulting in the forced re-  
stitution of millions of dollars into the  
national treasury. These trusts,  
which were based upon the bribery of  
cabinet officials to dishonestly value  
imports of sugar, were in progress  
under the last administration, but  
were not detected until Taft became  
president.

Corporation Tax.  
President Taft's administration has  
secured enactment of a law impos-  
ing a tax upon corporations which  
will pay \$20,000 annually to the na-  
tional government.

He has also approved the tax  
establishing law, which savings banks  
and many others are now the depositories  
of many millions of dollars and afford  
to people of small means an opportunity  
to save and a safe method of  
accumulating money.

Under his direction there has been  
an investigation of the excessive and  
undue charges of the express com-  
panies and a new arrangement of  
rates ordered.

Railroads have been prevented from  
raising rates without effect without  
the approval of the interstate com-  
merce commission. While this legis-  
lation was pending an effort was made  
to raise certain trunk lines to increase  
rates. A temporary injunction was  
issued to prevent this and the com-  
missioners of the interstate com-  
merce commission did not permit the  
increase to be made. The railroad com-  
missioners did not permit the in-  
crease to be made. The railroad com-  
missioners did not permit the in-  
crease to be made.

Other Reforms Accomplished.  
The white slave traffic has been  
effectively and effectively attacked,  
and severe punishment has been  
meted out to those engaged in the  
petroleum business.

A bureau of mines has been estab-  
lished, so as to safeguard the min-  
ers. President Taft personally at-  
tended a demonstration of the meth-  
ods employed to rescue miners and  
has done everything in his power to  
see efficiency to this reform.

Another great social reform which  
President Taft advocated and which  
received his hearty approval when the  
law was passed concerning the in-  
vestigation of child labor conditions by  
the government. President Taft selected  
a woman to manage the bureau which  
is conducting the inquiry in order that  
there might be a sympathetic and  
thorough administration of the law.

Under President Taft's adminis-  
tration the Panama canal will be  
completed ahead of time, without a taint  
of graft. President Taft has made  
several visits to the isthmus in order  
to personally assure himself that the  
work was being prosecuted honestly  
and vigorously.

An income tax amendment to the  
constitutional constitution has been sub-  
mitted to the states and now lacks  
only the affirmative action of the  
majority of three or four additional  
states to become a part of the fun-  
damental law of the land.

The tariff has been revised down-  
ward. Under the Payne tariff law, ap-  
proved by President Taft, the list of  
articles admitted duty free was in-  
creased, while the average rate of  
duty upon all dutiable articles was de-  
creased. No American industry has  
been crippled and not one American

workman has been thrown out of em-  
ployment by reason of its enactment.  
Believing that the schedules might  
still further be revised, President Taft  
created the tariff board, an organiza-  
tion of experts, who dealt with the  
tariff problem from a business point  
of view and who suggested further  
changes. The legislative hours of  
representatives ignored these well-  
considered recommendations and also  
legislated the tariff board out of ex-  
istence. The tariff bills were framed by a  
committee of fourteen Democrats, eleven  
of whom are lawyers and the other  
three have had no business experi-  
ence.

President Taft has enforced the em-  
ployers' liability act and approved the  
extension of its provisions so that em-  
ployees of railroad carriers may bring  
suits in any district in which the de-  
fendant was doing business at the  
time of the commencement of the  
action.

These are a few—and only a few—  
of the great achievements of his ad-  
ministration. It is a record unequalled by any president  
and the work has all been done with-  
out self-glorification and in a modest  
and effective way.

DEMAND FOR LABOR  
Unprecedented Prosperity in the  
United States Sends Up a Call  
From Ocean to Ocean for  
Unskilled Labor.

The demand for unskilled labor  
never was so great in the United  
States as it is at present. The  
unprecedented prosperity and the  
demand for labor in many important  
lines. The cry has gone up from New  
York state and extends south along  
the Atlantic coast, across the south  
coast to Seattle, and back across  
the heart of the country from  
Kansas City to St. Louis, to Chicago,  
to Detroit, to Pittsburgh.

Everywhere laborers are needed in  
the harvests, the forests, the mines,  
the factories, the mills; on the rail-  
roads, for the construction of public  
highways and in our great industrial  
plants.

Within a hundred-mile radius of  
New York city the call is no less  
insistent. Labor agencies cannot sup-  
ply the demand for aqueducts, tun-  
nels, building excavations. There is  
work for every man willing to take  
pick and shovel and utilize the oppor-  
tunity to earn a daily wage whose  
minimum is \$1.15.

"An anyone doubt that it is this  
condition of universally employed labor  
which is responsible for the high  
prices for farm products and for  
the giving the American farmer  
the greatest degree of prosperity  
he has ever known?"

And can anyone believe that these  
conditions, which would be bettered by  
a change in the administration at Wash-  
ington? Why make a change for the  
sake of change? "Let sleeping dogs  
lie."

A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
President Taft Has Given Good  
Government to the People.

From 1882 to 1892 the ordinary  
expenses of the federal government in-  
creased at the rate of about 3 per cent  
a year. In the succeeding decennial  
period they increased about 1 per  
cent a year. Under the presidency of  
Mr. Roosevelt the annual increase  
was almost 6 per cent. Mr. Taft has  
not only stopped this annual increase,  
which had so long seemed inevitable,  
but has actually brought about a de-  
crease. Under Mr. Roosevelt the or-  
dinary annual expenses of the gov-  
ernment grew from about \$17,000,000  
in 1892 to about \$25,000,000 in 1902,  
or about 50 per cent in ten years. Mr. Taft  
has reduced them from \$25,000,000 to  
\$24,000,000.

We talk a lot about economy in pub-  
lic affairs, but it is worth while to  
stop a moment and give credit to a  
president who has actually done what  
we have all been saying ought to be  
done?

What Happened.  
Ah, if the workmen of this coun-  
try could only know that they have  
been fooled about the protective tar-  
iff working for their benefit. Why  
has the protective tariff been relieved  
at a great many points, this is what  
would happen, that American industry  
would take on a new size and speed—  
Prosperity.

Why, certainly that is what would  
happen—just as it did the last time  
the protective tariff was "relieved."

Getting Back to Normal.  
From the St. Louis Times.  
The one unmistakable political ten-  
dency at present is the country-wide  
recognition of the late merits of Presi-  
dent Taft. A period of normal re-  
flection has set in. The shout has  
had its day and the intelligent in-  
quiry, the frank recognition of facts,  
have arrived.

The Difference.  
From the Belvidere (Ill.) Repub-  
lican.  
The difference between the Repub-  
lican and Taft administration is that  
Mr. Roosevelt talked loudly against  
those whom he called "muckrakers,"  
and secretly protected some of them  
from the law. Mr. Taft has made  
no threats, but has just enforced the  
law.

If you are too young to remember  
what happened the last time the Demo-  
cratic party was in power, ask some  
older man who was in business then.  
There is no danger that they will  
forget it.

LONG SERVICE  
FOR SUFFRAGE  
Noble Michigan Woman Still  
Active in the Cause.  
WAS FIRST STATE PRESIDENT

Her Influence Felt in Faroff China  
Through One of Her Converts, Who  
Was Formerly a Student at Ann  
Arbor—Devoting Her Energies to  
Work at State Headquarters in the  
Campaign to Enfranchise Women.

By JENNIE BUELL, Ann Arbor, Lecturer  
of Michigan State College and Editor of  
the Grange Bulletin.

First on the shrine of equal suffrage  
have been kept alive Michigan by the  
watchful vigilance of a few far-  
seeing men and women. One by one  
these pioneers, devotees of the prin-  
ciple of justice, have passed away, their  
names immortal in the annals of suf-  
frage history, the flame of that daunt-  
less early lend, beloved and re-  
vered by her coworkers in "the  
cause," beloved and honored by all who  
have any acquaintance with the  
history of the Michigan Equal Suffrage  
association, is vouchsafed the privilege of  
entering upon the widest, most prom-  
ising suffrage campaign in our state  
history. It is the only word that fits  
the case in the sight of such as she.  
There are those among us who think  
so superficially upon equal suffrage as



MRS. MARY L. DOE, BAY CITY.  
Mrs. Doe is actively engaged in the cam-  
paign being made to take an active  
suffrage and has been elected to the state head-  
quarters at Detroit.

never to have recognized the sublimi-  
tude from which this movement has drawn  
its personal vitality. Some Mrs. Doe  
is deeply needed in the big entire thought  
in the foundation of equity that her  
every action for years has been colored  
by it.

"Women as women have been sacred  
to her not always for what they were,  
but because of what she felt they  
might become. Blame for a faulty me-  
mory from her has been as generously  
forgotten as it is freely bestowed. Her  
life has been a long and noble one, and  
it is for the occasion to say that this  
"Queen of Great Heart" has often quietly  
taken the lesser advantage of her ser-  
vice for women when popular action has  
been needed to her the larger  
share. "Because she is a woman" has  
seemed ample justification to her for  
sacrifice, devotion and tireless effort in  
behalf of a sister, a woman who has  
been a force in a factory, or in an ob-  
scure home or elsewhere under con-  
ditions through stress  
of necessity. A woman whose labors  
were not physically less meritorious than  
those of men, whose mind was overgrown by  
traditions or whose actions were circum-  
scribed by conventions—any of these  
applied to Mrs. Doe. To all she gave  
loyalty, charity and herself in womanly  
devotion to help them to more  
profitable lives in clearer air.

Out of scores of interesting women  
but upon the suffrage question which  
the self-sacrificing Michigan woman and  
man with wide-known people none is  
more significant than that of her  
experience with the brilliant young  
Chinese C. T. Wang. The daily press  
has not recently devoted considerable  
space to photo and sketch of Mr.  
Wang's rapid rise within eight months  
from private ranks to that of minister  
of commerce and industries in China,  
the youngest member of the presi-  
dential cabinet.

The incident referred to occurred a  
few weeks after Mr. Wang's first ar-  
rival in Ann Arbor to attend the uni-  
versity summer school in 1907. Mr.  
Doe chanced to visit in the home where  
he boarded and, with other guests,  
joined him in frequent discussions re-  
garding customs and ideals in their re-  
spective native countries. The most  
spectacular of these conversations con-  
cerned itself with international mar-  
riage, in the course of which Mrs. Doe  
adroitly led up, by the matter of equal  
rights and responsibility as between men and  
women in public affairs. The eager Chi-  
nese, upon invited to every idea that  
suggested to him as just and roaming  
according to his tradition ridden brain  
heardly assented to the principle and  
gladly signed one of the little cards  
bearing a suffrage pledge which Mrs.  
Doe's hand had always contained.

Four and a half years later, when  
the Chinese woman's responsible citizen-  
ship with Mrs. Doe's responsible citizen-  
ship was perhaps the most influential re-  
presentative in the assembly that adopted  
the constitution of the new nation.



REV. ANNA SHAW.  
The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, though born in  
England, was reared in Michigan and in  
the pioneer days of the country was win-  
dled in the spirit of freedom and  
she is today as crisp as the frost of  
the northern forests in which she wan-  
dered in her childhood. Her wit is as  
keen as the wind of the northland and as  
delightful and rich as the balsamic odor  
borne thence. Her logic is irresistible.  
Nobody puts things just as she does.

Miss Shaw has repeatedly spoken before  
congressional and legislative committees.  
Whenever women have a "case in court"  
this is a bill before a legislative body,  
they send for Miss Shaw to speak. She is  
a born orator; she has a magnificent voice,  
which she never spares, but which endures  
without impairment most severe usage.  
Few women and few men are so well  
equipped for public speaking as the Rev.  
Anna H. Shaw.

MICHIGAN WOMAN  
Returns to Champion the Cause of  
Michigan Women.

All recognize the eminence of Rev.  
Anna Shaw among the prominent women  
of the world.  
It is because of her devotion to her  
old home state that Miss Shaw agreed  
to return long enough to take an active  
part in the movement to give Michi-  
gan women the right of suffrage,  
which is to be voted on at the general  
election in November.

The cause of equal suffrage in Michi-  
gan is specially favored by having this  
noble woman for a champion, and in  
order that all who may be so fortunate  
as to hear or read what she has to  
say may also have a more intimate  
acquaintance with her, we have  
given below from what she has writ-  
ten about her early life in Michigan:

"I was only twelve years old when  
I came to Michigan. My mother and  
country were very wild and very un-  
settled, neighbors so far apart that we  
seldom saw each other. There were  
very little good schooling opportuni-  
ties, but I made the most of every-  
thing. I was a very good student and  
was considered by the authorities—save the  
mark!—to be a scholar when I was  
thirteen, and so an enquirer of a self-  
porting woman began at that age and  
I have kept it up ever since. I taught  
in district schools, all the time making  
every possible preparation  
for college, but before starting for  
college I had become interested in the  
work of the industrial group and was  
called a local preacher. Then I began my  
college work, and after attending the  
college at Ann Arbor, for two years I  
went to Massachusetts and entered  
the Boston university, where I after-  
ward took a degree in both medicine  
and theology."

"I have always considered my life  
in Michigan to be among the best of  
my preparation for my work. Those  
early hard times were admirable train-  
ing for endurance in life."

"Of course at the time that it seemed  
to be very dull and very stupid to us,  
and yet now I realize that it was lay-  
ing the foundation of health and  
strength which has enabled me to en-  
joy on more than thirty years of  
life. I am sure it would be the same  
and growing interest in all lines of  
progress. Then the freedom of that  
life made the freedom of thought pos-  
sible. It was not until I was twenty  
years old that I broke away from established customs  
for women and to be among the very  
first women to start out in the study  
of the ministry. The first year that I  
preached I spoke under the supervi-  
sion of our presiding elder, and the  
spring conference of 1872 I was in-  
spected as a local preacher at the an-  
nual conference of that district at Big  
Rapids, where my parents then lived.  
There was a great deal of opposition  
to my preaching, a great deal to my  
doing public work. It was not so easy  
in those days as it is now, and yet my  
parents were not more conservative  
than other people. They shared the  
general attitude of men and women  
against public life for women, but  
through the influence of the pres-  
iding elder, and through the influ-  
ence of my high school, where I pre-  
pared myself for college, I was en-  
couraged to take the stand which I  
did in regard to the ministry. I en-  
tered heartily into the temperance  
cause and was very early in life I be-  
gan to have an active interest in pub-  
lic affairs which has grown with the  
growing years."

"This is not at all interesting, but the  
interesting part of a pioneer life is its  
daily conditions, which one needs to be  
a philosopher to understand, and while  
the experience is not one which I think  
I would advise any hard work which I  
could not otherwise have done."



MRS. CLARA B. ARTHUR.  
Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, for ten years past  
the president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage  
association, lives in Detroit and is the mother of one son  
and two daughters. The son is a gradu-  
ate of the University of Michigan and the  
daughters are freshmen in college.  
Mrs. Arthur is a well known clubwoman  
of Michigan and is actively engaged in  
several lines of altruistic endeavor.  
As president of the State Suffrage  
association at the time of the state consti-  
tutional convention, Mrs. Arthur headed the  
movement by which tax paying women were  
given the ballot on the direct expenditure  
of public money and the granting of fran-  
chises.

WOMEN WANT BALLOT  
Not Only to Better Conditions, but to  
Perfect Their Citizenship.  
Having been active in many good  
works of a public character, there is  
none who realizes the real value the  
ballot would be to women more fully  
than does Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, presi-  
dent of the Equal Suffrage association  
of Michigan.

She is a charter member of the best  
known club in Detroit, the Twentieth  
Century, and she has served as presi-  
dent of the Detroit Federation of  
Clubs and as director in the State Fed-  
eration of Clubs.

Mrs. Arthur is secretary of the De-  
troit Anti-Tuberculosis society, is a di-  
rector of the Detroit Y. W. C. A., and  
has served on numerous  
committees which have helped to pre-  
pare conditions for women and children,  
such as those for juvenile court proba-  
tion officers, securing appointment of  
women factory inspectors, women on  
boards of control in institutions where  
women were detained and has many  
times appeared before the legislature  
in behalf of altruistic causes.

Despite the fact that Mrs. Arthur  
feels keenly the need of the ballot for  
women in their effort to improve con-  
ditions, she yet says that it is not for  
this purpose she demands citizenship.  
She says, "I want the ballot because  
without it I am classed with aliens  
and am a perpetual minor; because an  
unfranchised person is not a citizen  
in deed and in truth; because it is  
humiliating to be in the eyes of the  
evil and for brutishness to general so-  
ciety. If I had men of the state who  
sought against good women of the state  
in their fight for equal suffrage I want  
the good men to help the women."

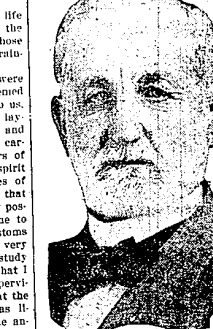
If equal suffrage can do for Michi-  
gan what it has done for Colorado and  
other states where it has been tried may  
God grant that it may come to us soon.

There is nothing in this movement to  
devitalize woman. You may still be  
the gentle woman of fine fiber that  
you have always been. If woman's in-  
fluence has made for the good of the  
home and for the good training of chil-  
dren in the years gone by then women  
should be given a wider scope.

Good men are glad to array them-  
selves under the banner of good wo-  
men.

I want to put myself on record now  
and for all time in favor of equal suf-  
frage and I want you to get all the rest  
of the men on record to that effect.

There is a new spirit of fairness  
abroad in the land. I have got to a  
point of partnership where I can see  
a mighty good man in even a good  
Democrat. Riding on the crest of this  
spirit is the fairness which is bringing  
victory to the cause for which so many  
governors and other good people are  
working, and I wish you success.



HON. HENRY O. RANKIN.  
Representative Rankin of Wash-  
new county made a splendid speech  
and the only speech that was made in  
the lower house of the Michigan legis-  
lature when the resolution to submit an  
equal suffrage amendment to the state  
constitution came before that body for  
final action. The suffrage cause, there-  
fore, owes much to Mr. Rankin's  
support and influence.

His impassioned, earnest address Jan.  
31, 1911, when the equal suffrage resolu-  
tion was pending, convinced his  
brother legislators of his thorough  
knowledge of the subject.

When Governor Osborn's special mes-  
sage during last spring's extra sessions  
of the legislature prepared the way for  
reconsideration of the equal suffrage  
amendment to the state constitution,  
a member of the legislature was more  
active, none more influential than he  
in winning votes for the measure.

When it came for final passage  
the measure he remembered the in-  
extinguishable flame of his advocacy.  
His triumphant passage immediately  
following the jubilee the women held  
on the floor of the house during the  
past half hour will not soon be for-  
gotten.



GOVERNOR CHASE S. OSBORN.  
Governor Chase S. Osborn of Michigan  
was born in Hamilton county, Ind., Jan.  
21, 1866, of English, Irish and French de-  
cent. After his school days he engaged  
in newspaper work in Lafayette, Ind.,  
Chicago, and Milwaukee, subsequently  
owning the Florence (Wyo.) Mining News,  
and South Sea Star (Calif.) News, and is  
today one of the owners of the Saginaw  
Courier-Herald.

Mr. Osborn has for many years been  
prominent in Michigan politics. He has  
held the position of justice of the peace  
at South Ste. Marie, state senator and  
commissioner of railroads and regent of  
the University of Michigan, resigning the  
latter when he was elected governor in  
1909.

He has traveled in every state of the  
Union and in all countries of Europe,  
North and South America, in India, in  
Japan, in Australia, New Zealand,  
China, Japan, the Philippines,  
Siberia, Sandwich Islands, etc.

Wherever he has gone he has been a  
student of the political and social life of  
the country. Mr. Osborn has always been  
interested in things of a scholarly nature  
and is a member of a number of scientific  
and literary societies, the Michigan  
Press association of which he is presi-  
dent, and holds the degree of LL. D. from  
the University of Michigan, Olivet college  
and Alma college.

It was by his special message to the  
legislature that the proposed constitution  
amendment for equal suffrage was  
referred and submitted to vote at the com-  
ing election.

MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR  
Sets forth His Reasons For Favoring  
Enfranchisement of Women.

In an address to a mass meeting of  
suffragists Governor Osborn said in  
part:

I believe sometimes I have measured  
governments and mankind by the man-  
ner in which they treat their women.  
You may always judge progress by this  
standard.

In ages past men looked upon women  
as their inferior betters, and there are  
still many who look upon women as  
good only for some of the less impor-  
tant work.

I have never heard of one single re-  
ason against equal suffrage. One thing  
that has influenced me more than any-  
thing else in favor of equal suffrage is  
the type of the opposition. I have seen  
at Lansing and in every true in other  
places as well as against the  
good women of the state all the ele-  
ments which make for lawlessness, for  
evil and for brutishness to general so-  
ciety. If I had men of the state who  
sought against good women of the state  
in their fight for equal suffrage I want  
the good men to help the women."

If equal suffrage can do for Michi-  
gan what it has done for Colorado and  
other states where it has been tried may  
God grant that it may come to us soon.

There is nothing in this movement to  
devitalize woman. You may still be  
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you have always been. If woman's in-  
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dren in the years gone by then women  
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I want to put myself on record now  
and for all time in favor of equal suf-  
frage and I want you to get all the rest  
of the men on record to that effect.

There is a new spirit of fairness  
abroad in the land. I have got to a  
point of partnership where I can see  
a mighty good man in even a good  
Democrat. Riding on the crest of this  
spirit is the fairness which is bringing  
victory to the cause for which so many  
governors and other good people are  
working, and I wish you success.

Do you know that women vote  
in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah,  
Washington and California?

Why not in Michigan?  
Do you know that women vote  
in Norway, Finland, Australia  
and New Zealand and have  
partial suffrage in other coun-  
tries?

Do you know that women can  
now vote in China?  
Vote for the woman suffrage  
amendment Nov. 5.

BUSY MACCABEES.

Spreading the Gospel For Equal Su-  
ffrage in Michigan.

The ladies of the Modern Maccab-  
ees in Michigan are waging an earnest  
campaign on behalf of equal suffrage.

There are thirty-eight ladies in De-  
troit alone, and a very able woman,  
Mrs. Timmon, state deputy, has been  
instructed to give her whole time to  
work among these ladies.

The sixty-two deputies who are cov-  
ering the state for the order have been  
instructed by the supreme commander  
to visit on every village or hamlet  
without speaking on equal suffrage  
and to hold no meeting without work-  
ing for the cause.