FRATERNAL MEETINGS.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 616,
B. P. O. ELKS.
Meets in their hall on King street near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting Brothers are cordially invited to attend.
PAUL R. ISENBERG, E. R.
GEO. T. KLUEGEL, Sec'y.

HONOLULU LODGE, NO. 800,
L. O. O. M.
Will meet in Odd Fellows' Building, Fort street, near King, every Friday evening at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
AMBROSE J. WIRTZ, Dictator.
E. A. JACOBSON, Secretary.

TAFT IS WARMLY GREETED ON HIS TOUR THROUGH OHIO

TOLEDO, (O.), March 8.—After a day spent for the most part on the rear platform of his private car, President Taft concluded his brief "campaign" through Eastern and Northern Ohio here tonight with a speech in the Coliseum. On the way north from Pittsburg to Toledo, the President made more than a dozen speeches from his private car.

Although most of the day rain or snow was falling, the Ohioans turned out in good numbers to hear the President, and his friends aboard the train professed to be more than satisfied with the greetings that began at Alliance early in the day and continued into this city.

President Taft spoke on all sorts of subjects—prosperity and peace, the tariff and business, farming and conservation. None of his talks was long. Twice he referred to the refusal of the Senate yesterday to ratify as they were framed the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France, making it plain that while he had been disappointed at the Senate's action he had not given up the fight for the treaties.

"The cause is a just one and we are bound to win," said the President at Mansfield and later at Tiffin he amplified this statement by saying:

"I have not given up, but I am going to rely on the people to help me." The President did not indicate how he intends to ask the people to help in the fight.

Warmly Welcomed in Toledo.

The President reached Toledo late this afternoon, driving from the station to the Commerce Club over muddy streets between sidewalks filled with people. Leaving Toledo late tonight, the President is due in Chicago early tomorrow for a two day's stay.

President Taft said in part in his speech here tonight:

"In the last year or two we have heard much of radical methods of changing the judiciary system. If we would properly consider these proposals and stand on solid and safe ground, we must re-examine the fundamental principles of stable popular government. The history of the world seems to show that our form of government is more enduring and satisfactory than any other.

"It was long ago recognized that the 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 elecorate and the non-voting majority of the people against the unjust or arbitrary action of the majority of the electorate.

"Then, to protect against the momentary impulse of a temporary majority of the electorate to change the fundamental law and deprive the individual or the voting minority or the non-voting majority of inalienable rights, the Constitution provides checks and balances whereby every amendment to the Constitution must be adopted.

"The formidable attack upon our judiciary now is that the Judges do not respond sufficiently to popular opinion. It is said that courts are interposing their obstructive power to the enforcement of legislation looking to the relief of the oppressed by declaring laws unconstitutional and by so-called judicial legislation in interpreting into statutes words not intended by the legislators.

Proposed Remedies Examined.

"How is it proposed to remedy these wrongs? In one of two ways, either by the judicial recall or by the recall of judicial decisions. Let us examine these remedies separately.

"In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a Judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him, and that percentage sign a petition asking his recall, an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates; and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is ipso facto removed. Could a system be devised better adapted to deprive the judiciary of that independence without which the liberty and other rights of the individual can not be maintained against the Government and the majority?

"But it is said we may have corrupt Judges. How are we going to get rid of them? They can be impeached under the present system. But that is said to be too cumbersome. Well, amend the procedure of impeachment. Create a tribunal for removal of Judges for cause. Give them an opportunity to be heard and by an impartial tribunal, but do not create a system by which, in the heat of disappointment over a lost cause, the defeated litigants are to decide—are to decide without further hearing or knowledge whether the Judge who decides against them is to continue in office.

Recall of Decisions Scored.

"Let us examine the other method proposed for the reform of the judiciary. That is a recall of decisions. By this method, when a Supreme Court has found a law intended to secure a public benefit to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation, the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ from the Court and reverse the decision, the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional.

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

"What the Court decides is that the enacted law violates the fundamental law and is beyond the power of the Legislature to enact. But when this issue is presented to the electorate, what will be the question uppermost in the minds of most of them and forced upon them by the advocates of the law? Will it not necessarily be whether the law is on its merits a good law rather than whether it conflicts with the Constitution? The interpretation of the Constitution and the operation of a law to violate some limitation of that instrument are often, nice questions to be settled by judicial reasoning and far-sighted experience, which are not to be expected of the electorate. If the issue is transferred to them the simple question will be of the approval or disapproval of the law. What this recall of decisions will then 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.

Destroys all Consistency.

"A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the same majority that comes to consider another, and the obligation of consistency of popular decision is one that would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate and the operation of this system would result in the suspension or application of constitutional guarantees according to popular whim. We would then have a system of suspending the Constitution to meet special cases. The greatest of all despotism is a government of special instances.

"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 construction is wrong, can it not be righted by a constitutional amendment? An answer made to this is that the same Judges will 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."

Peace Cause Not Defeated.

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.

"The Senate's action made 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 these 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."

WRITES ABOUT THE FOOLS

(Continued from Page Nine.)

doings of the gamesters and fascinating pictures of the success of the victims.

Another and not less important cog is the ease with which the gamekeepers compel their bidding from lawmakers, law-administrators and court by paying them off with bribes in the safe form of allowing them to bet on tipped-off marked cards.

Fourth. Stock gambling wearing in society the mask and cloak of usage, is respectable. No other form of satisfying tabooed passion is respectable, and therefore as easy to get into, and once into to keep in as stock gambling. Its agents, with their honey their automatic hooks and pullers, pushers, derrickers, and trippers, are met with at every turn of life's road. Stock gambling can be engaged in by any one without fear of loss of business standing, social position, or moral reputation.

Fifth. To stock gambling ordinary business rules do not apply; and the blind, and dumb, the idiot stand a better chance of winning than the intelligent, the able, and the experienced.

The reason for this is simple. Stocks must go up or down; do go up and go down! and after going down, go up, and after going up go down. Hence, the chance of guessing which way they will go, up or down, is an even one—at least to stock gamblers and to-be stock gamblers this is the way it looks and the way it would be but for the fact that stocks do not go up and go down, but are put up and put down. Therefore chance is eliminated except in exceptional cases. Ergo: the possibility of guessing which way they will go is nil.

Stocks go as they are put, and they are put the opposite way from the way they are guessed to go. And here we have stock gambling in a nutshell. The science of stock gambling is the science of putting the cart before the horse and keeping it there. A is the public, B is the "house"—insiders, sure thing gamblers, multimillionaires magnates. A makes markets; B makes prices. A buys stocks, and because A buys, stocks "go" down. A sells stocks, and because A sells, stocks 'go" up. Whichever way A says prices will go, B says they will not go, and B's sayso goes. A always loses, B always wins.

A gang of tricksters own a crystal pool. They anchor, spike, double-end rivet and cement into its center a million, a hundred million, a billion dollar hunk of shining gold, with a dead sure, automatic bait clipping attachment. They surround the pool with the most comfortable and beautiful of benches, with the most luxurious seats and cushions. They adjust the heat and the cold to the customers' liking, the music plays throughout the twenty-four hours, and "boiled lobs," hot birds, and cold fizzes, and fragrant perfectos are always on tap.

Is in not inevitable that this gang will spare no effort to acquaint the public with the existence of their billion-dollar hunk-of-gold pool, and spare no effort to entice the public to a visit, and that those who do visit will stay while ever they see the shining bunk

How foolish the question; why do they come, why do they stay; what does it matter how many baits have been clipped There is the pool, there the pool's lines and hooks, and always free, and there, always there, the great shining hunk of gold for any and all who can hook it, and to hook it one must have his—bait.

The day may come when the law will raid the joint and confiscate the big shining hunk, or the day may come when the hordes of frenzied lost-bait Fools may drain the pool and seize the shining hunk, but until one or the other of these eventuates the seeking-to-be-parted-from-his-money Fool will be found, feverishly, frenziedly angling for that biggest of all hunks of gold.

The law alone can tell when that day will come, but that it is on the way is clear to all students of the finance game. A few years ago the road to the big shining hunk pool was through all manner of fake stock gambling lines. Bucket shops, quick-rich advertisers surrounded the big hunk pool; but now, largely owing to the efforts of the big hunk pool owners, who resented the losing to fakirs of any of the loot which should be theirs, they have one by one been brought under the ban of justice, until now the big hunk pool has an undisputed right to all the winnings, and the game is now at its most perfected state, which means that the issue is now a crystalized one; the stock gambler, the public—the outsider on the one side, the "house," the insider, on the other.

In the meantime let no sane citizen sit up o' nights asking the fool question: Why do Fools seek to be parted from their money? Rather let him put in his spare time mulling on:

"Where in the future will the Fool get money to be parted from?"