

Forum, which got up the meeting. Among those who sat on tiers of chairs on the platform were Oscar S. Straus, Truman H. Newberry, George B. Cortelyou, who were members of the Cabinet in Col. Roosevelt's time; Albert Shaw, Robert C. Collier, Jacob A. Riis, Clifford and Anna Pinchot, K. J. Howland, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, and Charles Dana Gibson.

In the list of boxholders were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Elton Huntington Hooker, Lawrence Abbott, W. B. Howland, Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Helen Gould, Melville E. Stone, George W. Perkins, Frank A. Munsey, Jacob H. Schiff, James B. Reynolds, Miss Clara P. Pinchot, K. J. Howland, and John H. Takamine. Here is a large part of the Colton's speech:

**The Speech in Part.**  
The great fundamental issue now before the Republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is, Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not. I believe in the right of the people to rule themselves, and the majority of the plain people of the United States will, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or body of men, no matter what training, will make in trying to govern them.

I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are not suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers, and our harbor fronts.

A small minority is battering on the side of adulterated foods and drugs. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweat shop, and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention.

From which men, women and children are suffering in real life are the tyrannies of minorities.

**Defends a Recal of Decisions.**  
My opponents charge that two things in my programme are wrong because they intrude into the sanctuary of the judiciary. The first is the recall of judges, and the second is the recall of judicial decisions on certain constitutional questions. I have said again and again that I do not advocate the recall of judges in all States and in all communities. In my own State I do not advocate it or believe it to be needed. For in this State our trouble lies not with corruption on the bench but with the effort by the honest but wrongheaded judges to thwart the people in their struggle for social justice and fair dealing.

The integrity of our judges from Marshall to White and Holmes—and to Cullen and many others in our own State—is a fine page of American history. I say it soberly—democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has exactly found sanctuary there; and this is exactly what has happened in some of the States where the recall of judges is being pushed. I would far more willingly trust the whole people to judge such a case than some special tribunal—perhaps appointed by the same power that chose the judges—on the basis of a few technicalities of impeachment proceedings.

I have stated that the courts of the several States are not to be construed the "due process" clause of the State constitutions as if it prohibited the whole people of the State from adopting methods of regulating the use of property so that the people, particularly the lives of workmen, shall be safer, freer and happier. No one can successfully impeach this statement. I have insisted that the true construction of "due process" is that it prohibits the State from interfering with the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he said:

"The police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forth by the State, or by the local authority held by the prevailing morality or strong and preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare."

**His Proposal Defined.**  
So that no man may misunderstand me, let me recapitulate:  
1. I am not proposing anything in connection with the Supreme Court of the United States, or with the Federal Constitution.  
2. I am not proposing anything having any connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals.  
3. I am not speaking of the recall of judges.  
4. I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a State court has set aside an unconstitutional law passed by the Legislature for the general welfare, the question of the validity of the law—which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion of the people at the time—should be left to the Legislature for the general welfare, the question of the validity of the law—which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing morality or preponderant opinion of the people at the time—should be left to the Legislature for the general welfare.

**Overflow Meeting.**  
Carnegie Lyceum was filled with an overflow meeting at which Norman Hapgood presided and Comptroller Prendergast and Prof. Samuel C. Lindner of Columbia spoke. After the Colonel had finished his big speech at Carnegie Hall he made a short speech at the Lyceum, reviewing briefly some of the main points of his big speech in homely phrase. He was enthusiastically received by a friendly audience.

**ROOSEVELT TO INVADe WEST.**  
Colonel Will Speak at Chicago, St. Louis, Cedar Rapids and St. Paul.  
WASHINGTON, March 20.—Col. Roosevelt will invade the West on a stumping tour next week. The Western itinerary of the Colonel was made public today by his campaign manager, Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana.

The Colonel will leave New York on March 20. He will arrive in Chicago at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, delivering speeches there until that night, when he will make a bee line for St. Louis, arriving early Thursday and remaining there until nearly midnight. He will leave St. Louis on a special train that

will meet an express for St. Paul at Cedar Rapids, Ia., at 8 o'clock Friday morning. He will reach St. Paul at 5 P. M. Friday, March 23, remaining there until 11:30 that night, and will then board a train for Chicago, arriving there the following noon.

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Indiana Boosters Will Make No Contest Against Taft in Primary.  
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**Me, or Look Out!**  
I prefer to work with moderate, with rational, conservatives, provided only that they do in good faith strive forward toward the light. But when they halt and turn their backs to the light, and sit with the scorners on the seats of reaction, then I must part company with them. We the people cannot turn back. Our aim must be steady, wise progress.

**Essentially this view differs only in its expression from the view nakedly set forth by one of his supporters, Congressman Campbell, in New Hampshire, in opposing the proposition to give the people real and effective control over all their servants, including the judges, stated that what was equivalent to allowing an appeal from the umpire to the high court.**

**Says Taft Doubts the People.**  
Mr. Taft again and again in quotations I have given and elsewhere through his speech expresses his disbelief in the people when they vote at the polls. In one sense, he says that the proposition gives "powerful effect to the momentary impulse of a majority of ill-educated and ill-prepared voters for the possible exercise of the grossest tyranny."

**The Hope of the World.**  
Friends, our task as Americans is to strive to make the best of the world as it is, achieved through the genuine rule of the people. The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument of the people's will. He is to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won.

**Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt.**  
Oscar S. Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Roosevelt Cabinet, spoke after the Colonel had gone to address the Carnegie Lyceum meeting. Mr. Straus said that the history of the United States comprised three periods and each had its leader. They were the era of construction in which Lincoln had presided and the era of reconstruction in which Lincoln had presided. The third period was an era of reconstruction in which Lincoln had presided and the era of reconstruction in which Lincoln had presided.

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**ROOSEVELT FAR BEHIND IN DAKOTA PRIMARY**  
La Follette's Plurality in First Presidential Preference Vote Will Run to 11,000.  
GOV. BASS GIVES IT UP

Wisconsin Senator, in Good Health and Voice Again, Says He Will Stump Every Progressive State.  
GRAND FORKS, N. D., March 20.—Senator Robert M. La Follette's majority over Col. Roosevelt in North Dakota's Presidential primary election will not exceed 12,000, according to the latest returns available to-night, which take into account every county in the State. In fact the majority may be lowered to 11,000. In a total county 1,063 precincts out of a total of 1,413 gave La Follette 22,848 and Roosevelt 14,929, while Taft's vote is less than 1,000.

The forty-four counties include all of the counties that returned majorities for Roosevelt, but do not include Burke, Dickey, Divide, Ward and Williams, which gave La Follette a majority of about 1,820, estimates being based on the returns available in those counties.

Fifteen counties, according to the reports to-night, gave majorities for Roosevelt, while the remaining thirty-four gave majorities for La Follette. The total majorities given La Follette in the State, shown on the majority reports, is 14,116, while the fifteen counties which returned majorities for Roosevelt gave him 3,045, leaving La Follette an actual majority, based on this feature of the returns, of 11,071.

H. H. Kueker, chairman of the executive committee of the North Dakota Progressive Republican League, today made the following statement of the result: "The outcome of the election was never in doubt in my mind. I have always had the greatest confidence in the judgement of the farmers of North Dakota and I know they would do their share toward having the State declare for a man of the wonderful constructive ability of Senator La Follette to regain more than the strength he apparently lost during his sickness."

"It was a glorious victory, shared by both business men and farmers, and proves the old adage that right must prevail. La Follette's majority will be upward of 15,000."

John F. Bass, who came to the State to take charge of the Roosevelt campaign, made the following statement before leaving for the East to-day: "I have nothing to say. The result speaks for itself. If the Democrats had stayed out of the Republican primary it might have been different."

Chairman Frank S. Talcott of the Republican State central committee, who conducted the Roosevelt campaign, said: "We have received returns from approximately two-thirds of the counties of the State. Some of these have been very meagre, with only a few precincts in county. We have estimated the result from returns in other counties in which the returns have been practically complete. These returns show that if the full returns are carried out on the same basis La Follette has carried two-thirds of the counties yet to be heard from."

"It is impossible to give an estimate of the final majority until we definitely learn the trend of the vote in the counties where we have so far received no returns."

Thomas F. Marshall of Oaig, the progressive candidate for national committee, claims to have been elected over E. C. Cooper of Fargo, the stalwart, by a majority greater than that of La Follette.

Little interest attached to the Democratic primaries. Gov. John Burke, who was elected in the West, said that he would not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination, and the returns indicate the race is close between John Brugger of Williston and George Duin of Grand Forks.

"I believe that the real progressives will hold the balance of power in the Chicago convention against both President Taft and Col. Roosevelt," said Senator Robert M. La Follette to-day.

"That is what I am going to fight for," he continued, "a balance of power that will be professedly around the Roosevelt platform and put a really progressive candidate upon it."

Senator La Follette left Chicago at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. La Follette and Miss Nellie H. Dunn, his private secretary. If the Senator ever has been a victim of any physical ailment, he did not show it after a five day struggle with the zero weather and blizzards of North Dakota. He was radiant at the news that came from the primaries.

"The returns confirm my impression formed while I was in North Dakota. Never have I known the people to be more profoundly aroused than they were there. These people thoroughly understood the issue. Sentiment does not enter into it at all. The people of North Dakota could not be influenced by any attempt to make this a personal issue. They had made up their minds and they cast their ballots on a basis of principle of progressive principle."

"I shall return to Washington and spend the next ten days preparing for a long speaking tour. Then I shall start West and visit every State where any chance of primary law gives the people the least voice in saying who shall be the Presidential nominee and quite as apt as that, what shall be the nature of the next Presidential platform, for my fight is one for principles."

"I shall probably go to Nebraska first, then to Kansas, then to Oklahoma, then I shall turn back to South Dakota and I shall also go into Maine and Massachusetts."

"I cannot get over the entire country, but I can get into those States where the people will have an opportunity this year for the first time in history to say who shall write their platform and who shall be their candidate. To those people I shall talk and I shall keep at it until the last delegate is elected."

"President Taft says he favors Presidential primaries when they can be legally had and safeguarded by legislative enactment. I think that the North Dakota primary means up to the test. Col. Roosevelt says he is for Presidential primaries and he has challenged President Taft to submit to such test. I need not say I am for Presidential primaries, not by any blanket challenge but by going into those States where those primaries are provided for by law and properly safeguarded, and fighting the thing out."

**FOUNDED 1856**  
**BROKAW BROTHERS**  
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING HATS & FURNISHINGS

Young men's eagerness to keep "spruced up" leads to more frequent pressing of their clothes. Our Young Men's Spring Sack Suits have every style-point sanctioned by good form—

Tailored with a true regard for stability, insuring permanency of shape and general smart lines—and are proof against the tailor's pressing-board.

Americanized-English Sack Suits, \$25 to \$40  
**Astor Place & Fourth Avenue**  
SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

**GOV. OSBORN REPLIES TO TAFT.**  
Maintains in Message That What's Right is Constitutional.

LANSING, Mich., March 20.—Immediately upon the adjournment of the first special session of the Michigan Legislature to-day the second extraordinary session convened to consider bills providing for the initiative, referendum and recall, woman suffrage, and one to give immediate effect to the Presidential primary law.

In his message Gov. Osborn made reply to President Taft's Boston speech concerning a Western Governor who had declared that "whatever is right is constitutional."

Gov. Osborn said in effect that the one great fundamental constitution, from which there is no appeal in our civilization, is the Bible and that only. The New Testament he alludes to as a revision of the older constitution. He traces the constitutional idea in statute, court and public forum, and maintains the contention that in the sense in which he used the phrase "whatever is right is constitutional."

**POLL OF REPUBLICAN EDITORS.**  
"Evening Post" Finds Them Three to One for Taft as Against Roosevelt.

Five hundred Republican weekly newspapers in twenty-one States have been asked by the New York Evening Post what candidate they are supporting for the Presidential nomination. Thus far 179 replies have been received, of which 131 are for Taft, forty-six for Roosevelt and fourteen neutral.

The Post explains that it wished chiefly to ascertain the sentiment "in the so-called doubtful States and in those of the middle West which have been in a condition of flux politically in recent years. No queries were sent to Southern States, of the seventeen States from which replies have come in fourteen give a majority for Taft, a majority for Roosevelt and one a tie. The Roosevelt States are Missouri and Michigan. The figures for the seventeen States are:

New York	Taft	Roosevelt
Illinois	15	2
Indiana	15	2
Iowa	11	2
Massachusetts	11	2
Michigan	11	2
Minnesota	11	2
Missouri	11	2
Wisconsin	11	2
Kansas	11	2
Nebraska	11	2
Oklahoma	11	2

Three Iowa newspapers heard from are for Cummins and three in Wisconsin for La Follette.

**COLONEL DONE IN KENTUCKY.**  
Roosevelt Forced to Have Lost Hope of Winning State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—When the Republican State central committee met here this afternoon one lone Roosevelt follower was present. The rest have apparently abandoned the cause. The Roosevelt follower was A. T. Spencer of the Eleventh district, who made a motion that the call of February 14 for conventions be set aside and one made for a State-wide primary. However, he is thrown out of the room a moment later when informed that a primary could not be held in conformity with the State law and the call of the national committee.

It is stated that the Roosevelt forces have come to the conclusion that the fight for the Kentucky delegation is hopeless and have virtually withdrawn from the State. A subcommittee appointed this afternoon to select election officers will meet Saturday, when the Roosevelt forces will have an opportunity of asking for a division of officers.

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