fall into temptation and to be led astray by impulse. They knew that indeed when men come together or act in great bodies free from the sense of personal responsibility they will often do things they would shrink from doing as individuals.

We live as an organized protest against the majorities that defy the rule of justice.

One other great fundamental principle they based themselves upon, and that was that there is only one way in which man can control his own tendencies to err and that is by the enforcement upon himself of declared principles of right conduct.

For that imposition of rules of conduct that formerly came from a monarch our fathers substituted the imposition of rules of right conduct by the people upon themselves. They put the declarations of principle into our organic laws in colonies, in States and in the nation and we call them constitutional limitations.

There is prejudice in some minds against the discussion of constitutional limitations because lawyers become dry and tedious and narrow and technical in discussing them but they are the declaration of those principles of eternal justice upon which civilization rests set up by the people for their own guidance. They are a covenant between arbitrary and overwhelming power and the weakness of the individual.

JUDGES PEOPLE'S GUARDS.

Thess limitations cannot be enforced except by having some one who shall say whether a particular action that they design to restrain does violate them or not, and, so that may be determined, our fathers established the judicial system.

Now, if you undertake to say to a Judge that, if he decides against the popular will that finds itself restrained by the declaration of one of these principles of conduct under the Constitution, he shall be recalled, you make a coward of him (applause). It is not in human nature that Judges shall hold the scales just as evenly when they know that by making an unpopular decision they themselves will be the sacrifices.

It will introduce the rule of cowardice in place of the rule of courage. It will introduce the rule of time serving in place of the rule of fearless justice. It will introduce the rule of the force of the great body of the people, instead of the rule which protects the weak individual against all the people (applause).

Whoever rejects the order of a multitude, acting within the restraints of the eternal principles declared in our Constitution, flies of necessity to anarchy or despotism, and whoever breaks down the restraints of these eternal principles upon the majority flies of necessity to anarchy or despotism. All these other matters are of little consequence, for this is the fundamental principle. This is the decisive question. It is along this line that the progress of our country has won its way.

POINTS OUT PERIL OF CHANGE.

You may change it; you may depart from this old standard of justice. You will not see the difference at once, but the paths will surely and steadily be diverting: one pathway is the pathway of the decline and fall of nations and it leads of necessity to anarchy. The other pathway is the glorious pathway upon which our country, basing its action upon the everlasting principles of divine law, has proceeded on its majestic course, leading the world in winning for all mankind, rich and poor, high and low, the inestimable privilege of liberty with order preserved by justice.

Ex-Speaker Wadsworth spoke next on the attack in the platform on the initiative referendum and recall. He said in part:

That time has gone by when thoughtful men can afford to regard with amused tolerance the efforts constantly expended toward destroying the structure of government erected on this continent in 1789. So successfully have the enemies of a representative democracy appealed to the imagination of the people, so swiftly have they progressed toward radical change, that we already witness the virtual overthrow of the old form in many of our Commonwealths and its threatened destruction in all of them. After the capture of the States which is confidently predicted will come a mighty assault upon the Federal Government.

ATTACK ALREADY BEGUN.

In fact, the Federal judiciary and the Federal Legislature have already been singled out for radical change, if we are to take seriously some proposals voiced upon the public platform or contained in pending bills and resolutions.

The ultimate object of this movement seems to be to remove every element of protection for the rights of the minority and to repose absolute and instantaneous power in the majority, regardless of the constantly shifting elements of which it is composed, and, strange to say, the proponents of these schemes to place instantaneous power and entire confidence in the mass base their contention upon the assumption that the mass of the American people have shown no talent for selecting proper men to administer their government and make their laws.

The foundations of our Government are laid in the principle that a people can best govern themselves by selecting from their midst representatives who shall act for them and bear the responsibility in the broad light of day. At no time have our people been unable to control their destinies under this system. No executive or legislature has ever succeeded in ultimately thwarting the popular will.

If there has seemed to be delay at times that delay has been generally compensated for by an added efficiency in the reform which is ultimately accomplished. The structure which has sheltered us for so many years has from time to time developed defects, but it has sheltered us remarkably well, and its foundations are built upon the rock of reason.

PRENDERGAST REPLIES

Comptroller Prendergast differed widely with Dr. Butler's utterances yesterday and the speeches of Senator Root and Mr. Wadsworth. He said in part:

It would be a very agreeable duty to come to this platform and express views in entire harmony with those that have already been expressed, and with a platform that has been presented by your committee, but my sense of duty as a Republican leads me to believe I would not have fulfilled the obligation I owe to my party if I did not speak some words of dissent to certain of the statements that have been made to you and against the platform that has been submitted for your adoption.

I am going to vote against that platform (applause in the gallery). The people are sometimes in the gallery. They are usually more there than they are on the floor.

A cry—The delegates have been elected by the people (applause).

I am going to vote against that platform because there are certain provisions incorporated in it which I do not believe reflect the majority of sentiment of my party and regretfully I am going to vote against that platform because I am not in favor of the renomination of President Taft (cheers).

A voice—Taft is all right (applause).

There has seemed to me to be a lack of appreciation on the part of some of our speakers, if I correctly interpret their utterances, of what I think is a deep seated feeling on the pat of the people of this country. Because some of us are not in agreement with you, because there may be men who believe in the initiative and the referendum and the recall, that does not necessarily constitute them agitators or socialists (applause).

Any student who looks abroad with a view to learning what is going on in the world cannot be oblivious to the fact that there is everywhere a great feeling of unrest. That unrest is especially manifest in respect to social and economic conditions.

UNREST WORLDWIDE.

You cannot sweep away this pregnant fact by denouncing men who are prominent before the public (Applause), and who are offering their best to solve present day problems. This unrest is not only characteristic of this country. It is symptomatic of worldwide conditions. We are living in a different age when the people have come to recognize their rights and when those rights must be respected by the law making power (Applause), but we are told, when the question of human rights is raised in this country, as it is to-day, that we are part of the socialist propaganda, that we have joined the army of socialism.

My friends, socialism has only made headway in this country because the two great parties have been so far unresponsive to great economic needs (Applause). The question is not whether the agitators of our party or the other party are socialists; the question is, how are you going to arrest the spread of socialism? Certainly, by no other means, in my humble judgment, than by showing the people that they have something to look forward to from either the Republican party or the Democratic party (Applause.)

This is a great family gathering. We may as well talk over family matters and talk about them plainly. (Applause.) I protest as a Republican against the statement that the man with his splendid service, whose demonstration which for intellectual activity and for political progress has never been surpassed in this country, being spoken of in Rochester as a political "patent medicine man." (Applause.) You know the kind of medicine he prescribed as President of this country.

ANSWERED BY JOB HEDGES.

Many Republicans here believe that when Dr. Butler spoke yesterday of the patent medicine men in politics he included Colonel Roosevelt. Job E. Hedges, in reply to Mr. Prendergast, said in part:

Dr. Butler needs no supporter in me and yet one cause of solicitation can be removed here in a moment. The patent medicine man referred to yesterday was Dr. Woodrow Wilson (applause and laughter). Mr. Wilson is a doctor. He has applied for a patent. But it will not be issued.

I differ very widely from some of the doctrines of Mr. Roosevelt. I differ so widely that we can never come together upon them, but as long as I stand upon a platform where his personality may be an issue I would be unfair to my own sense of justice if I did not say one thing: That he alone made all the people of the United States at the same time think upon the duties of American citizenship. I differ from him when he says that, having thought, they must follow his ideas or be in error.

I do not care personally whether a man occupies one term or two or three or forty. He cannot survive the Constitution. But I dread to think, Mr. Chairman, that the continuity of the Government must be predicated on a personality.

GOING TO ELECT TAFT.

Now, let us get down to business. Are we going to nominate Mr. Taft? Yes. (Applause and cries of No and Yes.)

Are we going to elect him? (Cries of No and Yes).

Now we have got that off of Prendergast's mind! There is an ocular demonstration of the recall of an idea. Why are we going to elect Mr. Taft? I will tell you. You know, but I am going to tell you over again because it is necessary to this speech.

The Republican party is going to win and we are going to vote for Mr. Taft because he believes in the proposition of conduct regardless of personality. His contract with the American people was to be President. He has fulfilled it. No act has he performed as President that did not lay its foundation stone in conscientious belief. If he has erred in judgment at any time, let any man in this audience rise and assert that he himself has never erred, and then listen for the trump of Gabriel to summon him hence.

After all of the oratory the platform was adopted, the delegates-at-large and their alternates were elected and the convention adjourned.

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BARNES EXPLAINS PLATFORM.

"Earnest, Sober Appeal to the Electorate," State Chairman Declares.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State committee, issued the following statement to-night:

There should be no mistake in the minds of Republicans and of the electorate as a whole as to the meaning of this convention.

It was an earnest, sober appeal to the electorate that its will should be expressed through mental coherence and deliberative judgment rather than through histrionic and ambitious declarations.

The platform endeavored to show the consistency and continuity of the development of American ideas and their formulation into law in an orderly rather than a disorderly manner. The achievements of the Republican party have been all won through sobriety and appeal to reason rather than to prejudice. That party would be false to its entire internal quality and must change its physiognomy if it offers to the people vain hopes and dreams instead of substance.

No one disagrees with the fact that from day to day and year to year improvement in political conditions and in the administration of public affairs should be made, but where our opponents differ from us is in the method. The convention which adjourned to-day believed that under our form of government great results have come and that that structure is amply able to fulfil whatever demand may be made upon it.

The convention itself reflected the character of the platform in the dignity of its proceedings and the deliberation which characterized each successive act that it performed.

ROOSEVELT COMES BACK AT HIS LAWYER CRITICS

Calls Members of "Independent Judiciary Association" Trust Attorneys.

NOT WITH PLAIN PEOPLE

The Colonel Gets Hearty Reception on His Trip Through Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—"We slugged 'em over the ropes," was Mr. Roosevelt's comment on his Illinois primary victory, and it was the keynote of his journey of triumph from one end of Pennsylvania to the other to-day.

He got ovations from great crowds all along the line from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. Johnstown, Altoona, Harrisburg, Lancaster and Coatesville fairly mobbe him, with throngs that ranged from 10,000 to 25,000 and more.

Philadelphia had 400 policemen and a mounted squadron at Broad street station to keep back the people. A cheering crowd filled the station and followed him along Broad street. Even from the Union League Club, the Colonel got a wave of hats.

Nowhere in the West, where he was supposed to have his strength, did Roosevelt meet such crowds. He had to come East again for his real reception.

Col. Roosevelt to-day for the first time in his campaign publicly declared his confidence that he would win the nomination. It was in Harrisburg. The Colonel said:

"If, as I believe we will, we succeed in this fight, I want you to remember that our success must be made to tell for social and industrial justice."

"We slugged 'em over the ropes," said Mr. Roosevelt at breakfast in Pittsburg, and finished up his prize fight figure before a big audience at Harrisburg. "We knocked 'em over the ropes in Illinois," and the crowd yelled: "But I want to see 'em take the count in Pennsylvania. I believe that Pennsylvania will do on Saturday what Illinois did yesterday, after what I've seen yesterday and to-day."

The Colonel made thirteen speeches on his way to Philadelphia. The crowds kept increasing from Johnstown on. Railroad men in the big yards at Harrisburg cheered him from locomotives and round houses for over a mile on the way into the station. At Lancaster the Pennsylvania Dutch turned out to give the Colonel the biggest crowd of the day. He spoke from an old fashioned hotel balcony where Lincoln had spoken, and Peter Fordney, who introduced Lincoln, also introduced the Colonel.

At Huntingdon Roosevelt struck a snag and didn't like it. A big fellow broke in at the start, "In your administration why didn't you——" he began.

"I'm not here for a joint debate," answered the Colonel. The man kept up his protests until the Colonel snapped out: "Anything I did in my administration was perfectly straight and nobody with any sense would question it."

The train was pulling out and for once the Colonel didn't get to say a word for himself.

The Union League clubs of New York and Philadelphia, which have condemned the Colonel's new doctrines, were the subject for his opening attack in his Philadelphia speech before 5,000 people in the Metropolitan Opera House.

"These worthy silk stockings rank themselves behind the crooked politicians in each State because behind these crooked politicians stand the crooked interests," he declared.

"It is treachery to the past for these two clubs, now in their old age to rank themselves with the bosses against the plain people. They have turned in their old age to become the spiritual heirs of the enemies of Lincoln. The world at their foundation said against Lincoln, these clubs now in their old age say about those who follow the policies that Lincoln fought for. These same people now turn shivering and shuddering when we ask them to defend these same principles."

When the Colonel got to his recall of judicial decisions he abandoned his manuscript to say: "If the courts cannot be recalled to justice in this way it will come in the end to any means which may be necessary to accomplish these ends."

In his attack upon Mr. Choate and Mr. Milburn he summed up in the sentence: "Messrs. Choate and Milburn are deliberately trying to mislead their fellow citizens."

In his set speech Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

In the New York *World* recently appeared a detailed statement that some very eminent lawyers of New York have undertaken the formation of what they style the "Independent Judiciary Association." They propose, to use their own words, "to combat the spread of two ideas," namely, the recall of judges and the referendum to the people of a certain class of cases of judicial decisions; and they assert in President Taft's words that "these ideas lay the axe at the root of the tree of well ordered freedom." Many of the signers are distinguished men, standing high in their community; but we can gain a clue as to just what kind of well ordered freedom they have in mind, the kind of "freedom" to the defence of which they are rushing, when we see among the signers of this call the names of attorneys for a number of corporations not distinguished for a high keyed sense of civic duty, or for their disinterested conduct toward the public, such as, for instance, the Standard Oil Company, the sugar trust, the American Tobacco Company, the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York and certain defunct corporations the looting of which has passed into the history of financial and stock jobbing scandal and forms one of its blackest chapters. I find also the name of one of the attorneys for the Northern Securities Company, which some years ago was dissolved at the suit of the Government instituted by my direction. I notice the name of the attorney for the New York Stock Exchange, and I do not overlook that of a member of the bar of New York who some years ago was denounced by the very papers now applauding him and his associates as a retained accelerator of public opinion in favor of certain measures of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company which at the time were under general denunciation in New York as "traction grabs." The head of the association is announced to be Mr. Choate, and one of the members is Mr. Milburn, who in 1894 was the head of the Parker Constitution Club, a similar body with a similar purpose, namely, to uphold privilege and sustain the special interests against the cause of justice and against the interest of the people as a whole.

I hold absolutely to my conviction that some basis of accommodation must be found between the declared policy of the States on matters of social justice within the proper scope of regulation in the interest of health, of decent living and working conditions and of morals, and the attempt of the courts to substitute their own ideas on these subjects for the declarations of the people made through their elected representatives in the United States.

Let me repeat that I do not question the good purpose of some of these gentlemen. But it is impossible to credit them with good faith in the fears that they have expressed in the sentences I have above quoted, except on the supposition that their long experience as attorneys for corporations has finally rendered them genuinely unable to understand justice and genuinely unable to think of a judge except as an instrument devised to protect privilege against the rights of the people by invoking the technicalities of the law for the purpose of preventing the obtaining of justice under the law.

This is a strong statement, and I would not make it of ordinary men who are misled by reading those New York papers owned or controlled by Wall Street and who are misled by their belief in Mr. Choate and Mr. Milburn.

The best way to test the merits of my proposal is to consider a few specimen cases to which it would apply. Within the last thirty years the Court of Appeals of New York has been one of the most formidable obstacles to social reform and one of the formidable obstacles in the way of getting industrial justice which men who strive for justice have had to encounter. Among very many other laws which this court has made abortive or decided not to be laws on the ground that they conflict with the Constitution are the following:

1. The law for preventing the manufacture of tobacco in tenement houses. The decision of the court in this case retarded by at least twenty years the work of tenement house reform and was directly responsible for causing hundreds of thousands of American citizens now alive to be brought up under conditions of reeking filth and squalor, which immeasurably decreased their chance of turning out to be good citizens. Yet this decision was rendered by perfectly well meaning men who knew the law but who did not know life and who forsooth based their decision on the ground that they would not permit legislation to interfere with the "sanctity of the home"—the home in question in many cases having precisely the "sanctity" that attaches to one room in which two large families, one with a boarder, live and work day and night, the tobacco they manufacture being surrounded with every form of filth.

2. The courts hold unconstitutional the law under which a girl was endeavoring to recover damages for the loss of her arm taken off because dangerous machinery was not guarded. In this case the Judges announced that they were protecting the girl's liberty to work where she would endanger life and limb if she chose. Of course as the girl had no liberty, save the liberty of starving or else of working under the dangerous condition named, the courts were merely protecting the liberty of her employer to endanger the lives of his employees or kill or cripple them with immunity to himself.

3. When the Legislature of New York passed a law limiting the hours of labor of women in factories to ten hours a day for six days a week and forbade their being employed after 9 in the evening and before 6 in the morning, the New York Court of Appeals declared it unconstitutional, and a malign inspiration induced them to state in their opinion that the time had come for courts "fearlessly to interpose a barrier against such legislation." Fearlessly! The courts "fearlessly" condemned helpless women to be worked at inhuman toil for hours so long as to make it impossible that they should retain health or strength, and "fearlessly" upheld the rights of big factory owners and small sweatshop owners to coin money out of the blood of the wretched women and girls whom they worked haggard for their own profit.

4. The workmen's compensation act but a year or two ago was declared unconstitutional by the courts of New York, although a directly reverse decision in precisely similar language had been rendered not only by the State courts of Iowa and Washington but by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now in these cases in New York under the plan I propose the people of the State of New York after due deliberation would have had an opportunity to decide for themselves whether the Constitution which they themselves made should or should not be so construed as to prevent them doing elementary justice in these matters. Remember also that in this case the conflict was not only between the New York Legislature and the New York courts. The New York courts also took square issue in their construction of constitutional provisions with the position taken by the State courts elsewhere in the Union and with the position taken by the Supreme Court of the United States. It would be an absolute physical impossibility for the people of the State voting at the polls to have interpreted the Constitution more mischieviously than the Court of Appeals has repeatedly interpreted it during the last quarter of a century.

Messrs. Choate and Millburn and their associates in effect take the position that the poeple have not the right to secure workmen's compensation laws, or laws limiting the hours of labor for women in factories, or laws protecting workers from dangerous machinery, or laws conditions decent in tenement houses. Messrs. Choate and Millburn say that we are "putting the axe to the root of the tree of well ordered freedom" when we ask that New York—and every other State where there is need—take effective steps to provide such legislation as many other States of the Union already possess and as almost every other civilized country outside of the United States has on the statute books. A more absurd plea was never made than this plea that "well ordered freedom" will be destroyed by doing justice to men and women and children who are ground down by excessive toil under conditions inimous to life and limb, and this and precisely this and nothing but this is what our opponents say when their statement is stripped of verbiage.

CULLOM RETIRES, HE SAYS, WITHOUT REGRET

Ends His 29 Years in the Senate a Poorer Man Than When He Entered It.

WELCOMES CHANCE TO QUIT

Says He Will Now Go Way Back and Sit Down, as They Say in the Song.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois will leave Congress after nearly fifty years of continuous service without regret on his own account or bitterness toward any man. The venerable Illinois Republican will end twenty-nine years of service in the Senate a poorer man than when he took his seat in that body. By some it is said that the Illinois Senator is almost entirely dependent on his salary.

In acknowledging to-day his defeat in the Illinois primaries Senator Cullom appeared the most cheerful loser imaginable. Senators crowded around his seat in the Senate to express their regret, but he smiled and assured them it was all for the best. Senator Cullom is one of the best loved men in the Senate and his defeat was taken to heart by the employees. His retirement will just about be the end of the so-called old guard in the Senate. First Aldrich went, then Hale of Maine; death claimed Elkins of West Virginia and Frye of Maine, and now Cullom of Illinois goes. These great changes in the Senate have occurred within a year.

"Yes, I am defeated," said Senator Cullom. It looks like Sherman had 35,000. I am through and I am glad of it. I did not want to be a candidate again. I told the boys so, but they seemed to think I owed it to them to go in once more. Well, like Sullivan, I went in the ring once too often. Wasn't that what Sullivan said? You see I am 82 years old. If I had been reelected I would have been 83 when I took office again. Frankly, a man who serves as long as I have in public life ought to be willing to quit at 83, don't you think so?

"Some of the boys in Illinois told me to make the race and when it was over if I lost, as I told them in advance I thought I would, they said they would see that I got an appointive office. But I said to them 'No. If I am to be defeated, I told them, I would welcome the opportunity to quit. I will now 'go away back and sit down,' as they say in the song. I will not have a great many years more to live and I can afford to spend them in rest and retirement. The State of Illinois has been good to me. Everybody has been kind and good to me. You newspaper men, most of all, have been good to me. Why, the kind things you have written about me have made me cry sometimes.

"I have been getting a little poorer financially every year I have been in office. I have less property to-day than I had the day I left Springfield nearly thirty years ago to take my seat in the Senate. Perhaps that is my fault. Some men think of investments and good business sense. I never thought of things of that kind.

"I would not know how to go about making money. I never had any taste for it. Some of you boys say that my jack of property after a life in office is due to my honesty, but other men, just as honest, in public life made money. And they have made it honestly. I am not ready to condemn men with sagacity and foresight enough to make investments that result in profits that will provide for themselves and their families in their old age or support dependent relatives after they are gone. I simply did not like to think about business. I found pleasure in the kind of life I led. My tastes were simple. My family, like myself, preferred a simple life. So it was agreeable for me to go along without any thought of money making.

"But didn't Roosevelt make a great run?" asked the Senator. "He certainly surprised everybody. He is still a good politician. He saw the overshadowing issue in Illinois and seized on it."

"You mean Lorimer?" the Senator was asked.

"Yes, Lorimer was the issue. That is what defeated me. I voted to seat him."

Tire Prices

Revised prices advertised this week recall the fact that users of Michelin Tires were given the benefit of reduced prices *two months ago*—on the 19th day of last February.

Further Proof that

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Willing to Have the Source of Presidential Campaign Funds Disclosed.

This letter to Perry Belmont, president of the National Publicity Law Association, is made public:

"DEAR SIR: In answer to your request of even date as to my views in regard to bill which has been introduced in Congress, requiring publicity of contributions to campaign funds, in contests for nominations for the Presidency, their sources and the details of their expenditure, I have this to say:

"I am not familiar with the provisions of the bill to which you refer. As you well know, from your position as President of the National Publicity Law Association, I have always favored legislation of this kind. I have always given my vote to measures seeking to accomplish what is evidently intended by this bill. Personally, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, I will say explicitly that no bill can be made too drastic to receive my support which has for its purpose the complete exposition as to the sources from which campaign funds are derived, and the uses to which these funds are put in the nomination and election of all candidates including the candidates for the Presidency. Your friend,

"CHAMP CLARK."

STANDING OF CANDIDATES.

Taft Has 321, Roosevelt Jumps to 140 and Clark to 130.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The standing of the Presidential candidates to-night, according to the latest information from the respective headquarters, was as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Delegates in convention	1,076
Necessary to choice	539
Claimed for Taft	321
Instructed for Taft	298
Claimed for Roosevelt	140
Instructed for Roosevelt	85
Instructed for La Follette	36
Instructed for Cummins	4

DEMOCRATS.

Delegates in convention	1,092
Necessary to choice	728
Instructed for Clark	130
Instructed for Wilson	30
Instructed for Marshall	30

Roosevelt Figures.

This is the Roosevelt headquarters arithmetic about delegates to Chicago:

"Of the 452 delegates elected to date, 130 are for Roosevelt, 40 for Taft, 36 for La Follette, 94 uninstructed, including the 84 from New York, and contests are pending in the cases of the remaining 148."

Choosing The Bride's Silver

is not the selection for a day—but rather for a lifetime and for generations. One cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of choosing wisely and well, the pieces and sets which some day will be cherished heirlooms.

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Correct Dress for Men
ALFRED BENJAMIN & Co's Tailor-made Clothes

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Clothing and Haberdashery—the best, at moderate prices.

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