

WHAT HAS SENATOR SMOOT DONE?

RECORDS SHOW POLITICIAN HAS REPRESENTED A FEW SPECIAL INTERESTS AND NEGLECTED

TO SERVE THOSE HE SWORE TO REPRESENT

ISSUE PUT UP FAIRLY AND SQUARELY TO ELECTORATE AS SMOOT'S BOASTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS FALL FLAT IN LIGHT OF COMPREHENSIVE FACTS

WHAT HAS SMOOT DONE?

THE SIXTEEN REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR SENATOR SMOOT AS PUBLISHED IN HIS PAMPHLET ARE BELOW QUOTED AND ANALYZED. BOTH SIDES OF HIS RECORD ARE DISCUSSED

Sixteen Reasons Why You Should Not Vote for Senator Smoot

1. His record shows that he has worked and voted for the profiteers who are giving him powerful support, and the forces of reaction and in the interests of monopoly and special privilege. He has constantly opposed the interests of more than 95 per cent of the people of this state and of the United States and has placed partisan politics above the interests of his country and his state.

2. He upheld the "Big 5" packers in charging meat prices for paper and wrappings, the difference in cost to the public being \$5,400,000 per year. (Con. record, July 23, 1919, page 3042) and backed these packers against the people until he and Senator Sherman were known in Washington as the "Packed Twins." The Wilson Packing Company (one of the Big 5) has rewarded him by giving him its account in Utah and his son Harlow is now conducting this company's business in this state.

3. He voted to seat Senator Lorimer after proof of fraud had convinced an overwhelming majority of that gentleman's absolute unfitness for an over in the senate.

4. Though he is self heralded as a "leader of leaders," he takes no action to unseat Newberry who has been convicted of the grossest of frauds by a jury of his own citizens, and sentenced to the United States penitentiary. The Republicans controlled the senate and packed the Foreign Relations Committee against the League only by virtue of Newberry's vote.

5. The Senator also voted for a continual control by Wall Street over the finances of the government and against the Federal Reserve Act under reduced bank failures from an average of one every twenty-one days under Republican control for forty years, down to where there was not one last year. He is reported to have recently said that he voted for this bill, which statement is totally false. (See Con. record, December, 1913, pages 1230 and 1488.)

6. He has sought to destroy the Federal Farm Loan Banks by taxing the bonds out of the market, and has been a persistent enemy of the Federal Farm Loan System both before and after its passage.

7. He advocated a consumption tax upon all that the poor must eat and wear in order that men of great wealth might be exempt to that degree.

8. He opposed the war tax upon excess profits and on June 4, 1920, he opposed a resolution authorizing the Treasury Department to disclose information showing excessive profits by corporations and twice, as the record shows, he broke his own solemn promise before he would let this resolution go to a vote. Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says these records will show excess profits during the war as high as 1000 per cent.

9. He voted against the direct election of senators by popular vote, and having voted thus to deprive the people of the privilege of voting for him, is now asking their votes.

10. He voted against the Armory Bill which sought to relieve the government from the extortionate demands of the steel trusts in time of war. Only twenty-three of the ninety-six Senators voted with him.

11. He voted for the dye bill which was designed to give the Duponts a monopoly of the industry. One of the Duponts is a Republican National Committeeman and he is actively supporting both Smoot and Harding.

12. He voted against every measure to permit the government to escape the clutches of the Dupont Powder Company. These bills however passed and the price of powder was reduced over 50 per cent. After the signing of the armistice, War Department engineers recommended that the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals be operated by the government, the product to go into the manufacture of fertilizer for agricultural purposes, at the same time holding the plant ready for the manufacture of powder in case of war. This was opposed by the fertilizer trust because it would reduce the cost of fertilizer to the farmer, and was bitterly opposed in the senate by Senator Smoot, notwithstanding the fact that the government erected the plant at heavy cost during the war emergency, and that army engineers estimated it would cost the government \$500,000 annually to police the plant, if it remained idle.

13. He voted against taxing or restricting large campaign contributions and on the last day of the last session of the Senate stood against even the investigation of campaign contributions until he was severely rebuked by members of his own party.

14. Though he has been in the senate since the year in which the reclamation law was framed, Utah the cradle of reclamation, has received but \$3,393,491 for reclamation purposes, while Idaho has had \$17,697,440; Colorado, \$9,758,709; Nevada, \$8,374,461; Arizona, \$20,065,822.

15. He has vilified and slandered the great stricken war president of our country and has joined the Senate cabal in the damnable partisan conspiracy to discredit him at home and to belittle him abroad, and to defeat by vote the League of Nations, while knowing that 80 per cent of the people of this state favored it. He voted for an infamous separate peace with Germany. He is still attempting to defeat the League by a campaign of insincerity, deception and abuse. He is supporting Senator Harding, one of the Senate conspirators, for President of the United States, knowing that he has declared against the League of Nations and has turned his back on this plan for permanent peace and that he has no other plan.

16. He and the Republican Congress of which he is a member passed the present Federal Tax and Revenue Law and are responsible for it. They have refused and failed to revise this law and have thus placed an unnecessary burden upon the people. He knows that the revision of the taxes rests with the Republican Congress. He knows that the President as well as Secretary Glass and Secretary Houston have pleaded with this Republican Congress to revise these taxes and yet he deceives the people of his own state by charging the president with the responsibility for the present federal tax burdens.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

1. He is a man of wide information, expert on government finance, unswerving in industry and devotion to the welfare of the country, experienced in legislative matters, diligent, honest and conscientious in the performance of his duties, and mindful of the state which has honored him.

COMMENT:

A negro bystander listening to Senator Smoot delivering his famous memorial oration at Arlington said to another negro: "Who am dat white man dat's expatiating 'so loudly?" The other negro answered: "As don't know what dat white man's name is, but he sure do recommend hisself most highly."

The Senator's recommendation of himself was his own—the rest of his speech was Jasper T. Darling's. Reason No. 1, shows that the Senator still has the high opinion of himself. His record hereafter set up shows that his industry is mainly in serving a few special interests who are now trying to get control of the government for selfish purposes.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

2. As Chairman of the Public Lands Committee and ranking member of the Finance and Appropriation Committee, he is in an admirable position to serve this great public land state.

COMMENT:

As a member of the public lands committee, Senator Smoot advocated many bills in the special interest of corporations. Among other things he attempted to turn over all the Gilsonite lands of Utah—the most valuable in the country—to the Barber Asphalt Trust. After this bill was defeated on its merits, it was inserted as a rider in the Indian Appropriation Bill and, as shown on page 7858 of the 64th Congress, 1st Session, even Republican Congressman Mann stated that this amendment was so obnoxious that if it was retained he would vote against the General Appropriation Bill.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

3. Millions of dollars will come to the state for public construction and maintenance of public roads and for support of educational institutions through the Oil Leasing Act which he introduced and fought for until its final enactment. Already over five hundred applications have been submitted from this state.

COMMENT:

He claims credit for the General Oil Leasing Bill. This measure was originally drafted by Democratic Chairman Scott Ferris of the Public Lands Committee of the House and Democratic Secretary of the Interior Lane and first introduced on the 6th day of December, 1915, as shown by the records of the 9th of January, 1917, and of the 1st of March, 1919. THE WHOLE SCHEME WAS OPPOSED BY SENATOR SMOOT. This bill was first introduced in the Senate by Walsh of Montana on August 20, 1917. The record of January 7 will show Smoot's vote recorded against the bill, and the record of March 1, 1919, will show that Smoot joined in a filibuster with LaFollette to defeat the conference report on the measure. Public sentiment finally forced its passage and then the Senator, as usual, took the credit for the measure. IT WAS NOT HIS BILL NOR HIS IDEA, and the Bill as finally passed did not substantially differ from those which he had previously opposed.

The Bill has not produced a dollar for roads nor education in Utah. The only Federal money that has been made available for State Roads in this state, is three million dollars provided by a Democratic Administration.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

4. Under his enlarged homestead act, thousands of acres in this state have been thrown open to entry, and homes and flourishing farms have arisen to replace sagebrush.

COMMENT:

The enlarged homestead Act was first drafted by Frank Mendell, from Wyoming, and introduced in the House in December of 1907, and became a law February 19, 1909. Smoot, as a member of the Public Lands Committee, labeled it with his name as it passed through the senate. (See Mendell's speech on Friday, August 4, 1916.)

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

5. The veterans and widows of veterans of the Civil War have been taken care of in their old age through his efforts, more than eight hundred of the early defenders of this state have received recognition for their services under his Indian War Pension Act, and the World War veterans are receiving a living compensation due to his skillfully engineering the Sweet Bill through the Senate.

COMMENT:

The Democratic Congress passed the most favorable pension legislation in the history of the country. That Congress also passed the Indian War Pensions Act providing for a pension for the veterans of the Blackhawk Indian War. This measure first passed both houses as the result of an amendment offered by Joseph Howell of Utah on the 10th day of February, 1916. It went to the Senate as part of the Indian War Pensions bill and passed that body without opposition; but during its hasty passage through the Senate it did not escape receiving the label of the Senator's name.

Congressman Howell is entitled to the credit of originally introducing this amendment. Senator Smoot afterwards, at another session, offered an amendment to Howell's measure in the Senate, which passed through the House on a preferential motion made by Congressman Mays on the 3rd day of March, 1917, by a record vote of 206 to 177.

Congressman Howell expressed deep regret that he could not receive credit for even this effort in behalf of his people, and stated that the Senator as usual had stolen the credit from him.

As to the Sweet Bill Senator Smoot held this in his Committee from September 5, 1919, until after December 15, 1919, when a meeting of the State Commanders of the Legion was held in Washington and they urged the passage of the Bill. It is not true that the Senator "skillfully" or otherwise "engineered" the Sweet Bill. As soon as he gave the Senate an opportunity to vote on it, it was approved by every Senator. The principal speech in its favor was made by Senator Simmons, a Democrat from North Carolina.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

6. The Smoot Rural Homes Bill will increase without expenditure of federal funds the opportunities of people to acquire rural homes, etc. Under the bill cut-over lands, and lands of the west, denuded timberlands of the lake states and the northwest, and abandoned lands of the east will be converted into prosperous agricultural areas without cost to the government.

COMMENT:

There is no such law. The Smoot Rural Homes bill has not yet been enacted into law.

during the eighteen years the Senator has been a Member of Congress. Senator Smoot has labeled the bill, but he did not father it.

The bill was prepared by the reclamation service under the direction of a Democratic Secretary of the Interior.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

7. As a watch dog of the treasury, he is saving the government millions of dollars each year in cutting down appropriations. Last year he saved the government \$1,200,000 in paper.

COMMENT:

As Chairman of the Committee in printing, the Senator secured the insertion in one of the general appropriation bills of a provision that no document or executive order could be printed, or even mimeographed, by the Executive Departments or the Printing Committee, without the O. K. of the Printing Committee. This would have made that Committee the censor of all publications by the President and the Executive Departments, and the President very properly vetoed the legislation. The Senator did not therefore save "\$1,200,000 in paper," or any other amount nor incidentally, did he become the autocrat of the Executive Departments, as he desired.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

8. Utah is honored with a National Park by reason of the passage of the Smoot Zion National Park Bill.

COMMENT:

All the Members of the Utah Delegation took active part in securing the passage of the Zion National Park Bill. The only difficulty met with at all was in securing the passage of this bill through the House, and this was accomplished through efforts of Congressman Mays and Welling. There was no opposition in the Senate, but the Senator's habit of claiming credit for the work of others is evidenced here as elsewhere.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

9. Heralded as one of the greatest reforms and constructive measures to come before the 1st Congress his bill for sweeping reorganization of the executive departments will save the government a round billion each year.

COMMENT:

Plans for the reorganization of the executive departments of the government have been considered by Senators and Congressmen for many years. Secretary Lane has devoted considerable thought to this subject and has made favorable recommendations. During and since the war, debates both in the House and in the Senate, show that the question of reorganizing Executive Departments has received earnest attention at the hands of many Senators and Congressmen. No measure has yet been passed and only tentative suggestions have been made. This is another of the things which during nearly eighteen years in the Senate, Smoot has not accomplished nor even commenced.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

10. Senator Smoot has voted, and will vote for a League of Nations that will not impair America's constitutional rights.

COMMENT:

It is stated that the Senator will vote for a League of Nations "that will not impair America's constitutional rights." A Committee of legal experts of the American Bar Association report that the

League of Nations as submitted by the President, would not impair our constitutional rights and does not set up any super-government, and the Association approved the report. Taft, Root, Hughes and Republican Attorney-General Wickham also so stated.

The Senator is not a lawyer, but he takes issue with the American Bar Association. In reality the Senator is opposed to a League of Nations because it is of Democratic origin. Borah made a speech denouncing the League in 1915, and also said that he would not vote for it if "Jesus Christ himself should appear and demand its ratification." Smoot publicly commended the speech in the Senate and stated that it ought to be sent into every home in the United States. This is shown on page 3915 of the Congressional record, February 21, 1919. The Senator's stand on the League is characteristic of his whole political career. Every consideration of state or nation has had to go down before a narrow political partisanship. He talks about "a league." There is no such thing. His record and every argument that he has made, are against "the league," which is now in existence and has already averted two wars. Let's be done with this hypocrisy about "a league." If Harding is elected the league is rejected. He knows this and should say so instead of trying to kill it again by sophistry and quibbling.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

11. The Budget Bill which is being championed by Senator Smoot provides for a systematic checking of department estimates, and business-like handling of government finance.

COMMENT:

There is no budget law. The Budget Bill was not drawn by Senator Smoot, nor did he champion it any more than many other Senators. Senator King was also a member of the sub-committee, which considered the Budget Bill passed by the House, as well as several budget bills introduced in the Senate. One of the latter had been offered by Senator McCormick and another by Senator King. The attempt to claim special credit for the Budget Bill which was not enacted into law, is too absurd for further comment. This law could, however, have been enacted by the Republican Congress, if so much time had not been wasted in making futile investigations of the conduct of the war, for political purposes. This is another of the things which during the eighteen years in the Senate, Smoot has not found time to do. Governor Cox when a member introduced a budget bill into a Republican Congress which killed it. He is our real hope for a Budget law and for a business administration.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

12. As Chairman of the Public Buildings Commission, Senator Smoot has saved the government millions of dollars in rent.

COMMENT:

Senator Smoot has not saved the government a dollar in rent. During the war the government constructed hundreds of thousands of square feet of floor space as temporary buildings. As these buildings were abandoned on account of dispensing with services of war employes and the closing of war offices and bureaus, the space was utilized by permanent agencies of the government which had theretofore occupied rented buildings. All the saving in rent therefore was occasioned by moving permanent government establishments into temporary war buildings.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

13. He has fought against the abandonment of Fort Douglas and insisted that it be made a regimental post.

COMMENT:

While this gallant fight in behalf of Fort Douglas was being waged, that post gradually dwindles under Republican rule from a regimental post until it contained only a small fraction of a regiment. Then under a Democratic administration the post received favorable attention, and more has been done in its behalf during these last years than during the twenty years preceding.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

14. The final decision for the erection of the Ogden Arsenal was made by the War Department when Senator Smoot secured the appropriation for the same with the understanding that it be built in this state.

COMMENT:

Congressman Welling is in fact, entitled to the chief credit for the establishment and location of the Ogden Arsenal. It would have been gracious in the Senator to give the Congressman credit for some share in this good work. Congressman Smoot had no more to do in aiding to secure an appropriation for the Ogden Arsenal than did Senator King. Both Senators and both Representatives from Utah consistently worked for the Ogden Arsenal, and all are entitled to credit for the result. The real fight on this matter was before the appropriation Committee of the House, and this fight was successfully made by Mr. Welling and Mr. Mays.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

15. He has secured hundreds of positions for the young men of the state, Republicans and Democrats alike, who are and have been in Washington working their way through school.

COMMENT:

All members of the Senate and the House secure positions for the young men of their states and districts, but not all of them require that these young men shall act as press agents to bolster up the cause at home.

As an example: A young man who is supposed to be Directory Clerk, and draws \$2000 a year from the government spends most of his time writing articles for subsidized newspapers in the interest of the Senator, claiming in his behalf credit for everything in sight.

WHAT SMOOT CLAIMS:

16. Statesmanship cannot be taken on and off like a coat. It comes only after years of arduous mental toil. It is the trained regular and they alone who are made chairmen of the important committees. It is the chairmen of the important committees and the ranking members on them that frame, direct and pass the important laws of the country. Senator Smoot is a trained regular with eighteen years of experience behind him.

COMMENT:

The Senator is indeed a "trained regular." His trainers are Senator Penrose and Senator Lodge. His record exactly parallels that of the former Senator, and is worse on the whole than that of the latter. The Senator is not a statesman. He is a politician. Statesmanship does not consist in playing politics with a brass-band accompaniment. There are two classes of men in public life, those who serve the masses of the people, who maintain no lobby, and those who serve special classes for personal aggrandizement, and depend upon their financial support and their control of newspapers and other sources of publicity for election. Senator Smoot belongs to the latter class. That is why the manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company bought control of the Salt Lake Telegram and is using it to elect Smoot. Congressman Welling belongs to the former class. He has been in the National Congress for four years, and stands at the top with a record that is clean, fair and unimpeachable.

THIS RECORD SPEAKS. IT CANNOT BE MET BY BOASTING OR EFFUSIVE PRAISE OF POLITICIANS

Paul H. RAY, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

H. L. MULLINER, Chairman.

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