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JOHNSON AT SHILOH

MINNESOTA EXECUTIVE MAKES NOTABLE ADDRESS.

QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS

Does Not Approve of Commonwealth Being Made Subservient to Inferior Federal Courts—Would Uphold Constitution.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota delivered at the dedication of the Minnesota monument on Shiloh battlefield, April 10, an address that will rank as one of the ablest public deliverances of recent times. Spoken on a battlefield that may be taken as the symbol of the great war for the union, the governor took occasion to tell of the peril that threatens our federal form of government. This peril was emphasized by the recent decision of the supreme court in the railway cases going up from Minnesota and North Carolina, which practically makes the state governments subservient to the inferior federal courts. The significance of these decisions is widely understood, and they have given rise to a general discussion of the question of the rights of the states, and Gov. Johnson's speech will rank as an important contribution to that discussion. The dedicatory address in part follows:

Representing the people of the commonwealth of Minnesota, we are assembled on one of the historic battlefields of the civil war to pay our tribute of respect and affection to the memory of the sons of Minnesota who here yielded up their lives that this might continue to be a united nation. Their sacrifice was not for personal gain, but was in response to duty, and a contribution to the civilization of the age, and for the purpose of perpetuating the institution of human liberty.

I appreciate that nothing which I can say will add to or detract from the glory of their achievement, which in itself is an enduring monument to the patriotism and heroism of the American soldier. Their sacrifice, however, was not different from that which has been made throughout all of the ages by those lovers of liberty who believe in a government which might give to all the people the right to life, liberty and property. The love of liberty was not born in this country of ours; it was cradled along the Danube and about the shores of the Baltic, even when Rome had reached the limit of her imperial grandeur. Increasing in intensity with the passing of the centuries, it found its highest expression in the older countries in the great English charter of civil rights, which forever guaranteed to the people of that land immunity from the despotism of those who claimed to rule by virtue of Divine right.

One hundred and thirty-two years ago the great contest of humanity was transferred from the old world to the new, and here, because of the isolation of this country, because of the high character of the man who espoused the cause of liberty, and because of the signal victory achieved by them in that struggle, an opportunity was afforded to crystallize into written law the aspirations of the patriots of all the ages. The men who built the foundations of this government were those who had submitted to the supreme test of patriotism, for those who inspired the constitution of the United States were the same who had pledged their lives, their properties and their sacred honor to the cause of independence.

While the primary object of a written constitution is to define governmental powers, and to limit governmental departments, the overwhelming necessity for such an instrument is to prevent insidious encroachments upon the rights of the individual citizen, both from those in office and from those who by reason of their wealth and power have an influence far greater than that possessed by the average citizen. And so the constitution of the United States was regarded by its framers as an instrument of the most sacred import, an altar of which could only be made by the people themselves in whom all ultimate power is vested, and then only after the fullest discussion and widest publicity.

Under the beneficent government so established the nation has prospered and the people are happy. One great cloud came upon the nation in the form of a awful civil war, in which two sections of the country were in conflict with each other. The heroes who rest here gave their lives that this nation might be maintained as it came from our forefathers. On another battlefield of that war, Abraham Lincoln said: "It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated to the unfinished work they have thus far so nobly carried out. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion for that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Our concern is not of the past, nor wholly with the present, but much with the future. If the destiny of the republic is in the hands of the Americans of to-day, then it becomes him to be guided and governed only by patriotic impulse and the desire to do that which will most largely contribute to the permanency of republican institutions. Advancing our civilization so

false claims or selfish interests, and forgetting the American maxim that our object should be to attain the greatest good for the greatest number, incur the penalty which other people have paid, rather let us hold ever in mind that those who framed our government believed in the equality of the people and that the chief aim of government is to maintain that equality.

Under our system of government the nation has reached a material development hitherto unknown. The people have prospered beyond the dreams of those who lived a century ago. But with the development of the country and changes in economic conditions, and particularly with the growth of great private corporations, performing many of the functions of government, has come the necessity for the exercise of strict governmental control, and a rigid enforcement of all the laws enacted to restrain the rich and powerful from encroaching upon the natural and legal rights of the poor and weak.

The constitution of the ancient republic of Rome, which for 500 years had recognized the voice of the people as supreme, was expanded by executive interpretation and contracted by executive administration, until Rome had so completely outgrown its democratic conditions as to become only a tragedy and a tradition. Let us improve the aid of Him on high to preserve us from the errors which ruined Rome, by the avoidance of which America may travel on to that destiny and realize that fulfillment which will be the inspiration of right-thinking men of all ages yet to come.

Our government is divided into three separate and distinct coordinate branches: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. Danger will surely come to this republic when any of these departments of government attempt in the slightest degree to usurp the functions of the other. And while now and then it may be that a court of the land, in construing the constitution, may nullify a section of it, I have the faith to feel that the people of the country will rise above the fallibility of judicial tribunals and assert and preserve their own rights. Our duty is not to criticize the executive, the legislature or the judiciary.

Very recently there has come from the highest judicial tribunal in the land a decision of vital interest and concern to the American people, because it has established a principle, as stated by one member of the court, which "would work a radical change in our governmental system and would inaugurate a new era in the American judicial system and in the relations of the national and state governments. It would enable the subordinate federal courts to supervise and control the official action of the states as though they were dependencies or provinces. It would place the states of the union in a condition of inferiority never dreamed of when the constitution was adopted or when the eleventh amendment was made a part of the supreme law of the land." If this is the result of this decision, it is, to my mind, one of the unhappy incidents in the history of our republic, because the very theory of our government is based upon the right of the states to control absolutely their own domestic affairs.

If, then, our whole system of government is changed, have we not only retarded the progress of the republic, but have we not gone back a century toward a centralized form of government which is not to the advantage of the people? What this government needs is not more power. What it needs today is to so distribute the privileges under the government that all citizens will have equal opportunity. America has been called the land of opportunity. But American opportunity should not mean a granting of special privileges to any class, but should afford all alike the means for culture, education, property and contentment.

For nearly a century and a half America has presented to the world the spectacle of a happy, prosperous and intelligent people, maintaining a pure democracy founded upon their supreme will. The hallmark of a democracy is that the powers of government are close to the people. Throughout the world, wherever democracy is advancing, its progress is marked by a greater measure of self-government to each community. Will the American people turn to the setting rather than the rising sun? Shall we now, because some laws are found objectionable by a class and interfere with their selfish aims, commence to deprive our sovereign states of that measure of home rule which until now they have seen fit to reserve to themselves? I cannot believe it. Upon the contrary I believe that the limitations upon state and federal governments, the wise balancing of the powers of each, and of the different departments in each, which have been so efficacious in the past, will be maintained in their full vigor in the future.

Therefore, discharging all of our responsibilities as citizens of a country, refusing to surrender our rights of citizenship in any degree, let us so live that the heresim exemplified on this and other American battlefields may not be simply a tradition, and the national wisdom of our forefathers a mere legend, but that through us and those to come America will reach her full destiny in the permanent establishment of a perfect union, which shall be not for to-day nor for tomorrow, but forever, and be so established that it will be for all of the people, and that their government shall not perish.

This address was delivered at Guthrie, Okla., July 3, 1908.



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LESSON IN CAPITOLS

The Leader has received details and blueprints from the Phoenix (Arizona) Republican, showing that the money voted for convention hall, by effort can be made to go further than a million in the other states. The capitol building at Phoenix cost \$120,000, and is far better than many capitol structures of ten times the cost.

Of course the Arizonians used the Yaqui Indian method of making their walls and floors, getting the fire proof material at practically less expense than concrete, and resembling what ever material was desired.

The Chicago Financial Conference says of the Phoenix structure: "The people of Arizona saw that their money bought what was ordered and the best result—a building for \$200,000 that cost ten times that where made of brick, marble and granite are used. And it is also ten times as good. This Arizona structure is fireproof, something never true of marble, brick or granite, and the structural bulging of his manufacture, finally, made the appearance of granite, masonry, brick and whatever that was not necessary. The result is a great structure, really fireproof, will last forever, can not be destroyed by wind or earthquake."

The new process of taking the clay, and without heat or pressure moulding into convenient blocks, representing any design has been done at Phoenix, and the result is a marvel of beauty, cheapness and durability.

Oklahoma has kaolin beds large enough to supply the whole Republic with the finest quality.

A structure made of kaolin costs thirty-three cents per square foot—superior to the finest stones coming from four to seven dollars per foot in the building.

Boy's Life Saved.
My little boy, four years old, had a severe attack of dysentery. We had two physicians; both of them gave him up. We then gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which cured him and believe that saved his life. William H. Strickland, Carbon Hill, Ala. There is no doubt but this remedy saves the lives of many children each year. Give it with castor oil according to the plain printed directions and a cure is certain. For sale by G. R. Croft.

WHO'S WHO AND WHY

(Continued from Page 3.)

Want to be governor so I can enforce

He spoke all over the new state, pointing out that the document that had the honor to be his running mate was about the silliest thing in connection that had yet come down the

VETERAN JOURNALIST

(By Associated Press.)

Cincinnati, July 3.—Maurice Halstead, one of the leaders in American Journalism for over a half century, and widely known as a vigorous editor and magazine writer, died at his home in this city yesterday in his 79th year. At his bedside were his wife, Miss Robert and one daughter, Mrs. Arthur Stem. Mr. Halstead had been failing in strength for several months and yesterday suffered from several hemorrhages.

Mr. and Mrs. Halstead celebrated their golden wedding a little more than a year ago.

Mr. Halstead was one of the great editors of the last half of the nineteenth century, and one of the strongest tributes to his incisiveness as a writer was in 1889, when his nomination by President Harrison to be American minister to Germany was rejected by the United States senate because of articles he had published charging corruption to some members of that body.

He was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and after a short service on a literary weekly, he, in 1853, became connected with the Cincinnati Commercial in which he secured a small interest a year later, becoming chief editor in 1865. Nearly 20 years later his paper was consolidated with the Gazette and he was editor-in-chief of the combined newspapers until years afterward when another consolidation was effected, new owners securing control. For a time he was editor of the Brooklyn Standard-Union and during the last 10 years he has figured largely as a magazine and special newspaper writer, besides issuing a number of books on current matters of historical interest. In the civil war Mr. Halstead personally reported many battles, being first class a war correspondent of the first class, and later in the Franco-German war, and also in the Spanish-American war he added to his reputation in that line.

For 50 years he attended and reported all republican national conventions, and in 1860 he was the only newspaper man who reported all the varied political conventions of that year.

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It may be from overwork, but the chances are its from an inactive LIVER.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Prevents itching scalp, keeps hair soft and healthy, cures dandruff, itching, and restores color to the hair.

The Tulsa Democrat reminds some of the residents of that enterprising city that fine homes with yards full of luxuriant weeds do not add to the beauty of their place of abode nor glory to the city of Tulsa. The Kingfisher Times would because there were not more people at the Chautauqua and reminds the people over there that only those counties maintaining chautauquas can be listed as cultured.

No Paper Tomorrow.
Tomorrow, July 4, being a legal holiday, The Leader following its usual custom will not issue.

Tulsa had four marriages in one day, and is glad of it.

Attorney E. T. Blalock, one of the leading attorneys of the East city, has formed a law partnership with J. H. Croft.