

EBERHART SAYS PRIMARY LAW IS THE BIG ISSUE

(Continued from reverse side.)

a definite plan to the legislature of 1915.

Membership of Economy and Efficiency Commission.

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Theo. Wold, Minneapolis.
W. W. Smith, Sleepy Eye.
F. E. Putnam, Blue Earth City.
Thomas Kneeland, Minneapolis.
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H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea.
Judge J. F. McGee, Minneapolis.
Frank J. Lang, International Falls.
Thomas F. Hudson, Duluth.
George F. Authier, Minneapolis.
O. B. Nelson, Spring Grove.
W. B. Parsons, Winona.
Hugh J. Hughes, Minneapolis.
D. A. Wallace, St. Paul.
Dean A. F. Woods, State Agricultural College.
Prof. John H. Gray, University.
John A. Hartigan, St. Paul.
Frank Lyan, Bemidji.
E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, President State Federation of Labor.
Alfred Rustad, Winona.
Dr. O. J. Hagen, Moorhead.
A. G. Anderson, Forgas Falls.
L. C. Spooner, Morris.
John Noonan, Waseca.
J. A. Stoneburg, Cambridge.
J. D. Sullivan, St. Cloud.
Jos. Chapman, Jr., Minneapolis.
John H. Holmann, Mankato.
E. L. Ogilvie, South St. Paul.

The report of the commission is now practically completed and will be published for general distribution. It presents to the people and the legislature in concrete form the results of a careful and complete investigation of the entire reorganization problem. This will furnish a definite basis for action. As outlined in various press dispatches this report will recommend the adoption of every principle advocated in my first message to the legislature. While it has increased the number of departments somewhat, as compared with the number recommended in my 1911 message, it has adopted the three most vital principles, namely:

1. Abolishment of unnecessary boards and commissions and the definite fixing of responsibility in a few heads of departments.
2. Strict civil service regulations as to all subordinate officials and employees.
3. A budget system for making appropriations.

State Development and Publicity.

The watchword of my administration has been efficiency. This is fully demonstrated in the wonderful development which the state has attained. I am certain that I can say without contradiction from any one that Minnesota has achieved greater success than any other state in the Union with regard to agricultural and industrial development. I have not been sitting in the executive office waiting for it to come, but have urged the importance thereof before the people of the state on every occasion. No part of this development presents a stronger argument than our rural life betterment exemplified in our industrial schools with their centers of social and civic life.

When I started the campaign for betterment of rural schools and country life in general, five years ago, it was not as popular as it is today. In fact, it was quite generally unpopular, but what is the result? We have today in this state forty-two agricultural high schools, ninety-six other industrial village and city schools and one hundred consolidated rural schools, making in all two hundred thirty-eight schools in which are taught agriculture, home economics and manual training to about fifty thousand boys and girls, who five years ago had no such advantages. These schools are keeping the country boys and girls at home on the farm. Within that period of time the number of first and second class rural schools has more than doubled and training departments for training of rural teachers have increased from ten to eighty. Qualifications of teachers, school buildings and equipment have reached a higher standard. In educational development from an industrial standpoint, the advancement of Minnesota during the last past five years has no parallel.

Co-operative Organizations.

Farmers' co-operative organizations have accomplished great good and should be given the fullest opportunity to reduce the cost of distribution of farm products by bringing producer and consumer more closely together.

This extraordinary industrial development has given to Minnesota an inestimable amount of very valuable publicity. Not only has this state held the greatest gatherings in the interest of conservation and rural life betterment which have attracted the attention of the entire nation, but it has been my fortune to represent this state at the largest gatherings of this kind throughout the whole country. On each occasion I have presented the wonderful resources and opportunities offered by Minnesota. The records on file with the immigration commissioner show that Minnesota has received more actual settlers from Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and Illinois than all the surrounding states put together and has even far outstripped Canada in its success to attract settlers. These records are based on reports received from the railroads showing the transportation of "immigrant movables" and are substantiated also by the reports from nearly all the real estate offices in the state, showing definitely the name of the settler, where he came from and where he settled, as well as the price paid for the land.

The records of the Minnesota Trans-

fer Company for 1913 show that approximately 25,000 actual settlers were located on Minnesota farms. During that year the transfer company handled 2,343 carloads of "immigrants' movables" destined for Minnesota points, whereas Canada altogether received only 1,453 cars. Montana came next with 807 cars and other states follow with a comparatively small number of cars. However, the records for 1914 far surpass those of 1913. During the first three months of this year about 1,500 cars are registered for Minnesota, a record which far surpasses Canada and all the surrounding states put together. These settlers came prepared to equip and develop our farm lands and have contributed largely to our unprecedented agricultural development. As a result, the unusually large demand for Minnesota lands has caused a great increase in farm values and it is a matter of common knowledge that practically all the agricultural lands of this state have increased in value from fifty to one hundred per cent within that time. The importance of this work to the people of the state cannot be over-estimated and it must not be forgotten that the continuation of this policy is an issue in this campaign.

Dairying and Stock Raising.

Some time ago I called a meeting of several leading bankers of the state and suggested to them the importance of co-operating with the farmers in securing a low rate of interest on the necessary funds for improving the livestock of the state. This request met with a ready response and the co-operation of the bankers and business men throughout the state with the farmers through the county agricultural agent, has resulted in securing for Minnesota a very large amount of improved farm stock. In some counties there have been shipped in for distribution among the farmers almost a dozen carloads of graded and thoroughbred stock. This movement has emphasized the importance of securing a county agricultural agent for every county in the state, and I shall urge the coming legislature to provide the necessary aid therefor. Upon the recommendation of the agricultural agent the stock is purchased, distributed to the farmers at actual cost, and their notes drawing a low rate of interest taken for the amount. The value of this method of co-operation between the business men and the farmers is inestimable. It has already brought millions in value to the state not only by improving the stock itself, but by adding great values to the farms. Thus the question of rural credits in this state has been at least partly solved by the co-operation between the bankers, merchants and farmers.

Hog Cholera.

Last year an epidemic of hog cholera raged throughout the state which resulted in a loss to the farmers of this state, aggregating several millions of dollars. After consulting with a large number of farmers' clubs throughout the state, I concluded to inaugurate a state-wide movement for the purpose of ridding the state of this plague, and appointed the week of April 17th to 25th as a special week during which the numerous farmers' organizations held local meetings and discussed this question, creating a state-wide interest therein. With the aid of the state experts, the agricultural press, as well as the daily and country press, I am satisfied we can protect the farmers against future losses. Our serum plant at the experimental station should be increased, the serum sold to the farmers at actual cost and the treatment should be administered by experts employed by the state.

Strict Law Enforcement.

It is entirely proper at this time to express my sincere appreciation of the co-operation I have received from the various local officers throughout the state in the enforcement of our laws. While violations of law have been committed in the past, and always will be committed in the future, it is a fact, as the records of this office will show, that whenever such violation has been called to my attention, I have immediately taken the matter up with the local law enforcing officer and have always been accorded an earnest as well as effective co-operation in the enforcement of the law. The attorney general has always been ready to give his assistance and Minnesota is one of the few states concerning which it can be said that crime has been reduced and a stricter observance of the law established. Since the abolishment of capital punishment, there has been no increase in crime, but the records show that in cases of murder the percentage of convictions has increased approximately fifty per cent.

I am in favor of strict law enforcement. If a law does not work out well it should be repealed, but while it is on the statute books it should be enforced against all, without fear or favor.

County Option.

When the state county option convention was held in St. Paul four years ago I was invited to go before it and explain my views on that question. My position at that time was, and still is, that when the people of this state, in the selection of a legislature or otherwise, have acted upon any question, such action should and would be binding upon me, because I believe in the authority of the people and that any instructions coming directly from them should be supreme. If in the selection of a legislature county option prevailed and the law passed, I should not only approve it, but would see, too, that it was strictly and impartially enforced. That is all any governor could do. A demagogue might promise more in order to secure votes and then conveniently forget his promise. All that he possibly can do

is to approve and execute the law.

There never was a period in the history of the state during which so much temperance and social welfare legislation was enacted and enforced. I wish to call your attention to the following important laws enacted and enforced during my administration:

1. Prohibiting the drinking of intoxicating liquors on railway trains.
2. Preventing anyone from inducing minors to enter saloons.
3. Authorizing the recovery of damages for injuries by intoxicated persons from those causing such intoxication.
4. Extending local option to cities of the fourth class.
5. Regulating public dance halls and prohibiting the sale of liquor therein.
6. Prohibiting soliciting in dry territory.
7. Providing severe penalties for inducing young girls to enter houses of ill fame.
8. Adoption of the Iowa abatement law, the strongest law ever enacted against the white slave traffic.
9. Establishing the separate industrial school for girls.
10. Establishing a state hospital for the treatment of crippled and deformed children of poor parents.
11. Prescribing hours of labor and meals for women and children in mercantile and manufacturing plants.
12. Controlling and providing for dependent, neglected and delinquent children.
13. Pensions for dependent mothers.
14. Making desertion of wife and family a felony.

These and many other laws have been enacted in the interest of social welfare and uplift and all of them have received my active support both in enactment and enforcement.

Civil Service.

The highest and best test of an executive officer is determined by the character of his appointments. No governor before me in the history of this state has had occasion to fill so many important offices of trust and responsibility. I cannot take time to enumerate very many, but it is important to determine the efficiency of an administration from this standpoint. The appointments to the offices of attorney general, supreme and district courts, board of regents and heads of the various departments are sufficient for this purpose. Not even my bitterest enemy has found any fault with them, and it has been the greatest pleasure of my official life to receive so many favorable commendations. The statement of President Vincent that there is not a university in America which can boast of a more efficient board of regents is a commendation that I prize very highly.

I strongly favor civil service, and while only the dairy and food department was under civil service regulations when I became governor, there are now several departments successfully operating under this rule. Appointments and promotions should be based on merit only, and I am willing to submit my case to the people upon the record made.

Regulation of Public Service Corporations.

That public service corporations should be regulated so as to secure reasonable rates and adequate service for all is conceded. Nearly all the states of the Union have adopted regulation by the state instead of by the local communities. Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, Justice Hughes, of New York, and President Wilson, of New Jersey, succeeded while governors in securing for their respective states such a law as I am trying to secure for Minnesota. If all these states that have adopted state regulation were in error, and if Senator LaFollette, Justice Hughes and President Wilson were in error, nearly all the states of the Union have adopted regulation by the state instead of by the local communities. Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, Justice Hughes, of New York, and President Wilson, of New Jersey, succeeded while governors in securing for their respective states such a law as I am trying to secure for Minnesota. If all these states that have adopted state regulation were in error, and if Senator LaFollette, Justice Hughes and President Wilson were in error, nearly all the states of the Union have adopted regulation by the state instead of by the local communities.

Protection of Labor.

The adequate protection of labor is one of the important duties of the state. Woman and child labor requires special attention and the latter should be reduced to a minimum. No state can be truly prosperous unless those who work are not only protected against the aggressive seekers of wealth, but also given a fair share of the returns. I take this occasion to acknowledge a most hearty co-operation both from the leaders of labor and capital in the enforcement of labor laws, in the settling of disputes and in creating that friendly co-operation between labor and capital which is so essential to all true progress.

Prevention of Crime and Disease.

The excellent management of all charitable and penal institutions of this state is recognized everywhere. Of this we can very justly be proud, but there is another achievement which entitles Minnesota to still greater recognition. Minnesota is actually doing more and securing better results in preventing crime and disease than any other state in the Union. I have already called attention to our progress in providing industrial training for the children in our public schools and the development of these schools as social and civic centers. This work is without a

parallel anywhere. In the cities, parks, play grounds and wholesome amusements of various kinds are being rapidly provided and effective measures are being taken to safeguard the young folks from error and crime.

A Clean and Dignified Campaign.

In entering upon my campaign for re-nomination I am going to conduct the same in a clean and dignified manner. I am confident the coming campaign will determine that personal abuse, slander and vilification will not avail anything and that such methods will be condemned most emphatically by every fair-minded voter of the state.

ONE OF BEST GOVERNORS MINNESOTA HAS EVER HAD

(Continued from reverse side.)

most important work of the legislature, is the adoption of the appropriations bill is usually the most carelessly performed. After making these appropriations, it is naturally customary for the house organization to throw the responsibility upon the governor, not understanding the fact that he has little or practically no time to examine the multifarious ramifications of the different appropriation bills, and neither has he the power to reduce the appropriations. It is accordingly customary for clever chairmen of appropriation committees to so frame their bills that the governor cannot veto them entirely without subjecting himself to criticism, because of the result of that absolute veto, and under the constitutional provision which makes it impossible for him to reduce or cut down an appropriation, his hands are tied.

Voters Study Appropriations.

It was wise statesmanship which prompted Governor Eberhart to recommend the budget system of appropriations so that the preliminary items of appropriations should be published and the voters of the state themselves could have the opportunity to study them and instruct their representatives. Such a course will not only be helpful to the taxpayers, but helpful to the member of the legislature himself. Under the present system he has no opportunity to exercise his own prerogative in the matter as a legislator. He is compelled to vote as he is told to vote on all questions or is threatened with a loss of the appropriation which he may need for his own community. This is especially true of men representing institutional cities, where an appropriation or failure to secure one represents the difference between political life and political extinction. His constituents will ask him why he has not obtained his share of the money that seems to be floating around in the air, and his effectiveness is measured accordingly.

The budget system seems to be the answer, and if Governor Eberhart had done nothing else but urge this important reform for the people of the state, he would be entitled to thanks and the earnest gratitude of every taxpayer of Minnesota.

Throughout all his career Governor Eberhart has lost none of his naturalness and the almost boyish enthusiasm which is the characteristic of a perfect physical equipment. He belongs to the modern school of executives. The old school which was wont to constantly attire the executive in a frock coat and owl dignify has never appealed to him. He is the most accessible governor who ever sat in the executive office at St. Paul. Realizing that comparatively few of the people could reach the chief executive at the capitol, he has felt it his duty to take the governorship to the people, and today there is scarcely a man in Minnesota who has not had the opportunity to shake his hand or secure his attention for anything in which that man might be interested. Those opposed to him and seeking an opportunity to criticize have questioned this on the ground that he should hold himself more aloof. To this the Governor has always returned the smiling response that in his opinion the people of Minnesota want a man in the governor's office who could be reached by them when they want to see him, and not one who was inaccessible through an assumption of artificial dignity. He has realized that the highest form of dignity is that which comes from naturalness and genuineness.

Minnesota's Advance Agent.

At the very beginning of his administration Governor Eberhart expressed the opinion that the office he held involved an obligation of service on behalf of the state. He realized that this is essentially an agricultural state and that its prosperity depended to a very large degree upon the development of our agricultural industry. He immediately constituted himself the advance agent of Minnesota development. From one end of the state to the other, he preached intensified farming, better agricultural methods, vocational and agricultural training, and higher development of agricultural communities and farm homes. He places special stress on the matter of education and consolidated rural schools became his hobby. Even today there will be found skeptical ones who little realize the value of the work the Governor has done along these lines. They sometimes scoff at the consolidated rural school, but those who are familiar with the problem of education know the value of the schools and their accomplishment of the purpose of bringing about a higher ideal of education throughout the state. Many of those not so familiar with what has been done so along this line will be numbered among those who came to scoff but remained to

praise. The Governor's reply to those criticisms was one of invariable optimism. "The idea is right," he would say, "and accordingly I shall not be deterred because there are those who do not understand the importance of this movement." As a result of the activity of the Minnesota Governor today there are in Minnesota one hundred consolidated schools, and 133 vocational schools, and agricultural high schools, and following his agitation for development and conservation there has been a distinct quickening along lines of agricultural development and training throughout the entire state. All of the geographical sections of the state have their development associations. The county agent is at work disseminating newer agricultural ideas and methods among the farmers. Bankers and business men have become interested; farmers are increasing their high grade dairy stock; and today Minnesota is a better and richer state because its executive had the courage of his convictions and because he knew he was right. By no means is the Governor entitled to sole credit for what has been done. His has been the role of agitator. The office which he has held has given him a hearing and he has accordingly been able to awaken a sentiment with which much have been able to accomplish much.

Advertising the State.

It is not only in Minnesota that the Governor has been the advance agent of development for his home state. He has felt it his duty to sing the praises of Minnesota outside of the state as well as within it. It was only a few days ago that an advertising man of national reputation, Mr. Franklin Hobbs, of Chicago, Illinois, stated in the public press that, as an advertiser of the State of Minnesota, Governor Eberhart was worth \$100,000 a year to the people of the North Star State. This program has also subjected him to criticism from some who apparently entertain the idea that the Governor of the state should check in and out of his office by the time clock, and who have professed to believe that the efforts which the Governor has made to advertise the state were pleasurable outings for him. During his administration, Governor Eberhart has addressed something like 200 important gatherings outside of the state. He has reached practically every newspaper reader in the United States. This has been the hardest work which the Governor has done, and any one who thinks this duty has been a pleasant one has little realization of the physical fatigue and inconvenience involved. He has had invitations to go on the Chautauqua platform but has declined them, feeling that his duty for the time being was to the state. In every one of these addresses he has taken occasion to recite the splendid resources of Minnesota and the wonderful opportunities that obtain here.

During the past few years there has been a general trend of sentiment along the line of human welfare legislation. The Governor on this subject, as on others, has been genuinely progressive. He has interested himself in stamping out disease; he has waged war against the scourge of tuberculosis and other forms of preventable disease; he has urged and supported legislation of interest to the men who toil, and today Minnesota has one of the best and most effective labor departments of any state government in the United States. A minimum wage commission is engaged in the work of fixing a minimum wage, whose special object is to see to it that women who toil will not be compelled to suffer because of the meagre living wage offered. He has urged the fight against child labor with special enthusiasm. The mother's pension law was signed by him, and the Governor has been found favorable to every human welfare law that would stand the test of wise and friendly criticism.

Believes in Direct Primary.

Governor Eberhart believes in the direct primary. He believes in the principle of direct nominations and it is characteristic of him that when the opportunity was given him to secure a state-wide primary for the State of Minnesota, he acted promptly and with sureness. In this connection it might be well to recite a little bit of political history, which will explain a good many things in the present campaign. The office of governor is one to which men naturally aspire and there are those whose disposition it is to allow disappointment to cloud their judgment and to destroy their proper perspective on things. From the time Governor Eberhart became chief executive there has been a disposition on the part of some to secure his office and "to put him in a hole." This has been so apparent that "putting the governor in the hole" has become a popular and almost humorous pastime. But in each instance that this has been tried those who dug the pit for him have fallen into it themselves. In the last campaign, men opposed to the Governor secured control of a convention which gathered in Minneapolis and it was determined by men at the head of the committee on resolutions to make one last effort to dig a pit in which the Governor should be buried. The Governor had expressed his opposition to primaries not regulated and controlled by law on the ground that they were as susceptible of manipulation, or even more so, than the old convention system itself. Men opposed to him, judging his methods by their own, believed that he was insincere in expressing his belief in a state-wide primary and accordingly passed a resolution asking the Governor to provide for a primary for the selection of a nominee for governor. This was the opportunity for which the executive had been waiting. It placed his opponents on record in favor of a primary and he

promptly called a special session of the legislature for the purpose of enacting such a law for all state officers, together with a stringent corrupt practices act to control and regulate it. There was consternation among those who had insincerely urged the primary upon the Governor. They knew his popularity and feared the result. A second choice feature was attached to the law, but in spite of this and everything else the law was passed and Governor Eberhart signed it. It became a law and the present executive became the first beneficiary of the law giving the people the right to nominate their candidates.

Having been nominated and elected under the primary law it was natural that men who had been loud for it when they thought they would not secure its enactment have turned against it, and by the use of discarded machine methods, under the guise of conference, etc., have apparently entered into a conspiracy to secure its defeat. The Governor has consistently refused to have anything to do with conferences or other manipulating methods in advancing his candidacy. He stands for the primary and will carry his candidacy directly to the people. He is not only urging his own candidacy, but is urging a fight against the sinister influences that seem to be at work for the purpose of bringing about a revival of the old and discarded convention system.

The writer has no disposition to criticize the judgments of those who disagree with him. The purpose of this article has been to show why he as one individual believes in Governor Eberhart and stands for him. Summarized, these reasons may be grouped as follows:

Author's Twenty-four Reasons.

1. Because his life has shown him to be worthy of the opportunities offered by America.
2. Because as a boy, as a young man, and in his maturer years he has always been true to the highest ideals of American citizenship.
3. Because as State Senator, Lieutenant Governor and Governor he has always had the best interests of the state at heart.
4. Because he is true to himself, true to his friends and true to his ideal of public service.
5. Because his heart remains young and his optimism is that of a man with a healthy body and a clean mind.
6. Because he has placed Minnesota on the map.
7. Because he responds to the tendency of the times and is genuinely progressive in all things.
8. Because he is genuine, sincere and incapable of hypocrisy.
9. Because he knows where he stands and has the courage to assert it.
10. Because as a Minnesotan, he has given this state its greatest impetus in the line of development and because he has sacrificed his comfort, his time and his limited means to tell the world what we of Minnesota have to offer.
11. Because his agitation for agricultural development and the improvement of rural life and rural educational facilities has placed Minnesota in the forefront of commonwealths interested in the conservation and development of resources and in the training of men and women.
12. Because his heart always responds to appeals for sympathy, because his handclasp is hearty and because his eye is clear.
13. Because he is too busy to indulge in hatred, malice, or rancor and because he is never too busy to listen to the appeal of the unfortunate.
14. Because, through his agitation, the entire state has become a school of development.
15. Because he has had sufficient clearness of vision to detect the hollowing of hypocrisy and to entertain a quiet scorn for those who wear the livery of heaven to do the devil's work.
16. Because he is big enough.
17. Because he is big enough and broad enough to interest himself in every line of business or social endeavor within the confines of the state.
18. Because he has given the state an efficient administration and while others have talked, he has performed, and in this connection it might be well to call attention to the fact that through his personal effort a reorganization of the State Government is being formulated which will eliminate some of the archaic forms of governmental machinery that have grown up chaotically in the progress of fifty years of uncorrelated development.
19. Because his viewpoint is sufficiently big to enable him to think in terms of state rather than of locality and is also large enough to see the state in its relationship to the Union of states.
20. Because he has urged the necessity of the budget system of making appropriations so that the people may have an opportunity to judge in advance of the burdens of taxation that are to be placed upon them.
21. Because in making appointments, he has chosen men for their merit and is today credited with some of the best appointments ever made in this state.
22. Because he has contributed more than any one else to bring the city and country nearer together.
23. Because he is a human, kindly, sympathetic man, with ability to enter into the lives of other men, to recognize and feel the aspirations of the human heart in whatever walks of life they may be found.
24. Because he stands for a bigger and better Minnesota and has devoted himself with never lessening enthusiasm to the task of making this state what it ought to be, the greatest, the richest and the most progressive state in the Union.
25. Because he has made absolutely good by any tests that may be applied. He stands for Minnesota, stand for him.