

TAFT AS LAWYER AND JUDGE

Pioneered the Way for the "Roosevelt Policy" Concerning Trusts.

Successful as Lawyer in Important Cases and Authority as Jurist.

Mr. Taft was hardly out of his boyhood when he was called to public office, and in most of the years since then he has devoted himself to the public service. First he was Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County, under Miller Outcalt, now one of the leading lawyers of Ohio. In 1881 he became Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Ohio District, and demonstrated the same ability in business that he had shown in the law. A year later he resigned that office and went back to the practice of law, with his father's old partner, H. P. Lloyd. In 1884 he became the junior counsel of a Bar Committee to conduct testament proceedings against Campbell, whose methods of practicing law had brought on the hearing of the Hamilton County Courthouse in Cincinnati. Though technically unsuccessful, Mr. Taft made a good reputation from his conduct of this matter, and Campbell was drawn from Cincinnati. In 1885 he became Assistant County Solicitor. Two years later Governor Foraker appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, to succeed Judge Harmon, who had resigned to enter President Cleveland's cabinet.

His Judicial Career Begun.

His appointment as Judge of the Superior Court was the beginning of the judicial career which was Taft's ambition, and for which he was eminently fitted. He made such a record as a judge that at the close of his appointed term he was triumphantly elected for another term. But already he had attracted attention outside his State, and he had served but two years of the five years for which he had been elected when President Harrison asked him to take the difficult position of Solicitor General of the United States. This was an office of the utmost importance, involving not only wide learning and tremendous application, but the power of clear and forceful presentation of argument. Two of the cases which he conducted as Solicitor General involved questions of vital importance to the entire country. The first grew out of the seal fisheries controversy with Great Britain. Mr. Taft won against such eminent counsel as Joseph H. Choate, who is widely recognized as a leader of the American bar. The other was a tariff case in which the law was attacked on the ground that Speaker Reed had counted a quorum when the bill passed the House. That, too, he won. It was during his term as Solicitor General that Mr. Taft met Theodore Roosevelt, then Civil Service Commissioner, and began the friendship which has continued and grown ever since and which has had such far-reaching influence upon the lives of both men.

On the Federal Bench.

Mr. Taft's record as solicitor general so clearly proved his fitness for the bench that after three years in Washington he was sent back to Ohio as judge of the Sixth Federal Circuit, a post generally recognized as a preliminary step to the Supreme Court, which was then the goal of his ambition.

It was during his seven years on the federal bench that Mr. Taft's qualities as a judge became known throughout the country. He was called upon then to decide some of the most important cases that have ever been tried in the federal courts, in the conduct of which he established an enviable reputation for learning, courage and fairness—three essential attributes of a great jurist. His power of application and his ability to turn off enormous masses of work received ample demonstration during this time. It was in this period of his service that he rendered the labor decisions which have made him famous as an upright and fearless judge. In his treatment of both labor and capital he showed that here was a judge who knew no distinction of parties when they appeared as litigants before him. He voiced the law as he knew it and the right as he saw it, no matter where the blow fell or whom it struck. If sometimes the decisions went against what organized labor at that time believed to be its cause, it must not be forgotten that no clearer or broader statement of the true rights of labor has ever been made than in some of his judicial utterances. Lawyers conducting litigation in other courts on behalf of labor unions have often cited these decisions of Judge Taft in support of their contentions. Neither should it be forgotten that one of the most important and far-reaching of all his judgments was that against the Addystone Pipe Company, in which for the first time the Sherman anti-trust law was made a living,



Hello, Bill! Is that you? What About November 4? They tell me I will carry Maryland by at least 20,000
—From the Baltimore American Star.

vital force for the curbing and punishment of monopoly. When this case reached the Supreme Court, Mr. Taft received the distinguished and unusual honor of having his decision quoted in full and handed down as part of the opinions of the high court which sustained him at every point.

Pioneering the Roosevelt Policy.
This Addystone Pipe decision marked the beginning of the struggle for federal control of interstate corporations which in the later years has come to be known as the "Roosevelt policy." Mr. Taft in an address to the American Bar Association at Detroit, in the summer of 1895, had enunciated the principle on which President Roosevelt has made his great fight for the suppression of monopoly and the abolition of special privilege. Thus Mr. Taft pioneered the way for the "Roosevelt policy."

A REAL HELPFMEET.

Mrs. Taft Thinks Nothing is Too Good for Man Whose Name She Bears.

To Mrs. Taft this presidential situation is almost the only thing in life that does matter, and she makes no attempt to act as if it didn't. In a visit to Hot Springs, Va., which was made for the purpose of finding out something about the daily life and thought of Mrs. Taft during her summer there, thus much was easily discoverable. She desires the presidency for her husband, and she furthermore is trying to help him get it. Her place, rather than in any of the above indicated circles, is among the rosters, on the band wagon high up, or in the van of the campaign advance agents.

She thinks that only the best life has to offer is great and good enough for her husband, and if the concentrated power of the nation, aided by her own personal efforts, can get it for him, it is to be his. And this attitude represents the Mrs. Taft of today. Perhaps she has other distinguishing marks and characteristics, but they have now faded into the unimportant. She is never so weary as the indifferent, never so depressed by the afflictions of the flesh as to be inactive in her campaign duties, self-imposed, and never so beset by things in all of their perverseness as to be impatient with the situation.

Indeed, she is the one who started this presidential agitation in the Taft family, and she means, whoever else "lays down on his job," to see it properly through. All during the long hours of her summer at the springs her mind forever is alert with the problems of the campaign and their possible solutions. And if she arrives at some of them it will not be the first time that her suggestions have guided our ship of state.

Mutually Beneficial.

What has been the result to the United States of this so-called colonial policy? Well, it has added to her trade something over one hundred millions of dollars. I do not think that is important except as a beginning. If the government continues its friendly policy toward Porto Rico and the Philippines and opens her markets as well to the Philippines as to Porto Rico, this trade will treble and quadruple in a marvelously short time, so that merely from the standpoint of material progress, the mutual benefits for the people we are helping and ourselves will be no mean justification for the policy.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Cleveland, Ohio.

BRISTOW ON TAFT.

Leader in Kansas Campaign Details Judge Taft's Great Achievements.
(From Joseph I. Bristol's Speech at Independence, Kan.)

"The greatest issue in this campaign, however, is the personality of the two men and the effect that would follow the election of either. Mr. Taft, as has been so aptly said by Mr. Hughes of New York, is the best equipped man that has ever been nominated for the presidency, and this declaration has been enlarged upon by the great Democratic leader in New York, Bruce Cockran, who says that he is the best equipped man ever offered for the presidency of any republic. Mr. Taft was a great judge. He has profound legal learning; his opinions while on the bench were pointed to as models of judicial literature and sound reasoning. When McKinley sought a man to take the government of the Philippines, an archipelago of 1,400 islands inhabited by races speaking 100 different languages and dialects, a people representing almost every stage of civilization from the savage to the enlightened, he selected Mr. Taft as the best equipped of any man he could find, and, resigning the high judicial position he held, Mr. Taft went to the Philippines and his administration of the affairs of that dependency is pointed to by the political writers and economists as the model of colonial government of all time. Nothing like it has ever been presented in the history of the race.

Taft in the Philippines.

"When called by President Roosevelt from the Philippines to take charge of larger and wider responsibilities, the people of these islands were so devoted to him, because of the kindness of his character and the justice of his government, that they erected to him a magnificent statue to stand in Manila, the capital of the archipelago, to commemorate their gratitude in the centuries that are to come. When he came back to this country to assume the responsibility of Secretary of War, the construction of the Panama canal was placed in his charge. This is the greatest engineering achievement that the world has ever undertaken, and after more than three years of the administration of this great work the results have been almost miraculous. Three million cubic yards of dirt and granite are being excavated monthly and transported to the dumping places, from five to ten miles from the place of excavation. In this tropical climate, where disease has been the deadly enemy of every enterprise undertaken heretofore, where the construction of the railroad fifty-one miles long across the isthmus has cost a human life for every tie that was laid, we find to-day the health of the men employed there as perfect as if they were employed in Montgomery county, Kansas. Yellow fever, three years ago when I visited the isthmus, was threatening the men who were on the isthmus. This dreadful disease has been conquered and not a case has appeared for two and one-half years. The entire force engaged in this stupendous enterprise is so perfectly organized and works with such mechanical precision that there is not a jar and not a suspicion of scandal. It is the most marvelous exhibition of administrative skill and judgment that has ever been given to the world."

You will notice that very few of those farmers are wearing old clothes.—St. Louis Journal.

ORDER OF CHAOS.

Secretary Taft Established Real Self-Government for Cuba.

Aside from the Philippines and the canal the greatest call that has been made upon Mr. Taft since he became Secretary of War came from Cuba. This was a case largely similar to the Philippine problem. When our intervention had freed Cuba from the Spanish yoke we deemed it sufficient insurance of successful government for the Cubans to require them to adopt a constitution before we turned the island over to them. We ignored the fact that Cuba had no experience of constitutions or understanding of their functions. So when Cuba had conformed to our requirement we sailed away from Havana and left her to work out her own salvation unaided and untaught.

The result of that folly was inevitable and not long delayed. The Cubans having adopted a constitution they had not the slightest idea of what to do with it. They proceeded to govern under the only system of which they had any knowledge. The proclamation of the President took the place of the old royal decree. He created by his fiat the departments of government which should have been established by law of Congress under authority of the constitution.

The experiment was aimed toward chaos and its expectation was quickly realized. In September, 1906, the United States had to intervene again, and the task fell on Mr. Taft. With his experience of the Filipino as a guide and the magnetism of his personality as a lever, Mr. Taft placated the warring factions and secured peaceable intervention. Then he devised and set up a provisional government which all the Cubans accepted.

It was the intention then to maintain the government only long enough to give the Cubans a fair election at which they might select their own government by full and free expression of their own will. But almost immediately the provisional government discovered the fundamental mistake made by the earlier American administration. It found that the Cubans had been attempting to administer a government which never had been organized and existed only by virtue of the President's will. Patiently the provisional government set to work, under the direction of Mr. Taft, to provide the organization under the fundamental law which the Cubans had never known was the essential of successful self-government. The work is now nearing completion, and when next the Americans quit Havana it will be after turning over to the Cubans a government machine properly established and fully equipped, whose operation they have been taught to understand and control. Thus, to two peoples has Mr. Taft been called upon to give instruction in practical self-government.

Good Effect on Business.

Mr. Bryan is continually asking why some of the managers of unlawful trusts have not been convicted and sent to the penitentiary? I sympathize with him in his wish that this may be done, because I think that this may be one of the best healthy effects throughout the country; but even without such imprisonment, I believe that the prosecutions which are now on foot and the injunctions which have already been issued have had a marked effect on business methods.—Hon. Wm. H. Taft, at Columbus, Ohio.

WORLD CRUISE OF OUR BATTLE-SHIPS

A Significant History-Making Movement by the United States.

Pacific Ocean Saved to America by Robust Policy of Republican Party.

The present world cruise of American warships is one of the most interesting, important and far-reaching performances of any administration since the Civil War. History rides upon the prow of the flagships of this fleet. Eighty-five millions of people have for months been attempting to interpret the movement and solve the problem our government is attempting to properly adjust by this circumnavigation of the globe. When President Roosevelt first announced that the fleet of battle-ships was to make the long journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the Democrats turned prophets of evil and predicted many disastrous things would follow as a consequence of this unprecedented move.

Armada and World Cruise.

The armada took its departure from Hampton Roads, Dec. 16, 1907, and after a wholly successful voyage around the Horn, of about twelve thousand miles, it dropped anchor in San Francisco Harbor May 6, 1908. The ships that form the four divisions of the fleet in this record-making cruise are: The Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Missouri, Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Ohio, Minnesota, Kansas and Vermont. To which were added the Nebraska and the Wisconsin, already in Puget Sound, thus making a fleet of eighteen first-class modern battleships in perfect condition.

There were already in the Pacific and Oriental waters the fine armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Their two sister ships, the California and South Dakota, were also on the Pacific, and the powerful Washington and Tennessee went from the Atlantic to join the armada, thus making eight armored cruisers to be added to the eighteen battleships. In addition there were in the Pacific several protected cruisers, gunboats and other lesser craft. All told there were ten thousand and fifty officers and nineteen thousand five hundred men.

In due time the main fleet of warships touched its western course and will touch at the leading ports of China and Australia, passing on east by way of the west, and coming finally to Malta and Gibraltar, where it will coal and ultimately return to its starting point at Hampton Roads, some time early next February.

In this expedition the Republican party has a policy which projects itself far into the future, but it is an entire misunderstanding of the whole scheme to suppose that it is aimed narrowly or definitely at any single power. It is one of those robust constructive policies of the party gauged on world lines. It is more of a notification than a threat, to all existing governments.

Welding North and South America.

The eyes of the world have followed our fleet with absorbing interest. One of the great advantages gained by this cruise is the cordial welcome and close acquaintance which it has evoked from the governments and peoples of the chief republics of Latin America. To the Brazilians, the Argentines, the Chileans and the Peruvians, the mighty republic of the north had been merely a name or a dim figure, powerful and honored perhaps, but not actually known. For years there had been little or no visible evidence of the wealth, or authority of the United States, in the chief South American ports. But they were all visited by the swift and statey liners, flying the flags of the maritime powers of Europe.

At every South American port the fleet, our navy, our government, our institutions, our people, our aims, our industries, our trade—every conceivable thing that is ours, have been discussed as they never were before, and that without suspicion of our political and diplomatic intentions. One business house in New York states that its South American correspondence has increased fourfold since the fleet visited Rio Janeiro. In this case it seems that trade may follow the battleships.

President Roosevelt Explains Movement.

In a statement in a speech he made in St. Louis, President Roosevelt took the public into his confidence to a degree when he said: "California, Oregon and Washington have a coast line which is our coast line just as emphatically as the coast line of New York and Maine, of Louisiana and Texas. Our fleet is going to its own home waters in the Pacific and after a stay there it will return to its own home waters in the Atlantic. The best place for the naval officer to learn his duties is at sea, by performing them, and only by actually putting through a voyage of this nature, a voyage longer than any one before undertaken by us as large a fleet of any nation, can we find out just exactly what is necessary for us to know as to our naval needs and practice our officers and enlisted men in the highest duties of their profession."

The Awakening of the Orient.

The Pacific Ocean is recognized by all far seeing statesmen as the theater of the world's coming great struggles

for military and commercial mastery. When China awakens, to the degree that Japan is now awake, events passing the power of the imagination to conceive will take place.

As to the palliative and beneficent effect this cruise may have on China and Japan, there can be but one opinion. While Uncle Sam was little concerned about the rumors to the effect that Japan was about to descend upon the Philippines, or possibly to make a demonstration off our Pacific coast, yet he did desire, and perhaps is in a position to insist, that the Open Door policy be maintained in China. Japan has apparently never been quite reconciled to this policy, and is said to have worked to establish in China the policy of "spheres of influence." To this America, with European nations, strenuously objected—and does still object. This Open Door policy stands as a world monument in diplomacy to the constructive genius of the Republican party. William Howard Taft is in full sympathy with this constructive policy.

Mr. Taft on his last trip to the Orient was given such an enthusiastic reception at Shanghai, China, as was never before afforded to any visiting statesman by officials of the Celestial Kingdom. On that occasion Mr. Taft made a speech which, in spite of its genial tone and cautious phrasing, was at once recognized as of the highest international importance. Said he:

"WE WOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO PROTEST AT BEING EXCLUDED FROM THE TRADE OF CHINA BY REASON OF OUR INSISTENCE UPON THE POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR. The acquiescence in this policy of all the nations interested has been so unhesitating and emphatic that it is hardly worth while to speculate as to how far the United States would go in the protection of its Chinese trade. * * * This feeling is likely to find expression in the action of the American government. The United States and the other powers favor the Open Door, and if they are wise they will encourage the empire to take long steps in administrative and governmental reform."

So we have not far to seek for another very powerful reason for this world cruise of our fleet. Mr. Taft simply announced in diplomatic language that this cruise is intended to say that the Open Door policy will be maintained at any price. He is in thorough sympathy with the alert constructive policy of the Republican party. He is one of its chief exponents.

Perfection of Discipline.

This world cruise of the mighty armada of sixteen ships of the line has been, and is being, conducted with a precision worthy of the fine traditions of American seamanship—which speaks the highest praise. Every man, from officer to common sailor, has felt that the eyes of the nation at home were following him, and that however modest his situation, he must bear himself worthily as an American sailor, in the stoutest squadron that ever flew the Stars and Stripes.

Epoch Making Movement.

There is no question but that this cruise will be noted by all commentators of the future as one of the most remarkable happenings of any age. Even though the American people have not fully understood the significance, when all the facts are known, it will be found to have been one of the distinctive acts of statesmanship of the present Republican administration. Mr. Taft is the man to continue this history-making policy of the Republican party.

NO PLACE LIKE AMERICA.

Swedes Who Left at Fatherland's Call Coming Back to Adopted Land.

Since last October, when the period of industrial depression began in the United States, more foreigners have returned to Europe each month than have come to the United States, with the exception of the month of August, but peculiar significance attaches to the passenger list of the Lusitania, which arrived in New York last week. The big steamer had on board 700 Swedish immigrants, 630 of whom had returned to Sweden last fall.

The returning sons of Sweden left the United States last fall when times were bad in this country. They had listened to the representations of the Swedish government officials, picturing improved conditions across the ocean and telling of the desire of the Swedish people to have their native sons come home and help in the rebuilding of the nation. This appeal to patriotism, coupled with the desire to see home once more, was a potent factor in causing the exodus of Swedes. Now they are returning to America with stories of disappointment.

When the Swedish-American citizens returned to Sweden they found wages higher than they had been in that country for years, but they also found that the cost of living had grown, leaving the margin of possible saving no larger than in the old days. Above all, they discovered that, owing to century-old prejudices and customs the working man could not live in Sweden in the "American way," the equal of his fellow citizens and the enjoyer of freedom in thought and action. So the Swedish-Americans are coming back ready to make America their homes for the rest of their lives.

What Taft Will Do.

Here is a positive declaration by William H. Taft which should reassure the friends of President Roosevelt: "If elected I propose to devote all the ability that is in me to the constructive work of suggesting to Congress the means by which the Roosevelt policies shall be clinched."