

TAFT COERS DECIDES HIS POLICIES

Makes His Notification Speech at Cincinnati, While City Is in Gala Attire to Receive Him as a Conquering Hero--Text of His Speech.

Cincinnati, O.—Candidate William Howard Taft, bearing the banners of the Republican party as its choice for president of the United States, struck campaign keynotes of many tones when he formally accepted the presidential nomination and replied to Senator Warner.

This city was in gala attire and took a holiday upon Taft's arrival in town. Guns boomed, fireworks cracked everywhere, and in general the scene was that of welcoming home the conquering hero. The feature of the entire celebration, however, was the notification which took place during a lull in the activities of the citizens. The occasion was an auspicious one.

When Senator Warner had finished his address, Mr. Taft arose from his chair at the speaker's table and addressed the assembled members of the notification committee. He spoke of curbing the trusts, without oppressing good corporations. He declared that the rate of the railroads of this country were reasonably low. Moderation was his whole theme and he proposed to restore confidence.

But the big feature of the speech was his declaration for Rooseveltian policies, which he said he would follow out to the letter, the foundations having been laid in them for rightful administration. He took a few shots at the Democratic platform, also.

Mr. Taft spoke as follows: "Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Strength in Roosevelt Policies.

"Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent policies essential to the reform of known abuses to the continuance of true progress, confidence, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them out. For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development far beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course, certain evils crept in. Some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their actions.

"This became known to the people through the breaches of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and discrimination by railroads, the abuses of the power of corporations, the over-issue of stocks and bonds on interstate railroads for the unlawful enrichment of individuals, and for the purpose of concentrating control of railroads in one management, all quickened the conscience of the people, and brought about a general awakening among them that boded well for the future of the country.

What Roosevelt Has Done.

"The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violators of the law should be amenable to restraint and punishment as the offenders against the law, and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance.

"He secured the passage of the so-called rate bill, designed more effectively to restrain excessive and fix reasonable rates, and to punish secret rebates and discrimination which have been general in the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to enable unlawful trusts to drive out of business their competitors. It secured much closer observation of railway transactions and brought within the operation of the same statute express companies, sleeping car companies, fast freight and refrigerator lines, terminal railroads and pipelines, and forbade in future the combination of the transportation and shipping business under one control, in order to avoid undue discrimination.

"President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be instituted under the anti-trust law, to enforce its provisions against the most powerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed to passage the pure food law, and the meat inspection law, in the interest of the health of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the trades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law, which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, to such an extent as may be authorized by federal authority.

Function of Next Administration.

"The chief function of the next administration in my judgment is distinct from and a progressive one, which has been performed by President Roosevelt.

"The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained by which the law breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate. Under the present rate bill, and under all its amendments, the burden of the interstate commerce commission in supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body, and its functions should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by individuals, and by a department of the government charged with the executive function of supervising the operation of railroads.

Constructive Work Detailed.

"The field covered by the industrial combinations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interests of the businesses concerned cannot be properly subserved except by reorganization of bureaus in the department of commerce and labor, of agriculture, and the department of justice, and a change in the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It does not assist matters to prescribe new duties for the interstate commerce commission which it is practically impossible for it to perform, or to denounce new offenses with drastic punishment, unless subordinate articles or commodities whose sale can be passed, making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote legitimate business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bounds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt, is to de-

vide the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained, and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

Railway Traffic Agreements.

"It is agreeable to note in this regard that the Republican platform expressly and the Democratic platform impliedly approve an amendment to the interstate commerce law by which interstate railroads may make useful traffic agreements, if approved by the commissions. This has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt, and will make for the benefit of the business.

"Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for instance, the so-called physical valuation of property. It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses, should be limited to a fair profit upon the reasonable value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing the principle is in the valuation of the property, and in determining its fair value. It is clear that the physical value of a railroad and its plant should be given weight in determining its full value, but as President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the supreme court have pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service, and many other circumstances, may be much greater than the value of its tangible property, and it is the former that measures the investment on which a fair profit must be allowed. Then, too, the question what is a fair profit is one involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe investments, but also the sufficient allowance to make up for the risk of loss both of capital and interest in the original outlay. These considerations will have justified the suggestion that the rate of interest should be enough to secure a fair income on the enterprise as a whole.

What Roosevelt Said.

"As Mr. Roosevelt has said in speaking of this very subject:

"The effect of such valuation and supervision of securities must be to put in active. Existing securities should be tested by laws in existence at the time they were issued. This nation could no more injure securities which have become an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the national debt.

"The question of rates and treatment of railroads is one that has two sides. The shippers are certainly entitled to reasonable rates; but it is an injustice to the carriers. Good business for the railroads is essential to general prosperity. Injustice to them is not alone injurious to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the good of the whole country, but it directly affects and reduces the wages of railroad employees.

"For what has been said, the proper conclusion would seem to be that in attempting to determine that whether the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the property is a relevant and important but not necessarily a controlling factor. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair securities.

Rates Are Low, He Says.

"In some cases, doubtless, it will be found that overcapitalization is made an excuse for excessive rates, and then they should be reduced, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the railroad rates generally in this country are reasonably low. This is why doubtless the complaints filed with the interstate commerce commission against excessive rates are so few as compared with those against unlawful discrimination in rates between shippers and between places. Of course in the determination of the question whether discrimination is unlawful or not, the physical valuation of the whole road is of little weight.

"I have discussed with some degree of detail merely to point out that the valuation by the interstate commerce commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time to time be necessary in settling certain of the issues which may come before them and that no evil or injustice can come from valuation in such cases, if it be understood that the result is to be used for a just purpose, and the right to a fair profit undiminished by the investment in the interstate commerce commission has now the power to ascertain the value of the physical property if necessary in the determination of the reasonableness of rates.

National Control of Corporations.

"Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and ancillary machinery necessary to carry out Republican policy is that of the incorporation under national law or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of a company moving hereafter by granting immunity from prosecutions for reasonable restrictions of interstate trade to all corporations which would register and submit themselves to the publicity regulation of the department of commerce and labor.

"The Democratic platform suggests a requirement that corporations and interstate trade having control of 25 per cent of the products in which they are engaged take out a federal license. This classification would probably include a great many small corporations engaged in the manufacture of articles or commodities whose total value is so inconceivable that they are not really within the purview of real evil of the anti-trust law. It is not now necessary, however, to discuss the relative merit of such proposals, but it is enough merely to affirm that the necessity for some method by which greater executive supervision can be given to the federal government over these businesses in which there is a temptation to violations of the anti-trust law.

Construction of Anti-Trust Law.

"The possible operation of the anti-

trust law under existing rulings of the supreme court has given rise to suggestions of the necessity of amendments to prevent its applications to cases which it is believed were never in the contemplation of the framers of the statute. Take for instance the case of a manufacturer engaged in a legitimate business that covers certain states, wishes to sell his business and his good will, and so in the terms of the statute is enforced at common law the employees of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peaceable and lawful strike hereafter. The common law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be treated as a violation of the anti-trust law. My own impression is that the supreme court would hold that neither of these instances are within its inhibition, but that there be so regarded, general legislation amending the law is necessary.

Democratic Plank Discussed.

"The suggestion of the Democratic platform that trusts be ended by forbidding corporations to own more than 50 per cent of the plant in any line of manufacture is made without regard to the possibility of enforcement or the effect on the trusts. A company controlling 45 or 50 per cent of the products may by well known methods frequently be able to control the market completely in any part of the country, or if it controlled 60 or 70 per cent thereof.

Proper Treatment of Trusts.

"Unlawful trusts should be restrained, but the restraint should be in the junctive process and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent, by methods including capital of the country would entail enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of workmen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the country a greater punishment than upon the guilty.

"The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plan of the trust, but to limit it. It is not to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent upon a protective system of tariffs, and if the business of the so-called trusts is protected with the other businesses of the country, the Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff in all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so-called trusts and to put them on the same level as other businesses as it is, indeed, it would not only destroy the trusts, but all of their other competitors.

Effect of Democratic Policies.

"To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to invoke the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the spot of corruption.

"This difference between the policies of the two great parties is of special interest in view of the present condition of business. After the years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity, there comes financial depression, and a general loss of confidence. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments, but also by the waste of capital in extravagance of living, in wars, and other catastrophes. The free convertible capital was exhausted. In addition to this, the confidence of the leading public in Europe and in this country has been affected by the revelations of irregularity, breach of trust, over issue of stock, valuations of law and lack of rigid state or national supervision in management of our largest corporations. Investors withheld what loanable capital remained available. It became impossible to get the necessary funds for enterprises to borrow money enough for new construction and reconstruction.

Restoration of Prosperity.

"Gradually business is acquiring a healthier tone. Gradually the wealth which was hoarded, is coming out to be used. Confidence in security of business investments is being restored, and growth and activity are beginning to appear. In order that our unemployeds may be ordered, and in order that we may again have the prosperity that has blessed us for ten years, the identity of the interest of the capital of the firm, the business man, and the wage earner in the security and profit of investments cannot be too emphatically emphasized. I submit to those most interested, to wage earners, to farmers and to business men, whether the introduction into power of the Federal Reserve Bank, with Bryan at its head, and with the business construction that it openly advocates as a remedy for present evils, will bring about the needed confidence for the restoration of prosperity.

"The Republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the Republican platform this year, and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this tariff shall be levied on the value of the goods as they are sold in this country, and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American manufacturer.

Advantage of Unions.

"To give to employees their proper position in such a contest, and to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength, and without it each individual laborer and employe would be helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the equality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

"There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

"In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may see fit to employ, and in the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer and they have a right to do so. They may organize funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to others the power to direct the action of the union, and withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to, those with whom they are in controversy.

What Labor Cannot Do.

"What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, to injure their employers' business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for or deal with him or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with them may unite to aid them in their struggle, but they may not do these things. A threatened or actual boycott, compel third persons against their will and having no interest in their controversy to come to their assistance. These principles have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country.

"Threatened injuries to business, like those described above, may be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equity to grant such an injunction arises from the character of the injury and the method of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages offers no adequate remedy.

"The injury is not done by one single act, which might be adequately compensated by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in itself might not constitute a substantial injury or make a suit at law worthwhile, and all of which would require a multiplicity of suits at law."

GIRL SHOTS SELF IN RAILROAD DEPOT

WAITS FOR SOME ONE WHO DOES NOT COME--SCRIBBLES NAME ON PIECE OF PAPER.

CAUSE OF SUICIDE UNKNOWN

Carries Card of Sister in Her Purse-- Was About 20 Years of Age, a Blonde and Unusually Pretty.

Cleveland, O.—With a large crowd near her, Emma Datzell, 7801 Corl-fax road, S. E., shot herself in the Erie depot Thursday. She is dying in Lakeside hospital.

The cause of the shooting is not positively known, but it is believed that the girl had been disappointed by the failure of some one to meet her in the station.

The girl was 20 years old, a blonde with regular features and unusually pretty. She was seen to walk up and down the waiting room of the depot, scanning the faces of the passengers as they alighted from the trains. She seemed disappointed when she did not find the person she was apparently seeking.

Finally, when a train came into the station about noon and still no one appeared to seek her, she turned into a small room toward the rear of the station and, pulling a revolver from her pocket, placed it at her temple and fired a bullet into her brain.

The girl fell to the floor with a moan. Dozens of frightened persons rushed to her side. She was carried to the women's waiting room and cared for until Hogan's ambulance arrived and took her to Lakeside hospital.

Mrs. Walter Robinson of Niles, O., said that she saw the girl go to a telephone booth and use it. She came out and resumed her tramping up and down the station floor.

Capt. Beaver of the Erie detective force, was the first to reach the girl's side. He called to her, but although she opened her eyes, she did not speak. The girl had stepped into a little room just leading off from the general waiting room, he says, but within easy hearing and sight of the other passengers.

There were 50 cartridges in her pocket. The revolver was brand new. Her purse contained \$1.25.

NAN PATTERSON WILL STICK

Pittsburg Detective Has Been Sns-pended and Other Police Officers Asked to Resign.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Police are in an uproar following publication of the details of their attempt to drive Nan Patterson, the former chorus girl, thrice tried on the charge of murdering Caesar Young, out of town.

Detective Louis Leff has been suspended and others fear their resignations may be asked at any moment.

Efforts were made to drive Nan away when she was accused of enticing a prominent man from his wife. The wife told the police she couldn't keep her husband at home as long as Nan was about.

Nan was called before Chief of Detectives Roach, who told her police were determined she must depart and that they would declare her a vagrant and have her locked up in the work-house if she didn't.

Supt. McQuaide issued orders to all police who knew about the incident that it must not become public. But the story leaked out and caused great excitement.

While police heads are trying to fix the blame for the leak and punish those responsible, Nan is staying right on in town.

FIND BODY OF MAN IN BRUSH

Had Long Lay Hidden on Wolcott Mountain—Always Been Thought to Be a Murderer.

Southington, Conn.—The finding by berry pickers on Thursday of the skeleton of a man which had long lain hidden in the bushes on Wolcott mountain revived the story of what has always been thought by the people of Southington and Wolcott to be a murder. Four years ago Robert Perry, who lived at the foot of the mountain disappeared after receiving a legacy of \$5,000 from England. Later his wife disappeared after telling a story to the effect that Perry had gone to England to claim more money. For weeks townspeople searched the mountain side and even partially tore down Perry's house and dug up the cellar to find traces of his body. The Southington Water Co., which employed Perry as a caretaker, assisted in the search. Mrs. Perry was married three times before she met Perry, and when the first and second husbands died the medical examiner here was called in to view the bodies.

Put Matches in Woman's Mouth.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Mrs. N. Pettit was attacked on Thursday by a man who, after beating her almost insensible, thrust a rag saturated with arsenic into her mouth, bound her to her bed with wire and then tied a number of matches in her mouth, so that they would become ignited if she moved her head. Two hours after Mrs. Pettit had been bound and gagged her husband returned from work and released her. On being released she fell into a faint and is now in a precarious condition.

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