THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMY RECORD

Taft Insists That Government Be Run on Sound Business Basis.

HIS PROGRESSIVE POLICY.

His Personal Efforts to Reduce Cost of Efficient Service Bring Results—Business Methods Applied—Economy and Efficiency Commission Fought by Democrats.

President Taft more than any of his predecessors in the White House has given strict attention to placing the government upon a business basis as regards its receipts and expenditures. Economy and efficiency became one of the cardinal policies of his administration as soon as he entered upon the presidency, and it was well for the country that this was so, for his administration inherited a deficit in the treasury of $58,000,000, which has now been transformed into a surplus of $30,000,000. The average citizen and taxpayer will be interested in this fact, because the problem which confronted the president at the outset, although upon a gigantic scale, was similar to that of the ordinary shopkeeper or business man, farmer or wage earner or even housewife who is called upon to make "both ends meet" either in business or in the home.

By law the secretary of the treasury is called upon every year to submit to congress in December the "estimates" of governmental expenditures for the next fiscal year, beginning the following July 1. As congress has to provide the money to run the government

THE RECALL OF A DECISION.

the money has to be appropriated for specific purposes before it can be expended, and if this were not done before the beginning of the fiscal year the machinery of government would stop unless emergency provision could be made.

How Estimates Are Made.

The "estimates" are prepared by the executive departments of which each member of the cabinet is a head. The cabinet officers get the "estimates" in their respective departments from their chiefs of bureaus and then combine them as the "estimates" for the department. The "estimates" from all departments are then sent to the secretary of the treasury to be submitted to congress, and they then become the "estimates" for the cost of running the entire government during the next fiscal year. Upon these figures congress makes the greater part if its appropriations, amounting to more than $1,000,000,000 annually.

Until 1908 a more or less lax method of making estimates for the annual appropriations obtained throughout the government. The figures sent to congress each year, instead of showing indications of a careful "pruning" all along the line, showed there was a disposition among the departments to vie with each other in getting as large appropriations as possible without considering whether or not the money demanded could be advantageously expended during the coming year. There was no standardization of supplies, and the various departments were paying varying prices for the same article.

What President Taft Did.

As soon as President Taft took office this system ceased. At the outset President Taft impressed upon his cabinet officials the absolute necessity of economy and efficiency in their departments. He admonished them that not a dollar beyond what was necessary to run the government efficiently in their departments, including a fair margin for progress, which is a part of efficiency in the program of President Taft, should be asked of congress. The effect was immediate. Every department began work at once to investigate its own expenditure and to devise ways and means of curtailing extravagances. The result was that congress received the lowest estimates it had seen in years. This was followed by a reduction in appropriations to correspond, always allowing for the natural growth of the government's activities, which represented a net saving to the taxpayers of the country.

President Taft was not, however, satisfied that all had been done that could be done. He realized that the departments of the government, like individuals, are naturally prone to be proud of their own achievements and by reason of their familiarity with their own endeavors often insisted that their work was more important than the work of the other departments, relatively speaking. In order to correct that evil he asked congress to give him $100,000 for a commission of disinterested experts to investigate and report on the business of the government, with a view to further economy and efficiency. Thus came into official being the commission of that name.

This commission, among other duties, was directed to prepare the receipts and expenditures of the government on a "budget" basis, which is the system followed by practically all the leading nations of the world except the United States. Under this system it is possible for the humblest citizen to analyze the finances of the government at any time and to lay his finger upon the responsible political party in the event of extravagance or of stinginess. The system under which appropriations for the government of the United States have been made has even defied the experts in their endeavors to unravel the tangled skeins of expenditures, so that it is a fair statement to say that no citizen of this country up to the present time has ever thoroughly understood where his taxes were expended.

The President's Position.

At the present time the Democratic house of representatives is endeavoring to end the usefulness of the economy and efficiency commission by cutting off its appropriations. In a recent appeal to congress for funds to continue the great work it has begun, which all thinking men and women will approve, President Taft pointed out that the people of the country as a whole are interested chiefly in the following governmental objects: The national defense, the protection of persons and property, the promotion of friendly relations and the protection of American interests abroad, the regulation of commerce and industry, the promotion of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and mining, the promotion of manufacturing, commerce and banking, the promotion of transportation and communication, the postal service, including postal savings banks and parcels post; the care and utilization of the public domain, the promotion of education, art and science and recreation; the promotion of public health and the care and education of the Indians and other wards of the nation. There are many other public questions, of course, but these are the vital and comprehensive ones, and the "budget" is proposed for the purpose of giving information as to the needs of these matters. The president, in order that his policy of economy and efficiency may be concluded and become one of the greatest achievements of his administration—that of placing the government on a business basis—wants congress to appropriate $250,000 more for the support of the commission now doing that work.

The economy and efficiency commission has already saved to the taxpayers of the country more than $3,000,000 annually by its suggestions and by the time it has completed its work it is believed ten times this sum can be saved annually to the taxpayers. In the matter of railroad fare for government officials alone it has found that $12,000,000 was expended in a single year at the highest prevailing railroad rates. At least a fourth of this can be saved by the application of business methods such as President Taft has applied and has insisted shall be applied to all the departments of the government.

ROOSEVELT FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

Three Times Indorsed Canadian Agreement In Public Speeches.

SQUARE DEAL DUE TAFT.

No Choice as Between Candidates For Presidency on This Issue—Roosevelt Also Declared Payne Tariff Law Best Yet Passed by Congress.

Theodore Roosevelt is on record three times in public speeches as indorsing the Canadian reciprocity policy of President Taft. This issue is now dead through the failure of Canada to ratify the trade agreement on the ground that the United States would derive the greatest benefit from its provisions. The fact remains, however, that the farmers of the country are not generally aware that Mr. Roosevelt so thoroughly approved of Canadian reciprocity when it was a live issue. Canadian reciprocity was voted for by Republicans and Democrats alike when it was before Congress, and as between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft in the present campaign for the Republican nomination for president there is no choice on this issue.

In connection with his public utterances on the tariff Mr. Roosevelt has also joined President Taft in saying that the Payne tariff law, while by no means perfect, is nevertheless "the best tariff law yet passed by congress" under the old system of making such laws. Of course President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are both now committed to the tariff commission plan of revising the tariff, and Mr. Roosevelt has given President Taft credit for advocating this commission plan from the beginning."

"Uphold the Hands of Taft."

Mr. Roosevelt's indorsements of Canadian reciprocity were as follows:

In a speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 11, 1911, he said:

"Here, friends in Michigan, right on the northern frontier, I have the peculiar right to say a word of congratulation to you and to all of us upon the likelihood that we shall soon have closer reciprocal tariff and trade relations with the great nation to the north of us. [Applause.] And I feel so pleased primarily because I wish to see the two peoples, the Canadian and the American peoples, drawn together by the closest ties on a footing of complete equality of interest and mutual respect. [Applause.] I feel that it should be one of the cardinal policies of this republic to establish the very closest relations of good will and friendship with the Dominion of Canada." [Applause.]

In a speech before the Republican club of New York city, delivered at the Lincoln day dinner at the Waldorf hotel on Feb. 13, 1911, he said:

"I want to say how glad I am at the way in which the members of the club here tonight responded to the two appeals made to them to uphold the hands of President Taft, both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada and in his effort to secure the fortification of the Panama canal.

"And in addition to what has been said about reciprocity with Canada I would like to make this point: It should always be a cardinal point in our foreign policy to establish the closest and most friendly relations of equal respect and advantage with our great neighbor on the north. And I hail the reciprocity arrangement because it represents an effort to bring about a closer, a more intimate, a more friendly relationship of mutual advantage on equal terms between Canada and the United States."

Gives President Credit.

At Sioux City, Ia., on Sept. 3, 1910, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I was particularly pleased with what the president (Taft) said in his letter on the subject of the tariff commission. A number of senators and congressmen have for some years advocated this as the proper method of dealing with the tariff, and I am glad that the country now seems awakened to the idea that a tariff commission offers the only solution of the problem which is both rational and insures the absence of jobbery. The president (Taft) from the beginning advocated this commission. * * *

"There is another feature of the tariff law, and it points our course in the right direction, the maximum and minimum provision, and here again I wish to point out that the value of the provision has depended largely upon the excellent work done by the administration in the negotiations with the Dominion of Canada, which were the most difficult of all, and yet in my eyes the most important because I esteem it of vital consequence that we should always be on relations of the highest friendship and good will with our great and growing neighbor in the north."

At Sioux Falls, S. D., on the same day Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I think that the present tariff (Payne law) is better than the last (Dingley law) and considerably better than the one before the last (McKinley law), but it has certainly failed to give general satisfaction."

From these quotations from Mr. Roosevelt's speeches it is therefore apparent that there can be no choice as between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt on these issues.

DREAM STOPS A WRECK.

Section Hand Flags Southern Train After Vision of Broken Trestle.

Awakening from a dream that a nearby railroad trestle on the Southern railroad had been washed away, O. T. Kitchens, a section foreman, although suffering from illness, arose from his bed and went to South river, six miles from Atlanta, Ga., before dawn to discover that his dream was a reality.

The foreman found that the stream, swollen by heavy rains, had carried away a trestle spanning a sixty-five foot chasm. He knew that a passenger train en route from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., soon was due to arrive at the opposite side of the river, but he had no means of reaching that point to warn the engineer of the danger, and the river is three-quarters of a mile wide.

Standing on the bank, the man put his hands to his lips and repeatedly "hallooed" for half an hour. Finally he heard an answering shout, and he called out a warning to J. E. Daniel, who had heard him. Daniel flagged the train just as it neared the brink of the stream.

$20,000 PAY FOR KINDNESS.

Poor Widow Inherits Estate of Woman She Befriended.

Mrs. Ida B. Rosensteel of Pittsburgh, a widow with six children, has come into a fortune of $20,000 as a result of kindness shown to Mrs. Margaret McCausland, aged eighty-five, during the last thirty-three days of her life. Mrs. McCausland died recently, and her will gives the entire estate, consisting of $18,000 in real estate and $1,400 in cash, to Mrs. Rosensteel.

One day Mrs. McCausland, whom Mrs. Rosensteel knew but slightly, became ill. The aged woman lived alone, having no relatives and apparently no friends. For thirty-three days Mrs. Rosensteel cared for her, preparing meals and keeping the house.

The Dawg Song of the Arctic.

I'm glad to stay right here in town.
I won't go to the polar groun'.
Makes no difference if you win a crown,
You've gotta keep eatin' your dawgs aroun'.

"Do you know where little boys go who are cruel to innocent animals?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, where?"

"De same place dat swell ladies do what makes dair husbands carry all de shoppin'."—Life.

You may post it on the barn door,
You may string it on the fence,
But the fact remains,
If it shines or rains,
You can't learn a born fool sense!
—Atlanta Constitution.

"Once I could have bought the site of Chicago for $400 in Mexican money."

"I know how it is, old chap. I had a chance to buy a beefsteak once for 11 cents a pound."—Washington Herald.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Attorneys-at-Law.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
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1126 MAIN STREET, HONESDALE, PA
Eye and Ear a specialty. The fitting of glasses given careful attention.

Livery.

LIVERY.—Fred. G. Rickard has removed his livery establishment from corner Church street to Whitney's Stone Barn

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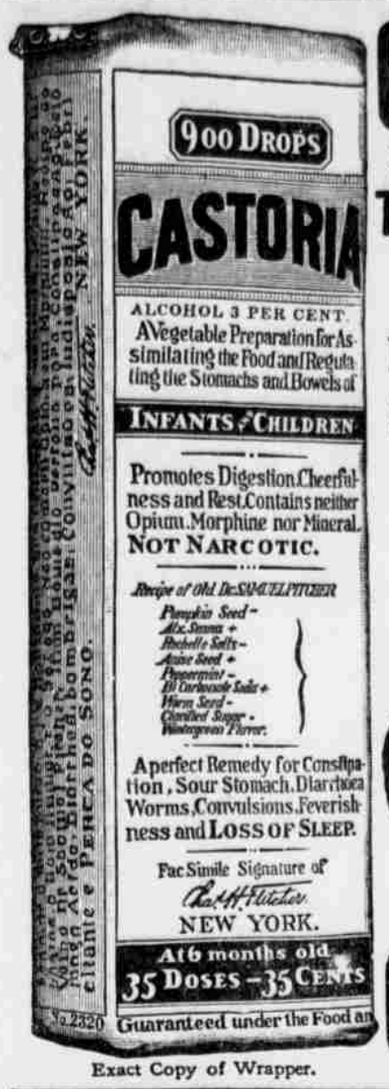

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To Bank Depositors
- AND -
Prospective Depositors

We herewith submit for your consideration a condensed statement of the condition of this Bank, at the close of business February 20th. 1912.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
High Grade Railroad and Goverment Bonds	$ 1,234,589.48	Deposits,	$ 1,430,587.88
Cash and Reserve	212,919.09	Capital Stock	150,000.00
Total,	$ 1,447,508.57	Surplus	150,000.00
Loans and Discounts	281,034.91	Undivided profits less expenses paid	41,455.60
Banking House	40,000.00	National Bank Notes outstanding	53,400.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	56,900.00		
Total,	$ 1,825,443.48	Total,	$ 1,825,443.48

NO OTHER BANK IN THIS COUNTY OFFERS BETTER SECURITY TO ITS DEPOSITORS THAN THE OLD RELIABLE

Honesdale National Bank

OFFICERS:

H. Z. RUSSELL, President, ANDREW THOMPSON, Vice-President,
L. A. HOWELL, Cashier, A. C. LINDSAY, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Z. Russell, Andrew Thompson, Edwin F. Torrey, Homer Greene, Horace T. Menner, James C. Birdsall, Louis J. Dorflinger, E. B. Hardenbergh, Philip R. Murray

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Agency at Honesdale, Wayne Co., Pa.
FROM THE 53d ANNUAL REPORT.

Total admitted assets	$ 273,813,063.55
Total Insurance in force	1,080,239,708.00
Total number policy-holders	425,481.00
New Insurance Reported and paid for in 1910	118,789,033.00
Increase in Insurance in force over 1909	67,240,613.00
Total Income for 1910	51,979,892.25
Total payment to policy-holders	32,869,899.00
Ratio of expense and taxes to income	12.78 per cent.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IF YOU INSURE WITH
H. A. TINGLEY, Agent,
HONESDALE, PA.