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TAFT'S RECORD AGAINST TRUSTS

Sherman Law Enforced Without Fear or Favor.

EXCELS HIS PREDECESSORS.

Both In Civil and Criminal Prosecution Taft Administration Breaks All Records—Legal Accomplishments of Five Presidents Compared.

TAFT'S ANTI-TRUST RECORD.

Under the last five administrations prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law have been brought as follows:

	Civil suits.	Criminal suits.	Total.
Under Harrison (three years)....	4	3	7
Under Cleveland (four years).....	5	2	7
Under McKinley (four and one-years).....	Three bills in equity.		
Under Roosevelt (seven and one-half years).....	18	25	44*
Under Taft (two years and eleven months)..	22	40	62

*One property seizure.

The ratio of prosecutions, allowing for length of time in office, of the Taft administration as compared with the records of his four immediate predecessors approximately as follows:

Taft over Harrison.....	9 to 1
Taft over Cleveland.....	12 to 1
Taft over McKinley.....	30 to 1
Taft over Roosevelt.....	4 to 1

Taft's administration has brought suits for prosecutions under the Sherman law without fear or favor against the bar of justice corporations engaging in illegal restraint of trade. Members of each combination or monopoly and to dissolve its products. In the seven months of his administration President Taft has brought four more civil suits and fifteen more criminal prosecutions than Mr. Roosevelt brought in his seven and one-half years of his administration.

Until Mr. Taft became the president the administration of Mr. Roosevelt held the record in both particulars. Thus has President Taft, who was Mr. Roosevelt's right arm during his last administration, kept his pledge to the American people to uphold and maintain the policies of his predecessors in punishing the criminals and undesirable element in the big business of the country.

In the Republican national platform of 1908 reference was made to the prosecution of evil trusts and monopolies as one of the great accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration, and the platform declared that the Sherman anti-trust law had been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless executive. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft pledged himself to the enforcement of this law and has kept his promise.

Problems Confronting Taft.

Stripped of controversy as to the exact meaning of certain language of the Sherman anti-trust act, the questions that had to be determined by those in administrative authority and those who judicially determine their acts were, first, how effective the law was to reach the great aggregations of formerly competitive producers and dealers, individual and corporate, who, through intercorporate stockholding mergers, consolidations and otherwise, had acquired so great a control over a particular line of industry as to enable them to dominate it and to exclude or admit competition as they might choose upon their own terms.

Secondly, to determine whether that construction of the law was correct which had been given to it by some of the judges of the circuit court in New York in the tobacco case and in the opinions of some of the justices of the supreme court in other cases to the effect that any combination which in any respect operated to restrain to any degree a pre-existing competition in interstate commerce was necessarily condemned by law.

In the three years of the Taft administration all of the sixteen cases left pending by the previous administration have been disposed of except two, which have been argued and submitted to the supreme court of the United States and are now awaiting decision. Of the remaining cases the Standard Oil case was argued early during the present administration and, after an appeal, decided entirely in favor of the government. The same was also true of the tobacco cases, with the ultimate result of the disintegration of that big trust into fourteen separate and distinct corporations. This, it is believed, will effectively prevent a continuance of the monopolistic conditions complained of.

Taft Anti-trust Record.

During the Taft administration up to February, 1912, twenty-two civil suits have been brought and forty criminal indictments found under the Sherman law, making in all sixty-two proceedings. As a result there were fifteen indictments, and eleven of these involved eighty or more defendants. Eight out of twelve defendants were convicted on one indictment after trial by jury and their conviction confirmed by the court of appeals, and thirteen criminal prosecutions are pending.

A brief review of the cases brought under the anti-trust law during the administration demonstrates clearly its value to the American people in their protection of that equality of opportunity which is declared by the platform of the Republican party to be the right of every citizen.

Reference to a few of the anti-trust cases brought by the Taft administration gives an excellent idea of the hardships some of these illegal combinations entail upon consumers. In the prosecution of a case against a number of individuals who attempted to corner all the free cotton remaining of the crop of 1903 it resulted in a raise in the price of that commodity to the spinners, prevented some from making any purchases and was therefore restraining interstate commerce.

In like manner the government took cognizance of the pooling in the wire industry, with the result that nine indictments were found in New York against eighty-three persons, engaged in that business. It was an illegal restraint of trade, and when the court proceedings had been finished the various defendants were fined in amounts averaging $1,000 each, with the exception of the supervisor of the pool, who was fined $45,000.

One of the most outrageous cases of combination in restraint of trade and a notable violation of the Sherman law was that of the hand blown window glass industry. Practically all of the manufacturers (eighty-two in number) formed a company which controlled the entire output of hand blown glass. As a result the price was advanced 100 per cent within less than a year. The indictment of the men responsible, the imposition of fines and the restoration of the business upon its former lines were followed by a substantial reduction in the price of hand blown glass.

The federal government is prosecuting suits against the beef trust and the lumber trust with every promise of victory.

No Brass Band.

Brass bands and megaphones have not been needed to herald the accomplishments of the administration of President Taft. All of the great achievements for which the president is directly responsible have been accomplished quietly and without the slightest semblance of noise or bluster. The voters of the country displayed their faith in President Taft and his policies in 1908, and they are prepared to renominate and re-elect him.

Promise and Performance

What the Republican Platform of 1908 Pledged.

PROMISE.

Tariff revision along protective lines, with a maximum and minimum provision.

Free interchange of products with Philippines.

Development of permanent currency system.

Establishment of postal savings banks.

To increase power of government to control trusts and secure greater publicity of corporation methods.

National supervision of railroad stocks and bond issues.

Enactment of employers' liability law and other laws further advancing interests of American workingmen.

To define authority of courts with regard to writ of injunction and uphold integrity of courts.

Extension of rural free delivery.

More federal aid in agricultural experiments.

Enforcement of fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amendments to the constitution.

Conservation of natural resources and improvement of waterways.

To maintain and promote American army and navy.

Expansion of foreign commerce.

Liberal pensions for war veterans.

Protection of American citizens abroad.

Obedience to and maintenance of civil service laws.

Greater efficiency in public health agencies.

Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.

Extension of principle of arbitration.

Citizenship for Porto Ricans.

And What President Taft and His Party Have Performed.

PERFORMANCE.

Payne bill, reduction downward, tariff board, maximum and minimum, veto of bills which violated principle of protection.

Embodied in Payne tariff act.

Report of currency commission submitted and pending.

Postal banks in operation. Millions already deposited.

Federal incorporation act recommended, anti-trust law strictly enforced, corporation excise tax, providing for publicity imposed by Payne tariff act.

Stocks and bonds commission created, exhaustive report on subject submitted.

Employers' act submitted, law limiting hours of employment enforced, compulsory compensation act pending, bureau of mines established.

Measure based on president's recommendation pending, Arizona recall provision vetoed.

Rural free delivery extended.

Operations of agricultural department vastly enlarged.

Strictly enforced. Sixteenth adopted by congress, submitting income tax amendment to the states.

Bond issue for irrigation projects, "pork barrel" method of river and harbor appropriations abolished, comprehensive conservation policy adopted.

Army reorganized, maneuvers that gave it mobility, two battleship program submitted.

China opened to American finance, increased commerce with all the world.

Pension roll liberally maintained.

Russian treaty abrogated because of discrimination against American citizens.

Laws obeyed to the letter and enforced, extensions put in effect and others recommended.

Bureau of health recommended, pure food laws enforced.

New Mexico and Arizona admitted.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, ratified with amendments.

Measure pending.

Deserves Another Term.

Representative J. Hampton Moore, who is well known in many different sections of the country on account of his active interest in waterway improvements, in discussing the administration of President Taft has this to say:

"President Taft ought to be renominated and elected because he stands for stability. He should be nominated because it has been generally conceded by Republicans since the first day he entered the office that the same treatment would be accorded him with respect to a second term that is usually accorded to Republican presidents who have done well. There is no good party excuse for not nominating him. He should be elected because, while not a political president in the sense that he has played politics to the satisfaction of all elements of his party, he has in fact been a broad gauge president, conservative in all matters affecting the dignity of the office and the obligations assumed by him to sustain and uphold the constitution and the laws of this country."

Taft's Efforts For Peace.

Honesty of intention, stability of purpose and a firm faith in the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley are some of the characteristics of President Taft. Familiar with the horrors of war, as well as the enormous expense that it always entails, independent of the vast expenditures required to keep a great nation upon a constant war footing, the president has persistently sought to promote a worldwide peace of nations by international agreement. Any failure of accomplishment in furthering this worthy cause cannot be charged to the president.

DELEGATES FOR TAFT.

On Saturday, March 23, 1912, the number of delegates elected to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:

Alabama	20
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	22
Indiana	4
Iowa	8
Michigan	4
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	14
Virginia	24
Total	143
Necessary for choice	539

EVERYDAY LOCAL NEWS HAPPENINGS

Events of the Week Boiled Down for the Busy Reader--News notes of Delaware and Maryland Towns.

There is talk of holding a Fair at Rehoboth Beach some time this summer.

Chester River fishermen are making big catches of rockfish, for which they are receiving high prices.

Owing to lack of patronage the free library at Queenstown has been closed and will be merged with the Centreville library.

The churches are rehearsing music for Easter, and interesting exercises are expected to be held in all the churches of town.

Thieves, who stole more than 1000 fowls from Cecil county farmers recently, shipped their plunder to outside territory in trunks.

The next annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society will be held in the du Pont building, Wilmington, January 2, 3 and 4, 1913.

Rev. E. C. Sunfield, pastor of Perryville Methodist Episcopal Church, has been elected corresponding secretary of the Wilmington City Mission Work.

Convicted of manslaughter for killing his brother, Theodore Ennis has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by the Wicomico county court.

Governor Goldsborough has appointed George G. Morgan, First district; Charles W. Ward, Seventh district, and E. D. Garhart, Ninth district, additional Justices of the Peace for Cecil county.

All the merchants of Delmar, with one exception, have signed an agreement to close at 7 o'clock every evening except Saturday nights, pay-day nights as the railroad employees and the nights following pay-day.

Because every member of Milton Grange has promised to devote at least three acres of land this year to cantaloupes. Plans are on foot to establish a steamboat line from Milton to Philadelphia to handle the produce.

The Dorchester Republican committee has indorsed William H. Medford, teller of the Dorchester National Bank, Cambridge, for postmaster, to succeed Sewell M. Moore, who has held the office 13 years. He is a great-nephew of former Governor Thomas Holliday Hicks.

W. T. Gilly, a prominent dealer in Pennington Gap, Va., was so bothered with kidney and bladder trouble that he could not attend to business. He says, "I had severe pains in my back and kidneys and had to get up ten to fifteen times each night. Saw Foley Kidney Pills advertised and bought two bottles, and soon felt great relief, and was entirely cured. No longer disturbed at night, but sleep till morning." For sale by C. H. Redden, Druggist, Denton, Md.

With a seven-ton water tank raised high in the air at the Pennsylvania railroad station at Dover, the rigger's boom broke and the mass of iron and steel fell heavily, demolishing a freight car and breaking into many pieces. Wreckers with their rigging came from Clayton and gathered up the scraps of the big container. It was a miricle that none of the workmen were injured.

There is an old doctor, now known to all, his full name is Iniatiative Referendum Recall. Has a very fine medicine, wonderful great, he says in some instances it's cured a whole State. It's perfect for judges, lawyers and courts, and has proved efficacious in curing old "sports" of long holding office. Old Doc, I guess in the method employed is quite a success. If judges won't take it, old Doc Recall jumps on their decisions with consummate gall. He appeals to the people for their support in forcing his nostrum on judges and court. It's excellent for Representatives, Senators and all who assemble together in Legislative halls. It is good for Governors, Secretaries of State, is a mixture of envy, discontent and hate; it's awful for school boards the people don't like, they may do their duty, but the scholars will strike. That old quack doctor will take care of all; he's a very great doctor, is old Doc Recall. For human affliction there's nothing to date so perfectly certain to demolish our fate. If all people apply it as prescribed by Recall, it's guaranteed absolutely a perfect "cure-all."

Measure with Boxes.

A box 17¾x16 inches and 8 inches deep, one bushel.

A box 14½x10 inches and 7½ inches deep, one-half bushel.

A box 8x8 inches square and 8 5-12 inches deep, one peck.

A box 7x8 inches and 4½ inches deep, one gallon.

A box 6x6 inches and 3¼ inches deep, ½ a gallon.

A box 4x4 inches and 3½ inches deep, one pint.

AEROPLANE GUN TESTED.

What is claimed to be the largest aeroplane gun yet made was successfully tested on March 20 on a barge off Fort Wright in the presence of a number of United States Naval and Army officers. The gun was fired twice, and although it is mounted on delicate steel springs, there was absolutely no recoil.

The inventor of the gun is Commander Cleland Davis, U. S. N. It is a four-inch gun, 12 feet long, weight 160 pounds and fires a projectile weighing 33 pounds at a velocity of more than 1,000 feet per second. The gun is made of vanadium steel.

Commander Davis and others expressed themselves as extremely well pleased with the test. After a few minor changes have been made the gun will be shipped to Washington to be officially tested by the Government.

OHIO WOMEN WIN.

Those who believe that woman suffrage question has reached its full strength and that the tide is receding, should read the news of the recent victories in Ohio and Kentucky. In the former State the Constitutional Convention has granted the request to submit the question to the voters. The vote in the Convention stood 76 for and 34 against. The committee on election franchise reported 20 to 1 in favor about two weeks ago. The majority was so large that the Convention has practically set its approval upon the measure, and stimulates its chances of success with the men who will vote upon it. The New York anti-suffragists were present and worked against the measure, as did also a small band of Ohio antis, but in vain.

The matter will go to the voters possibly in July, probably in August, so that the suffragists in Ohio have only three months for their campaign with the possibility that Ohio women may vote for President this fall. The women are working hard to make Ohio the seventh equal suffrage State in the Union. Here's success to them!

Another significant remark made by Governor Johnson was:

"In the west the people have found the power of expression, while in the east the politicians and interests have the power of repression."

"We have had three municipal elections in California since the woman suffrage amendment was adopted. In the bitter contest in Los Angeles the women registered in many districts in a greater proportion than the men, and they voted in a greater proportion than the men, and they voted quite as intelligently and discriminatingly as the men. One judge, who presided at an election, told me that there were four men who asked instructions as to how to vote in the Los Angles election, and he said that in each case these instructions were given by women who happened to be present."

Another good piece of news which we are glad to impart, is that the Kentucky Senate, by a vote of 24 to 11, has passed the bill granting school suffrage to women. In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows with children of school age. Later the law was widened somewhat but some years ago a reactionary Legislature abolished the right altogether. It is now restored in a much enlarged form, allowing all women to vote who have the qualifications required of men and can read and write.

BOILER KILLS FIVE.

The boiler in the saw mill of Hermaus Hearn about four miles from Delmar, exploded on Wednesday afternoon of last week instantly killing four men, while a fifth died in the hospital late the same evening.

The dead are: Hermaus Hearn, aged thirty; Irving Kennerly, aged thirty-eight; Dallas Mills, aged thirty six; Frank Molock, aged fifty-six, and Wesley Waller, aged fifty-two. Molock, the last named colored, were injured, but all are expected to live.

The cause of the accident is a mystery. William Bailey, colored, who escaped with only a few bruises and cuts, said that the mill had not been run since before dinner because of the low presure of steam. The boiler, however, had more than a guage of water in it. About 2 o'clock Hearn called the men to their posts, pulled open the throttle to start the wheels and the explosion occured.

The bodies of the dead men were horribly mangled, some almost beyond recognition. That of Hearn was found more than forty yards from the accident, while others were nearly as far away. The mill is a complete wreck, the main prtion of the boiler having been carried more than 100 feet from its orginial foundation, while parts of the machinery were scattered over the entire woods.

R. G. Collins, Postmaster at Barnegat, N. J., advises his friends, "I find your Foley's Honey and Tar Compound the best remedy for a cough I ever tried. I had a la-grippe cough that left me completely exhausted, but after taking half a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, the coughing spells entirely ceased. I wish to say it can't be beat." For sale by C. H. Redden, Druggist, Denton, Md.

$132,000 For Daily Paper.

The sale of the Evening Journal to a syndicate represented by Daniel O. Hastings, was one of the important happenings of last week. The owners, Robert S. Baird, Albert W. Cummins, Gilbert S. S. Jones and Clement W. Hallam disposed of the paper for $132,000 and Mr. Baird and Mr. Cummins retire from the newspaper business manager and Mr. Hallam as city editor for the new owners. The new editor to succeed Mr. Cummins will be George Carter, a former Wilmingtonian, who for the past eleven years has been a member of the editorial staff of the New York Press. Mr. Carter has hosts of friends in Wilmington who will be glad to welcome him back to the newspaper field where his activity and ability are sure to be marked.

The former owners, in the five years they had the paper, made the Evening Journal one the most successful and influential newspapers in the country and they earned the respect and esteem of the whole community.

The new owners promise to conduct the paper on the same lines as their predecessors.

Sorry to Lose Him.

Rev. W. R. Mowbray, the popular and beloved pastor of Lewes Methodist Episcopal Church for nhe past five years, has been transferred to the pastorate at Milford. There is a feeling in Lewes closely akin to sadness over his going. Mr. Mowbray enjoys the good will and friendly feeling of the people of this town and community possibly as no other minister ever did, and while his going is regretted, yet he has the best wishes of all the people and leaves behind a host of friends. The change was occasion for surprise to most people, as the church had extended him a hearty invitation to return for the sixth year, and the probability of a change to Milford was known only by the officials who had talked the matter over and held to the invitation to return, leaving the possible change to the judgment of the Bishop and his cabinet. Until the coming of Mr. Mowbray to Lewes church it was always known as a three-year charge, but the precedent was broken by the popularity of Mr. Mowbray, who stayed five years, and could doubtless have remained several years longer had he so desired. We congratulate the Milford Church and people, and bespeak for Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray a hearty welcome and long stay at their new charge. The new church at Lewes will stand as a lasting monument to the work of this popular pastor during his stay here.—Lewes Pilot.

Do not drag along with a kidney ailmeut that saps your strength, causes terrible backaches, sleeplessness, nervousness, and loss of appetite, take Foley Kidney Pills. They quickly cure all kidney and bladder ailments. For sale by C. H. Redden, Druggist, Denton, Md.

Liquor Men Inconsistent.

E. A. Wasson says at the present rate of increase in the consumption of intoxicating liquor this nation will be made up in twenty years almost entirely of liquor drinkers. If Wasson believes that is a true statement I ask him one question: If you believe that the use of liquor is on the increase why is it that you sanction, advocate and help to make it increase? Do you believe that liquor drinking is essential to salvation—if you don't you are preaching two different doctrines. You preach to your congregation that it is wrong to quarrel, fight and kill and when you preach to the liquor men and advocate the sale and use of strong drink you sanction and advocate a business that causes more quarling, fighting and killing than all other causes put together—that shows there is nothing consistent in the liquor men's argument.

Wasson says what has brought discredit on the liquor business is the bad men in it. Ask Wasson how many men would there be in the liquor business after all the bad men were taken out. Please tell me how a good, moral man can engage in a bad immoral business—if a business that ruins 100,000 boys and young men and sends 100,000 persons down to everlasting ruin every year is not a bad, immoral bueiness—what on earth does it take to be a bad, immoral business? I want Wasson or any other saloon advocate to answer that question.

Wasson says there are bad men in all trades. He says sometimes black sheep get in the ministry. I ask him if sometimes a black sheep gets in the ministry will it make a black sheep any whiter by pouring rum and beer down his neck after he gets in the ministry. Wasson might as well tell me that a man can be a sinful Christian, a truthful liar, or an honest rogue, as to tell me that a good moral man can engage in a bad immoral business.

Some liquor sellers are better than some other liquors sellers. Some are truthful and honest as far as paying their debts and they would be good, honorable men if they were in a good, honorable business. But a liquor seller cannot be a good moral man when he is engaged in a business that a man connot follow without breaking the commandments. The Bible is a book of principles and God expects intelligent, human beings to apply the principles. We all know when the Bible says: "Be not among wine bibbers," that a liquor seller cannot help breaking that commandment when he is engaged in a business that makes wine bibbers and sells to wine bibbers. When the Bible says: "Look thou not upon wine when it is red," we all know that a liquor seller breaks that commandment when he sells wine when it is red. When the Bible says: "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not," we all know that a man is not spending his money for bread when he spends it for liquor, and we also know that it won't satisfy his appetite. When a man eats a reasonable amount of bread his appetite will be satisfied for the time being, but it is entirely different when he drinks whiskey or any kind of alcoholic drink. When he has drunk more than he ought, if he is a man that has an appetite for strong drink he will want it worse than when he took the first drink. When the Bible says: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ," we all know that a liquor seller cannot bear another's burden when he is engaged in a business that puts a burden on people that is grievous to bear. When the Bible says "Let us do good unto all men," we all know that a liquor seller cannot do good unto all men when he is engaged in a business that ruins other men. When the Bible says "Beware of evil workers," we all know that a liquor seller cannot beware of evil workers when he is engaged in an evil working business.

The ten commandments are postive in substance. It is founded on the broad, fundamental principle that no

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Dan J. Joyce, Sanville, Va., is so glad he escaped consumption and regained his health, that he writes about it for the benefit of others. "I had a cough which hung on for two years when I began using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. I kept on until the cough finally left me and I gained in weight from 113 to 185 pounds. In two years I have grown strong and healthy, all due to Foley's Honey and Tar."

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