# RAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF OUR PUBLIC ROADS

and Duty of Congress Unquestioned from the Foundation of the Government

tracts from speech of Oscar W. Underwood in the U. S. House of Repves. April 1, 1908.) yes, April 1, 1905, and 1, 1905, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 19158) making in the House. as for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending

chairman: Objection is made to this appropriation looking to the imchairman. Collection of our public-road system on the ground that it invades the renowers of the States. I wish to say there is no man on the floor of ise more jealous in his desire to protect the reserved rights of the han I am. I believe the sovereign States cohites to perform and should perform them w... t of the Federal Government. I do not believe the Central Government of the reactar Government and the legislative fields that belong solely to the States, but I that the Federal Government, within its well-defined powers, has its priorm under the powers given it by the Constitution; that it should and effect to the grants of power given it by the States, and one grants of power, to use the language of the Constitution, is "to estab-

offices and post-roads. can be no question whatever that the Constitution carries the power post-roads in the United States. To establish post-offices means to offices, and to establish post-roads means to build post-roads. Genscoff at the proposition and say that the fathers did not contempresent development and modern methods of transportation; that building roads to carry the mail through the wilderness and dream of a time coming when the mail could be delivered at every But I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the need for post-roads United States was no greater in the days of the fathers than today.

does the gentleman find anything in the Constitution og the Federal Government to build post-roads? Why, it is very clear. The Constitution gives the power ederal Government "to establish post-offices and post-roads." ouglas. The language of the Constitution is to "establish" post-roads

held to be a very different thing from building them.
That question was discussed in the Third Congress and was of the construction of the Cumberland road by some of the who wrote the Constitution.

d. The contention that is made today by the leaders of the that the Government of the United States has no constituaid the States in building good roads was certainly not mainfing men of the nation during the first half century of our

Resolted That Congress has power under the Constitution to apopriate money for the construction of post-roads, military and other at and of canals, and for the improvement of waterways."

mas lefferson said, in a letter to Mr. Lieper, in 1808:

Give us peace till our revenues are liberated from debt, and then, if he necessary, it can be carried on without a new tax or loan, and ing peace we may checker our whole country with canals, roads, the object to which all our endeavors should be directed.

a Secretary of War in 1819 Mr. Calhoun made a report to the House esentatives on roads and canals, in which he said:

No oblice of the kind is more important and there is none to which ate or individual capacity is more inadequate. It must be perfected the General Government or not perfected at all." on to this. Congress has a stronger and more specific warrant for

"Every real within a State, including railroads, canals, turnpikes,

navigable areams, existing or created within a State, becomes a road whenever, by the action of the Post-Office Department, protion is made for the transportation of the mails upon or over it.

#### outhern Presiential Possibility

he mention of Oscar W. Underbecause he comes mmonwealth that was a memthe Southern Confederacy.

men now before the country le or probable Democratic s for the Presidency, Underertainly one of the strongest. ad a fine training in Congress. imself a man of natural force capacity for work-and worklat we want in executive posi-Representatives for some fifits, and has risen by force of nothing but merit, to a posich made it inevitable that he Chairman of the Committee and Means when the Demointo control of the popular the Government. He has the environment, the enthusiasm, age, the political sagacity, and manly qualities fully to justify ration in connection with the

twood is a conservative man, Table of entertaining proals and at the same time of fully the duty and the neconserving substantial intercommunity. The Democratic go farther and do vastly and if it should nominate him and ard-hearer of 1912.—Munogazine, January, 1912.

#### ERWOOD IN THE WEST

gratified to see this State movid in almost every line and I wonderful growth of Birmingerve that The Age-Herald has led in the work.

wing strength of Oscar Unthe minds of the people the United States has given and of publicity that the oltain in no other way, on the great question of or it was not thought that ome out of Alabama with literests who would be a the trusts. Oscar Uned, cleanest, fairest man ed for the presidency. If

# UNDERWOOD—HOUSE LEADER CLEAN COURAGE, HIGH HONESTY FAITHFUL IN HIS FRIENDSHIPS

fifty. As chief of the Ways and Means,

of a rule-or-ruin spirit, came to Washington at the beginning of the special derwood, in going after Mr. Bryan, or hindrance on stated his own tariff position. Said he: Mr. Underwood is honest: His elec-"The Democratic party stands for a tion was not the work of money. He friendships. To those whom he casually tariff for revenue. The Democratic party does not stand for free trade, and I do not believe the people will His seat was given him by the people, never rude nor hard; never violent, be misled by the statement of Mr.

That Mr. Underwood is against protection, and fights it, evinces his cour-\$50,000,000. The Tennessee Coal & Iron January, 1912.

His name is Oscar W. Underwood; jucts of the district. One-third of all the Committee, Mr. Underwood has shown his years are on the sunshine side of iron-ore holdings of the Steel Trust are himself to be the right man in the right ever climbing majorities.

like a gold-mine for every final ounce.

it to the best of public advantage.

in and around Birmingham. Surely, at place. What advances are made by the first glance, a bad outlook for a tariff party in 1912 will be due largely to him. and chairman of the Committee on Com- reformer! And yet Mr. Underwood He knows tariff in all its schedule mittees, he is Speaker Clark's right arm succeeds and re-succeeds himself with windings, as a man knows the hallways Mr. Underwood's cry is "Tariff for revenue only!" When Mr. Bryan, eaten The dominant quality in Mr. Underwood faith in the tariff thoroughness of Mr. is honesty, and folk have found it out. Underwood. If I owned the revenues Honesty is among the scarcest of earth- of the Government, I shouldn't hesitate session to trouble the waters of party hope with an attack upon the wool bill as proposed by the Democrats, Mr. Un-Mr. Underwood is faithful in his

mittal, keeping his own counsel. He is His seat was given him by the people, never rude nor hard; never violent, and because they believed he would fill even with blood foes. For the stranger within his gates his air is gentle and This emanation of the popular gives frank. He is easy to see, and, speaking Mr. Underwood the House high ground, generally, has been ever careful to keep age. He comes from the Birmingham and he is so far military in his genius himself within the reach of all. Newsdistrict in Alabama—a breeding-ground that he knows how to fortify and hold paper folk, sent to Mr. Underwood by of protection. In Mr. Underwood's district in Mr. Underwood's district in Alabama—a breeding-ground that he knows how to fortify and hold paper folk, sent to Mr. Underwood by duty and believes that duty well perof protection. In Mr. Underwood's dis- it. From his place as a people's repre- some stress of duty, never fail to like trict there are nine railroads, one hun- sentative, he can overstare and keep in him. He has his dignity, but there is tracks, \$150,000,000 of invested industries, an annual pig-iron output of 2,000,000 tons, and a production of 15,000,000 tons of coal. The city of lower than his own—Alfred Henry tolls when he will take what comes with out complaining. Not every man can be therefore, on House levels much lower than his own—Alfred Henry tolls when he will take what comes with out complaining. Not every man can be the certainly believed it would when he voted against the pension between himself and them. He answers a question with a round readiness, or say plainly that he can't answer it and out complaining. Not every man can be the certainly believed it would when he voted against the pension with a question with a round readiness, or say plainly that he can't answer it and out complaining. Not every man can be the certainly believed it would when he voted against the pension with a question with a round readiness. 15,000,000 tons of coal. The city of lower than his own.—Alfred Henry tells why. He expedites the business in Birmingham has an annual pay-roll of Lewis in the Cosmopolitan, New York, hand, and will even anticipate the purpose of one's coming, and put questions to himself.—Alfred Henry Lewis, in the Company, which is a part of the Steel \* \* \* \* \* to himself.—Alfred Henry Lewis, in the Trust, controls one-third of all the prod- As the head of the Ways and Means Cosmopolitan, New York, January, 1912.

# INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL DOCTRINES CONTRARY TO THE FUNDA-MENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT

(In address before Young Men's Democratic League of St. Louis, Oct. 16, 1911.) "Some Democrats want to put the initiative and referendum plank into the National platform of the Democratic party. I think that would be unwise. The initiative and referendum as a local issue is sometimes successful. But windings, as a man knows the hallways of his own house. He has wisdom. He has temper and spirit, but is neither has temper and spirit has temper and spirit, but is neither has temper and spirit has temperature has temper

#### A FIGURE OF NATIONAL SIZE

this is mentioned his honesty.

every one who comes into association have but partial success in controlling with Mr. Underwood, or who closely a party following, it must be productive follows his course in Congress and in of immense good in showing that the public life. He is wise: he does not disturb himself about little things; his who can be trusted by the Nation-a own personality is not obtruded; his man whose patriotism is not limited by political ambitions play no part in governing his words and actions. He has burden of any prejudice. formed is the most urgent considera- would be the keenest political schemtion. If doing his duty should mar his ing; and that this very absence of self-

politics; he stands out against raiding night watchman." the treasury-no matter what be the ex- from the South, but from a writer whose cuse offered-and he opposes his own attitude is critical and whose atmosphere friends and associates quite as firmly is of the North, is certainly a tribute as he opposes his opponents when, in not to be despised; its significance is

The emphasis here is placed upon Mr. In a politician this would be accounted Underwood's wisdom, but along with recklessness, because party and spoils are translated in many minds to mean the same thing; but it is the highest wis-These two qualities greatly impress dom in a statesman. Even should it

out complaining. Not every man can be president, he thinks, but every man can try to do the best that is in him for his country and for the times he lives and there is good reason to think that it is country and for the times he lives will do so. As Mr. Lewis says, it should not "hesitate to employ him as night watchman." This coming, not his judgment, the thing proposed to be very great.—The Mobile (Alabama) done is not for the common good. Register, January 21, 1912.

# UNDERWOOD'S INTEGRITY, PURITY CIVIC COURAGE AND ABILITY

very interesting report of an inquiry by a staff correspondent into the record and repute, in his own home, of the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood of Ala-14 1818, the House of Representatives passed the following resbama, who has recently been discussed as a possible Democratic candidate for the presidency. It is needless to say were named by the Democracy. that The Times is not concerned to ad- Of course, this is a matter not easily In the next place, no one under sixty

problem which may well receive atten- ened by the conditions of our National November 26, 1911.

In this morning's magazine section tion even thus early. It is the fact life and especially by the intimate, exof The Times our readers will find the that Mr. Underwood is a man of South- tensive, and increasing intercommunibama, who has recently been discussed often in his own party than in the op- South is to-day no more distinct and

vance the interests of any gentleman to be decided with confidence in adia any personal experience of the in this direction in preference to any vance. There has been no occasion for civil conflict, and that means not mereother: It is concerned only in laying a distinct expression of public sentiment before its readers such information, regarding it. It is a half century since body of voters are without this excarefully gathered and impartially pre-sented, as will aid in the formation of came before the Nation, and a good a century since the "Southern Quessound public opinion and a choice that deal longer than that since one was tion" entered even nominally into a will be to the greatest advantage of the elected. Great events have intervened National contest. If it were raised We think our readers will agree that

Water and left their impress on the minds and left their impress on the minds he influenced by it had to stand up national affairs the intelligence and and hearts of men, the depth and distributed by it had to stand up strength of their section, and even the bluff very left their section and hearts of men, the depth and distributed by it had to stand up strength of their section, and even the bluff very left their section and left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their section and left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their section and left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their section and left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their section and left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff very left their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff their impress on the minds had been the bluff any party may be congratulated among whose prominent men, to whom the eyes of the party are directed on the eyes of a presidential campaign, there eye of a presidential campaign, there eye of a presidential campaign, there eyes of the party are directed on the eyes of the par is one with such standing among those might even be the stronger for that fact. among those who were most earnest in this appropriation, under the authority conferred by the Constitution who know him best as Mr. Underwood the know him best as Mr. Underwood the last post-offices and post-roads." Cooley, in his book on Constitution has. Plainly he is a man to be trusted, that there is in our people now a sense a common impulse of generosity and of time. They are ranging the South on because he is trusted, for his integrity, of tried and proved and established self-respect incline toward the Southern purity, civic courage, and ability, by his own people. Whether, when the time comes for a choice, he will be considered the best man is a question which tionality has grown progressively ever in the present on the issues long since it is now too early to decide. But there since the close of the war for the settled, settled in their favor, and setis one element that will enter into the Union. It has been steadily strength- tled forever.-The New York Times,

#### From Florida

"Oscar Underwood, however, has more friends than any man mentioned Underwood Among for the Democratic presidential nomination. He is more popular throughout the country with all the Democrats than the others. He is almost the unanimous second choice. If you ask the Harmon the political firmament or are they mere- men who they would be for in case Harmon could not be nominated they will say Underwood; when you ask the Wilson men the same question as to Wilson, they reply that if Wilson can not be the nomince, Underwood is their hoice; and the same thing is true of the Champ Clark men."-T. A. Jennings, National Committeeman from Florida, in the Pensacola Evening News, Friday evening, January 12, 1912.

#### MR. UNDERWOOD

Meanwhile Mr. Underwood has a work to do in Washington for which he has revealed a remarkable aptitude. It is not too much to say that the existing harmony among the Democratic members of the House, and the ability they showed at the last session to work to gether, are largely due to his skillful leadership. He proposes to resume the task of tariff revision at the point where it was interrupted by the President's vetoes .- The Providence (R. I.) Journal, December 2, 1911.

#### **UNDERWOOD**

The careful reader of the newspapers is surprised at one notable feature of the papers from practically every sec people unless we permit them to trade tion of the country. This feature is the general notice and attention paid to Congressman Oscar Underwood as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, and the uniform praise which invariably accompanies the mention of him and his candidacy. This is all the more surprising because Mr. Underwood maintains no press bureau. On the other hand, prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination like Governor Harmon of Ohio, Governor Wilson of New Jersey and Speaker Clark of Missouri, maintain large and active bureaus, which are continually sending on basic principles may be involved in out campaign literature to the papers

Notwithstanding this, at the present time Mr. Underwood is receiving more attention than any other, we might say of Democrats in Congress is worthy of any other two, presidential candidates emulation elsewhere. It makes for tolcombined. The attitude of the voters erance. Tolerance makes for unity. Men like Payne and Mann declare towards Mr. Underwood may be doubted Unity makes for progress. There is no him to be the most resourceful an- until that attitude is made clear in an other way to render Democracy eftide to rise which I be an era of such leadership as that repfound in the Carolinas a great deal of tagonist they have been cratic side. A skillful parliamentarian, this record and his strong personality. The young Democrats of St. Louis find his inferior. Still less would be will carry him to the resented by Mr. Underwood, the term Underwood, the term Underwood sentiment. I have been a good speaker, holding himself always are admired by the newspapers of the who persuaded Mr. Underwood to be remind you of one who fears he may with Underwood's record a good speaker, holding himself always are admired by the newspapers of the who persuaded Mr. Underwood to be remind you of one who fears he may a model leader. Country For now he is receiving the Underwood to be remind you of one who fears he may a model leader.

## Southern Leaders

#### and the Tariff

No sensible man, certainly no one friendly to the South, wishes to see the reason to be proud of their floor leadtariff made a sectional question. The er, Chairman Underwood, of the Ways course of Mr. Clark and Mr. Under- and Means Committee. Mr. Underwood wood tends to prevent this. They stand has given ample evidence of the posnot only with their own party through- session of the qualities of mind essenout the country, but with the strong tial to the position. He has also dempublic sentiment in support of tariff re- onstrated most conclusively that he is duction that has divided the Republican a man who cannot be cajoled or bulparty, and thrown the House into the lied from the course he considers right. hands of the Democrats. When we say that in this they are serving their own section, we have in mind the important section, we have in mind the important made the bluff that the steel trust faalism that has, perhaps unavoidably, giving as their reason that Underwood the side of progress and in the line than that our vast and intricate and oppressive tariff system is to be "I voted for them just the same," he reformed, and its reform is bound to be the one task of statesmanship in the next few years. It can be determined, and under certain conditions it can be led by the men of the South .- New York Times, January 31, 1911.

# 1912 Possibilities

The threatened breakdown of Majority Leader Underwood, as a result of long hours of hard work on the tariff in the Ways and Means Committee, put many a Democrat in a nervous state of ahead during sixteen years of congresmind. There developed suddenly a full appreciation of the worth of the Alabama Congressman as a leader. For Mr. Underwood to become disabled or to be removed from the scene of his sefulness at this critical time would be like pulling a corner post out from under a platform on which was heaped most of the political treasures of the ing itself in stronger lines every day party, Democrats quite generally are as the searchlight of the press plays willing to admit.

Credit for the achievements of the of Idaho, a Southerner is being seriously considered North and South as presidential material. The Underwoodfor-President movement has been attracting volunteer workers steadily since last spring, when the newly-installed Democratic House assumed its responsibilities. An Underwood boom AND THE PAPERS for the Democratic nomination for President put on long trousers at the beginning of this, the national campaign year.—Austin Cunningham, in the San Antonio Express, January 5, 1912.

### A PRACTICAL DEMOCRAT

St. Louis honors Oscar W. Underwood for his character, for his achievements and for his Democracy.

The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is a practical Democrat. His leadership in the House of Representatives shows that. He possesses the ability to enlist men of varying ideas, plans and moods in support of desirable and feasible objects. Men who agree bitter hostility by antagonisms which in their essence amount to little.

Mr. Underwood's example as a leader

#### Underwood

#### a Real Man

The Democrats of the House have In the debate over the Canadian recstood in Congress advocating the tariff reductions on steel included in this bill. Mr. Underwood added that two years ago the steel trust opposed his election because of the tariff views and threatened to turn him out of Congress if stated, "and they failed in their efforts to turn me out of Congress."

Underwood is every inch a man, and the people have more respect for one such as he than for a whole battalion of corporation-controlled standpatters.-The Ocala Daily Banner, Florida, April

#### This New Leader

#### From Alabama

But this new leader from Alabama with nothing meteoric or iridescent about him; who has forged steedily sional service, and who has proved himself equal to every emergency in the acid test of debate on the floor of the House: cool, imperturbable, resourceful, sure of himself at all times; profoundly learned on the great tariff issue he stands for; whose impressive personality is revealthe Democratic party in this year 1912. Democratic House bearing the stamp of And as the campaign for the nomination constructive statesmanship is given progresses, Mr. Underwood's superior readily to the majority leader. Due to availability will come out with increasnis success as a legislative manager—his ing clearness, and the Democratic masses ability in most tests to keep the House of the South will catch the inspiration Democracy united—and the fact that of the great fact that a Southern mass Civil War wounds have been allowed to from the heart of Dixie is at last in line heal because of the scarcity of public for the presidency after all these weary men of the type of Senator Heyburn, years of waiting. When that psychological moment arrives-in the national convention or before it-a very nearly solid South, fused to white heat under the enthusiasm of a genuine Southern presidential candidacy, will take Oscar Underwood on its shoulders, sweep away all the well laid plans of machine politics and rush him right to the goal, a winner by sheer force of an overwhelming sense of simple justice to the South. At least, that's the way we want it .- The Survance (Fla.) Democrat, December,

#### CHAIRMAN UNDERWOOD

Chairman Underwood has once more given proof of that levelness of head and clearness of purpose which have characterized his leadership from the beginning. He has flatly refused to countenance any coquetting with the La Follette idea on the wool bill. Whether viewed as a mere announcement of program or as a bill that it is desired and expected actually to get enacted into law, the La Follette proposition does not meet the needs of the situation-The New York Post, August 2, 1911.

#### THE MANNER OF MAN HE IS

After the Southern manner, Mr. Underwood is unaffectedly democratic. He meets men as one who, respecting himself, also respects them. He does not wear the manner of one who expects to

#### The Conservative South A Voice

Not many days ago, it was suggested Alabama, for the Democratic in an editorial in this paper that the peoential nomination resides a good ple of that section of the Union that men of distinction and merit, but my plete power in the National Governare than a suggestion that we tried a half a century ago to break up individual opinion is that the party has ment, it is of interest to learn from got too far away from the Civil the Union of the States, might possibly an opportunity to make a magnificent to regard a statesman as necturn out to be the home of a conser- selection by choosing for its standard at his task and by what stars he shapes vatism that would stand as a barrier bearer in 1912 the wise, well-balanced his course. against a change in our scheme of government that would destroy the fabric Hon. Oscar Underwood. of the Constitution adopted by our wise forefathers, and ratified by the States that had fought for and achieved independence and freedom.

As evidence that such a thing may be among the possibilities a paragraph is here quoted from a speech made by Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, of Alahas been a member of the bama, to the Young Men's Democratic League of St. Louis:

> "Some Democrats want to put the initiative and referendum plank into the national platform of the Democratic party. I think that would be unwise. The initiative and referendum as a local issue is sometimes successful. But when you attempt to apply it to the United States you destroy the entire fabric of the Constitution. We are not a true democracy. This is a representative Govern-

As the reader knows, Mr. Underwood is the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington. But for the fact that he is a native and a life-long resident of the South he would stand a fine chance to be made the Democratic candidate for President next year. Candor compels the statement that he is as well qualified for the performance of the duties of the great office as any one in his party who has been mentioned in that connection, and it is not doubted that if elected he would make a safe Il step with the progressive President.-Knoxville Journal and Tribune, October 24, 1911.

#### DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP

The most salient fact connected with the story of the bill in the present Congress is the remarkable strength of the Jegarded by many men as Democratic tactics, and the high quality shown by Mr. Underwood, the leader ed, he will undoubtedly of the party on the floor. The "farmer's frong sentiment of the free list" bill was a master stroke, and election he will be Mr. Underwood utilized it in the debate it in Colorado, with its with an effectiveness that left nothing to sitors from all parts be desired. What gives real strength to he is the first man the Democratic position is that the party them. The prom- is grappling with a big and difficult his candidacy by the question in a spirit that is at once

# From Virginia

"All of the avowed aspirants are and thoroughly equipped Alabamian,

manship is a good enough guarantee as "paramount issues" for this year, of his fitness for the White House. only to be forgotten next year? He measures up to all the requirements get a comforting light on this question of the exalted position. He is fearless from another remark by Mr. Underand broad-minded, and there is nothing of the demagogue in his composition. Some will cavil at his Southern origin It is the question of the development of and raise the oft-repeated cry that no the industries and commerce of the Southerner can be elected to the presi- nation." dency. This bugaboo is raised in spite of the fact that all the leading papers of the North and South and all writers of any note have declared time and again that sectional feeling and prejudice, based on the war of '61-65, have

died out completely. "If that be true is there any longer any valid reason against going to the South for a candidate? If Mr. Underwood's personality and public service render him peculiarly available should the matter of location bar him from the nomination? The idea is absurd."-Hon. A. C. Broxton, of Richmond, Va., in The Baltimore Sun, January, 1912.

#### UNDERWOOD LOOMS UP

Whether the disclaimer of Represenative Oscar W. Underwood of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for president is to stand or not, there is no question that he is looming large and seriously, no less at the North than at markets in other countries. Therefore, the South, as a possibility, if not this time, then in the near future. Mr. Underwood is making a widespread and distinctive impression, not only as the honest, bold, sagacious leader of the House majority, and not only as a masterful Southern Democrat, but as an American publicist and statesman-a man of affairs and broad concept of his responsibility to the whole people.-Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, re-printed in the Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald, January 22, 1912.

#### HEARS MUCH POLITICAL TALK

"In traveling through the country I hear no end of political talk," said James A. Braun, sales manager of the Wyeth Chemical Company of New

"During the past five or six weeks have heard Underwood very much dispublic press has courageous and practical. If there is to cussed as a presidential proposition. I "practical politics" may be rescued from leasure of the ignominy into which it is ignominy into which it is doing good least the ignominy into which it is doing good least the ignominy into which it is doing good least the ignominy into which it is doing good least the ignominy into which it is doing good least the ignominy into which it is legitimately entitled.—New York Evenues, York, Intelligible, Inte

## Jackscrew or Axe | A Voice

That with the Democratic party already in power in the House, and having a visible chance of coming into comwhat viewpoint the actual pilot-in-charge of the Democracy's legislative ship looks

Are they fixed and steadfast lights of "Mr. Underwood's record in states- ly those will-o'-the wisps that flame up

"I think the big question is the tariff.

From a Democrat that is a remark well-nigh startling. It exhibits such an unusual viewpoint. It is almost like hearing Andrew Carnegie confess that there might be such a thing as a righteous war. Heretofore, our Democratic statesmen have so uniformly declared that there was nothing to the tariff question but stopping "robbers" from

They never seemed to think of a tariff as having anything to do with the development of industries and commerce. Mr. Underwood does. He says we should reduce our tariff because with the settlement of the West we have left behind the days when our home market absorbed the products of our factories and left us no surplus for which we

needed to look for a market abroad. He holds that our industrial development has outstripped the increase in domestic demand, and that we are producing, or at least have the existing capacity to produce, a great surplus of manufactures for which we must find and since "we cannot trade with other with us," reduce the tariff to a competitive basis-to the "lowest rates that will raise the revenues that the exigencies

of the Government require." One may agree or disagree with that theory of tariff-making. One may disbelieve that its effects will be "development of the industries and commerce of the nation." But at least it is a theory consistent with itself and professing constructive aims and not merely clam-

oring for destruction. And its proponent is no doctrinaire fresh from academic halls with his noddle crammed with "solutions" of everything. Neither is he the freak product of passing popular delight with the latest novelty among politcal entertainers."-Chicago Inter-Ocean, September 26,

#### ESTIMATE OF OPPONENTS