INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM AND RECALL NO FIELD IN NATIONAL POLITICS

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, AS CON-CEIVED BY FRAMERS OF CONSTITUTION. ONLY SAFE BULWARK OF CIVIL LIBERTY

Danger of Departing from Path Established fellowship in the nation's counsels. by the Fathers

SPEECH DELIVERED BY MR. UNDERWOOD BEFORE CATHOLIC CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY DECEMBER 19, 1911.

The main purpose of government is the protection of life, liberty and property. The safe-guarding of property rights is essential to the advancement of our civilization

Men do not always awake to the realization that the just enforcement of the law is more essential to good government than the enactment of new statutes.

Less than a century and a half ago the Federal Constitution was written; it become the pattern in its fundamental features for our State Constitutions. The world had experimented with almost every conceivable method of govern-ment for thousands of years before the birth of our republic. The statesmen who created the form of the new government were essentially students of the theories of government and lovers of the liberties of the people. Most of them had offered their lives and their fortunes in the struggle for their country's independence. No man can justly charge them with either lack of information regarding the essential principles of government, or want of honesty of purpose to create a government that would secure to themselves and their children "a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to themselves and their Posterity."

World's First Written Constitution.

They proclaimed to the world its first written Constitution, created a government of law in absolute contradistinction to a government of men. The framers of the Federal Constitution were familiar with the repeated fail-A New Leader ures of governments based on the principle of a direct democracy, where the people were the direct law-making power and in some instances the ultimate judicial power of the country.

Dangers of a Direct Democracy.

all the other features of the Democratic They knew from the history of the past that those governments had failed in their purpose; that the liberties of the people had been destroyed by the extremes and excesses which marked the administration of a government where the laws were made in the forum by the assembled multitude, and were not the metres and excesses and a resurrected mature product of selected men especially trained for the work in hand. They knew that the failure of every direct Democracy was due not to

the lack of honesty or purpose on the part of the aggregate citizenship as-sembled in the forum, but to the fact that they were often swayed by their desires, passions, and prejudices, and lacked intimate knowledge of the re-sultant effect of their actions. Southerner as Chief Justice, a Southerner as majority leader in Congress, and sultant effect of their actions.

No honest man in his individual entity will controvert the Golden Rule utherners as prominent candidates for that all men should do unto others as they would be done by, but it is rarely the Democratic presidential nomination --Clark, Underwood and Wilson--the the case that the assembled populace can divorce itself from its selfish desires and deal out abstract justice to those who may be temporarily in the minority.

Realizing the danger and excesses of a direct Democracy, the framers of our Constitution endeavored to establish a government that would protect the rights and liberties of the individual and at the same time reflect ultimately the will of the majority in the enactment of the law of the land. rejoices more over this changed situaon than Underwood. He is even more

Ours a Representative Form of Government.

To accomplish this end, they established a representative form of govern 1912 ment designed to create a law-making power responsive to the will of the people, and at the same time they wrote in the Constitution certain checks an Alabama's balances intended to prevent the more brutal force of a majority from de-stroying the liberty and property rights of the individual.

It must always be borne in mind that the framers of our Constitution were not attempting to establish freedom of Government, for they created a Gov-ernment with only certain delegated powers expressly given to the Nation by the States, reserving to the States the right to make most of the laws that affected the liberties of the citizen. The underlying principle of the Consti-tution was to guarantee the liberty of the citizen and the protection of his property rights against the power of the Government itself.

TIME TO ABANDON UNWORTHY SECTIONAL ABASEMENT

The most humiliating paradox in of the manner in which the North views | course, as a people, to be so interpreter American politics to-day is the shrink-ing attitude of some of our own people as an illustration, though his magnificent respect, where self-respect is absent oward the presidential possibilities of outhern men.

record as House leader during the spe-cial session would, as our correspondent declares, have assured his nomination "with a sween"—had he lived another The civil war, the memories of which "with a sweep"-had he lived at the gone era, and let go by default the North1 To the North, it makes no dif-rights inherent in American manhood furnished the nursery for this indefensible sectional abasement, is 50 years at our back. Ninety per cent of the Amerference where Underwood, or any other ican voters who elect a president re-member this war and its dividing rancor one of the galaxy being discussed, was born. The representative Northerner as history. With outstretched does not bridle at mention of Bull Run party. It has, faithfully with each reonly a political barrier than the Mississippi or the Rockies, the dominant generation at the North invites the South, its public men, by right of citizenship and by right of demonstrated ability, into full

South Wanting in Boldness

What has been the answer of the sides. South-at least, the answer that may be interpreted by the silence or the diffi-dence of hundreds of thousands of representative Southerners? Obsessed by the ghosts of half a cen-

tury ago, guilty of an embarrassment and a self-consciousness that is nothing short of arrant sectional cowardice, there is a feeling among many South-erners that the wraiths of the sixties till stand between the South and the White House-the South and that par-

icipation in the nation's voice, the naon's destiny, to which the nation is ager to admit us. The consequences of this abnegation of

mon manhood could not be more orcefully portrayed than in the words country. the Constitution's Washington correondent, in a dispatch discussing the residential status resulting from the larvey-Wilson-Watterson episode. "If writes our correspondent, canvassg the possibilities of Oscar Underod, the brilliant Alabamian, along ith other Southerners, "pays the penal-y of being a Southern man, it will be the South and not the North to ex-

From the South

"The President's veto, of course, de-stroyed the Free List Bill, as well as

act if

hands, having given every proof of view-ing Mason and Dixon's line as no more to develop political stage fright over current four years, furnished the Democ racy's army and its line officers-cheer to develop political stage fright over these diminishing chapters in our hisfully yielding command to other sections. With a smile, it has steadily forsworn the political loaves and fishes, content, tory. The last smouldering embers of sectional acrimony were stamped out by the Spanish-American war. The last barriers between North and South were crumbled before the achievements of for the sake of the party, that they go to doubtful States-time and again to States most of us knew at the time wer Joe Wheeler, of Fitzhugh Lee, and of steel-riveted Republican. many of the younger generation on both

> The most convincing evidence of this fact is the manner in which the nation received the announcement of the broad

and patriotic action of President Taft in elevating Justice White, a Confederate veteran, to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court. A protesting snarl rose here and there strikes, when the door of opportunity i irom the irreconcilables. And the voices most bitter in denunciation of that jaundice came from—the Northern press! It is only essential for the occaional freak firebrand to rise and attempt to wave the "bloody shirt. to be buried with ridicule, not only by his confrères, but as well by the news-papers of all sections of our common country. but as a section of the news-the old "easy mark" game of doing all the drudgery, with none of the cakes and ale! Let's end this disgraceful farce! We furnish, have long furnished. empt to wave the "bloody shirt." to be papers of all sections of our common

Not a Question of Expediency or Discretion

In the face of these cumulative facts, mainder of the nation fraternally bids us to do. Let's cease the stultification there are some in the South who still question if, "on account of past ofof informing the nation, by our actions fenses," it is "discreet" or "expedient" for a Southern man to offer himself for presidential honors! We insult our-tional cowardice, here and there man tional cowardice, here and there mani elves, we debase our manhood, we surfested, is equivalent to that shameful

South's Political Stage Fright render the rights the North is so willing and ungrounded admission .- The Con That is also an accurate delineation to concede us, when we permit our stitution, Atlanta, Ga., January 21, 1912.

Southern

for President Leaders "Naturally the men who have led the The argument that he lives too far outh to be available is without weight. Democrats in the House of Representaives so successfully under trying conditions are freely mentioned at the pres

For virtually half a century the South

Let Us Claim Our Birthright

For 50 years we have eaten in the

political kitchen. Consistently, we have

waxed cheerful when denied even the

dubious privilege of the second table

And to-day, when the clock of destiny

the electoral votes, the powder and shot, the munitions, of the Democratic party. Let's assert those equal rights and privi-

leges as American citizens, as the

has furnished the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Democratic

ent time as possible candidates for the presidential nomination by the Democratic Convention. These leaders are Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, and Oscar W. Underwood, a new and

oming man. "Both are Southerners, by the way, bu n my mind there is no reason in these days of broadening views and lessening prejudices why a Southerner should not e nominated and elected to the presidential chair of the United States. fact, there are many reasons why it should be so."-London cable of William Randolph Hearst in the New York American, Monday, September 25, 1911.

Takes Up

Underwood

The years since the Civil War have Mr. Underwood's service to the coun- President. He is a broad-gauged, level- rolled too fast and far to permit it to y during nine terms in the National headed citizen; he doesn't slip his cere- be conceivable any longer that the cirouse of Representatives has been most bral cogs and go off at a tangent as a cumstances of Southern birth should istinguished, and has made his name a rabid exponent of revolutionary dogmas nousehold word in the homes of the in an effort to popularize himself; he is ecople. For more than 20 years he has uniformly courteous to all men; he beconstitute in Northern judgment a disqualification in any degree whatever.

A FALSE POSITION

ommand the support of the North be-

do not exist. No Northerner would

hesitate to support Mr. Underwood be-

cause he comes from the South .-- The

Argus, Albany, New York, November 23, 1911

FREE LIST BILL VETOED **BY PRESIDENT TAFT**

DRAWN BY CHAIRMAN UNDERWOOD OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

A Bill of Direct Benefit to the Farmer, Whose Hopes Were Dissipated by a Republican President

MR. UNDERWOOD THE FRIEND OF ALL CLASSES

MR. UNDERWOOD, FROM THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING REPORT (EXTRACTS).

[To accompany H. R. 4413.]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4413) to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, saddlery and harness, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt, and other articles, having up to that prophetic utterance in the Senate of Ben Hill, "We are back in the house of our fathers, and we are here to stay, thank God!"-a few of us are still blushing and stammering, still wearing had same under consideration report it back to the House without amend-ment and recommend that the bill do pass.

It was expressly stated in the Democratic platform of 1908 that the belated promises of tariff reform made at that time by the Republican Party were a ardy recognition of the righteousness of the Democratic position on this question, but that the people could not safely intrust the execution of this important work to a party which is so deeply obligated to the highly protected interests as is the Republican Party

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

By this measure agricultural tools and implements of every kind are placed on the free list, in order to remove or to prevent any possible discrimination against our farmers in the prices of these necessary articles, and to place them on an equal footing with their competitors elsewhere in the world. Our donestic manufacturers of agricultural tools, implements, vehicles, and machinery have grown to great proportions and are largely organized into great trusts and combinations. These organizations are selling their products all over the and combinations. These organizations are selling their products all over the world, meeting and overcoming all competition. They need no protection, and, as a rule, ask for none. For a number of years they sold many of their products in foreign countries at lower prices than at home, and so recently as 1907 agricultural associations in public resolutions protested against this practice. The imports of these agricultural implements are in-significant; the value of all such imports, free and dutiable, in 1910, amounted to \$122,302. The exports of these implements have become a matter of more importance than the domestic trade, the fource indicating an increase from importance than the domestic trade, the figures indicating an increase from \$3,859,184 in 1890 to \$28,124,033 in 1910. This foreign business will be greatly aided by the removal of duties from lumber, as provided for in this bill.

BAGGING AND BALING MATERIALS

It is of the greatest importance to our producers of cotton and other agricultural commodities that the materials necessary for bagging, sacking, baling, or otherwise packing these commodities be made free from duty, so that they may be available to the producers at the most favorable prices possible, without shelter for the exaction of unreasonable prices by trusts and combinations of manufacturing interests. The bill, therefore, places all such materials and of manufacturing inferests. The only therefore, places all such materials and articles on the free list, including cotton bagging and cotton ties, jute and jute butts, hemp, flax, seg, tow, burlaps, and other materials or fibers suitable for coverings, and bags or sacks made therefrom, together with all hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel for baling any commodity and wire for baling agricultural products. All these coverings and materials for making coverings are essentials in the transportation of agricultural products to their markets. The products can not receive the benefit of any protection in these markets. The products can not receive the benefit of any protection in these markets, and for this and other reasons it is unfair and unjust to continue duties on coverings for agricultural produce. These duties have annoyed and burdened farmers and have served principally to increase the profits of exacting trusts and combinations

62d Congress, 1st Session. H. R. 4413. An Act to place on the free list agricultural implements, cotton bagging, cotton ties, leather, boots and shoes, fence wire, meats, cereals, flour, bread, timber, lumber, sewing machines, salt, and other articles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That on and after the day following the passage of this Act the following articles shall be exempt from duty when mported into the United States:

Plows, tooth and disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins, farm wagons and farm carts and all other agricultural implements of any

The country has reached that state of union-has been so closely drawn to-gether by railroad and telegraph-that Alabama is brought to the door of New York. Massachusetts and Texas are near Democratic majority under a new leadneighbors and even the two Portlands, of Maine and Oregon, stand within easy

hailing distance of each other. So far as any feeling of sectionalism is concerned, or any prejudice against the seection of a Southern man for the presidency, Underwood is, like Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, and therefore as nation is certainly more united than at any time since the Civil War. No-man during the Civil War, and grew to mannuch Northern as Southern, was born hood after the old bitterness between North and South had died out. He is

Underwood Presi-

Mr. Underwood would make an ideal

dential Timber

interested in the solidarity of the fortyeight States than in the union of the Democratic party,"-Burton J. Hen-drick in McClure's Magazine, February,

Candidate

big, brainy, courageous man.-Baltimore Sun, July 26, 1911.

Underwood

Independent Judiciary Established

To guard and protect these rights, an independent judiciary was established and candidates. No Democrat can find industries of the United States while at a flaw in his political record; no charge the same time he is a thorough believer to see that neither the Executive nor the Legislative branches of the Govern ment encroached upon the guaranteed rights of the individual.

It is evident that the framers of the Constitution were unwilling to trust a selected legislative body, held in check by the veto power of the Executive; lie against him. fearing even then an unbridled abuse of the power, they established Constitu tional guarantees of liberty that a majority of the people could not trample

upon or the Government itself destroy. Some may say that a majority of the people will not endanger the liberties and rights of the individual. I wish that this were true, but the history of every government has shown that at times the people, when unchecked by constitutional guarantees, have destroyed individual rights and individual liberty.

Unwise Changes Now Proposed.

It is now proposed by some that we shall in part abandon the representative government enacted by our Revolutionary fathers, and adopt a system that in the end would establish a direct democracy when the ultimate power to make laws would be placed directly in the hands of all the people, and the independent

judiciary intended to protect the Constitutional guarantees of individual liberty would become subservient to the will of the majority through political com- legislation.

Cannot a committee of the Congress, composed of representative men, pulsion. We may forget that Madison and Hamilton, soldiers in the war for Ameriof the people of the South and tend to initiate legislation, within the limitations of the Constitution, guard against excan Independence, brought their great minds and mature judgments to the framing of the Constitution of the United States, but there is one whose sincere revive sectional feeling which has been cesses and abuses, protect the rights of the minority, voice the wishes of the majority, as well or better than the partisan friends of a measure who, in order ouried for many years. The effects of such rumors are nil in the North be judgment will not be doubted as to the value of a representative government that they may accomplish one result, are tempted to reach so far that they as compared with a direct one, even by those who doubt the sincerity of pur- leave a wake of destruction as to collateral matters the measure touches? judgment will not be doubted as to the value of a representative government cause the people of the North know they have not one iota of truth, but people pose and the honesty of opinion of other men.

Jefferson's Wise Views.

In speaking of "the equal rights of man," Thomas Jefferson declared:

"Modern times have the signal advantage, too, of having discovered the only device by which these rights can be secured, to wit: Govern-ment by the people, acting not in person, but by representatives chosen by themselves

The author of the Declaration of Independence, knowing that all popular government before his time, resting on the direct decisions of the people, had failed and ultimately had reverted into uncontrolled despotism, rejoiced that the hour had come when a representative government could express the will of a free people. It is now proposed to abandon the representative principle of government established by our fathers and revert to the direct action of the people, to the principle of an Athenian democracy adapted to modern

Representative Government Only Check on Excesses and Passion.

Our representative government was established to guard against the ex-cesses which had brought the ancient direct popular government to destruction, and because our government does not at all times immediately respond to public sentiment, there are some who insist that the principle of government is at fault and must be changed. They do not reflect that at times they may misjudge real public sentiment, that at other times the instrument of the government (the representative whom the people can change at recurring periods) is at fault and not the basic principle of the government itself. My experience as a legislator leads me to believe that the Congress of the

United States will always ultimately respond to the enlightened and matured sentiment of the people.

With the changing tides of public sentiment, we have repeatedly experienced changes in the exercise of the taxing powers. We have seen the legislative branch of the government in direct response

We have seen the registrative brain of the got rate legislation, pure food to public sentiment in recent years enact railroad rate legislation, pure food laws, provide for the publicity of campaign funds, national quarantine, irrigate the arid West and build the Isthmian Canal. Can it be truthfully said that the Congress has failed ultimately to place on the statute books the laws that a majority of the American people were in favor of as a result of their permanent and deliberate judgment? (Continued on Next Column.)

been in the very front of his party's lieves in reducing the high cost of liv-battle line, a leader from his youth, and ing in this country, not talking about it; tion the Southerner will be rated in 1912 ever faithful to his party's principles he does not believe in destroying the

of desertion in any campaign; no accu- in the principles of tariff for revenue sation of serving special interests can only. . .

His congressional colleagues respect There is no flub-dub about Mr. Un-1911. im for his sincerity, his high sense of tonor, his sagacity and his acknowl-He is a big, brawny, brainy statesman, dged ability, and this in itself is an without his lightning rod out to attract nfallible proof of his merit, for none the Democratic nomination for the presnow so well the capabilities of a idency, and largely on that very account Rumors generally believed to have

statesman as those who have served he is liable to be the very man that will emanated from the camps of men who many years with him and noted his get in the way of the bolt that may conduct in days of peace and those of elevate him to the White House .-- J. either are or have been considered as storm.-Cincinnati Enquirer, Flenner, in the Times-Democrat, Mus-23, 1911. Flenner, October 28, 1911. political Democratic presidential possibilities, that October 23, 1911.

(Continued from First Column.)

The response may not be as rapid, but it is probably more permanent and erner, are not only poppycock, pure and there is certainly not as much danger of enacting hasty, ill-considered or bad simple, but they place the men of the North in a false position in the eyes

Untrustworthiness of Petitions.

It is true that under the system proposed, a petition by a percentage of prove harmful, not only because of their voters would first have to be obtained. But let every man ask himself how often he has signed petitions to please or get rid of the person who presented the paper, to determine what thought and deliberation will be exercised by the average man who signs a petition. giving rise to sectional prejudice through false representations of conditions which

People Suffer More From Failure of Law Enforcement Than From Lack of Proper Legislation.

Should I stop to criticise our government, I would say that the people suffer ar more from the failure to enforce the laws on the statute books than they to from the lack of proper legislation. How many remedial laws are to be found on the statute books, that if fairly enforced would remedy the evils we complain against; but it is so much easier to cry out for new legislation than to insist that our neighbor shall go to jail for violating the law we all ready have.

If there are evils in our government as it exists today, it is not in organic form. It is due to the failure of those in office to honestly, fairly and justly perform the duties imposed upon them. The remedy is plain and the way is clear. The people should drive from the places of power and responsibility the unfaithful servant and elect those who will be faithful and true to the trust imposed upon them.

The People and the Representatives.

The People and the Representatives. You tell me the people cannot elect honest and faithful servants. I tell you that the masses of the people are far better judges of men than they are of measures, and are far more likely to select an honest man than an honest is solid, clean and sane, with the courties the shrewd Republican politicians. measure.

When you say that the voter cannot select a public official who will reflect the will of the people in his office, and be faithful to the Constitution of his country, I say you reflect on the very first principle of free government and nisjudge the honesty and the intelligence of the American people. Our Constitution was born in the hour when the love of liberty and freedom

was ripe in the hearts of men. For a century it has withstood the storms of war, greed, and intolerance; through the tempests of discontent, danger and disaster, it has protected the lives, liberty and property of our people.

Let us elect honest men to public office, men who have the courage to stand for the true interest of the Constitution they represent regardless of what effect it may have on their personal fortunes. There then will be no demand effect it may have on their personal fortunes. There then will for a change of the fundamental principles of our government.

kind and description, whether specifically mentioned herein or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts, on his individual merits. As far as this Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and all similar fabrics, materials, or coverparticular Southerner, Mr. Oscar W. inderwood, is concerned, it is agreeable

ings, suitable for covering and baling cotton, composed in whole or in part of jute, jute butts, hemp, flax, seg, Russian seg, New Zealand tow, Norwegian to note the absence of geography in the regard in which he is held in all parts of the Union.—New York Sun, tow, aloe, mill waste, cotton tares, or any other materials or fibers suitable for covering cotton; and burlaps and bags or sacks composed wholly or in part of jute or burlaps or other material suitable for bagging or sacking agricultural products.

Hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to lengths, punched or not punched, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity; and wire for baling hay, straw, and other agricultural products.

Grain, buff, split, rough and sole leather, band, bend, or belting leather, boots and shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather made from cattle hides and cattle skins of whatever weight, of cattle of the bovine species, including Democratic presidential possibilities, that Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, could not unfinished, composed wholly or in chief value of leather; and leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles.

cause of the fact that he is a South-Barbed fence wire, wire rods, wide strands or wire rope, wire woven or manufactured for wire fencing, and other kinds of wire suitable for fencing, including wire staples.

Beef, yeal, mutton, lamb, pork, and meats of all kinds, fresh, salted, pickled, dried, smoked, dressed or undressed, prepared or preserved in any manner; bacon, hams, shoulders, lard, lard compounds and lard substitutes; and sausage and sausage meats.

Buckwheat flour, corn meal, wheat flour and semolina, rye flour, bran middlings, and other offals of grain, oatmeal and rolled oats, and all prepared cereal foods; and biscuits, bread, wafers, and similar articles not sweetened in the South are apt to take them more Timber, hewn, sided, or squared, round timber used for spars or in building wharves, shingles, laths, fencing posts, sawed boards, planks, deals, and seriously, and there is where they may other lumber, rough or dressed, except boards, planks, deals, and other lumber, of lignum-vitae, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods.

Sewing machines, and all parts thereof. Salt, whether in bulk or in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages. Passed the House of Representatives May 8, 1911. South TRIMBLE, Clerk. Attest:

UNDERWOOD A UNIFYING

UNDERWOOD THE MAN The Republicans cannot agree with We have been humbugged and scared off long enough by the bogy of Northdency, but assuredly he must be ern prejudice against a Southern candiceded to be the ablest, the strongest, the things which recent Northern majori-ties have declared they want—a revi-sion of the tariff downward and the most influential Democrat in Congress sion of the tariff downward and the could not have been said of any other

age of a fighter and the clairvoyance of who predicted that the Democrats in a true reformer, and if the South pre- the House would be split into a dozen sents him as her candidate and the party bitterly fighting factions in less than a ratifies her choice this fine, strong charmonth, are now amazed at Underwood's acter of a new day in our annals will success as a harmonizer and a unicatch both the sentiment and the sober fying force. He has succeeded where catch both the sentiment and the sober judgment of the North, sweep away the last remaining débris of the dead old war and its dead issues and carry enough States in that section to give us the Presidency.—Live Oak, Fla., Demo-crat, reprinted in the Montgomery Ad-vertiser, January 17, 1912. I catch both the sober in the section to give us the section to give us the Presidency.—Live Oak, Fla., Demo-vertiser, January 17, 1912. I catch both the sober in the section to give us the section to give us the section to give us the Presidency.—Live Oak, Fla., Demo-vertiser, January 17, 1912. I catch both the sober in the section to give us the section to give us the section to give us the Presidency.—Live Oak, Fla., Demo-vertiser, Sochester, N. Y., June 21, 1911. I catch both the section to give us the presidency.—Live Oak, Fla., Demo-vertiser, Sochester, N. Y., June 21, 1911. I catch both the section to give us the section to

own soon to make us a speech. He his tariff views; the country, we are was in Birmingham the other night and sure, will never put him into the presi- The Age-Herald printed an interview con with the former Georgian, in which that gentleman discussed. Mr. Underwood as a great deal after his elevation to the Senate. I asked Mr. Foraker if in case Mr. Underwood is nominated for President, will it make any difference to you that he is a Southern man?"

Mr. John Temple Graves will be in

"'Absolutely none,' said Mr. Foraker. 'Of course, I cannot vote for him, as I am a Republican, but if any Republican should get up and denounce him because he is from the South, I would take the stump in Underwood's defense."

FORCE

FORAKER ON UNDERWOOD