Entered at the post office at Andover, N. Y., as second class matter.

OUR KEYNOTE:

"A Not a Way, But a Way."

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN.

WAS THE WAR A FAILURE?

It took four years of war, the sacrifice of over a million of lives, the suffering of thousands of wounds and diseases, and the expenditure of more than three thousand millions of dollars to write into the federal constitution the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. These amendments are Republican measures; they were placed there by the Republican party, ratified by the people of the several states. The fourteenth amendment is a legal statement of the truth that there is no such thing as a sovereign state in this nation; that each state is an integral part of a nation, which, in the last analysis, is the sovereign power, although certain attributes of sovereignty are retained and exercised by the states. Every man, woman and child in this nation has contributed to the sacrifices which this amendment cost the nation, either directly or indirectly by contributing to the revenues which have been collected to pay the debt which the war left upon our hands; it is interwoven in the life of each of us—it is our amendment. It is a landmark in the progress of human liberty; it is an honor to the American people, because it places back of the guarantees of the individual states, the assurance of the nation that no man shall be "deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." Did you ever stop to think what that means? It means that you, Tom Jones, William Smith, or whatever your name or station, or wherever you may be within the jurisdiction of the United States, cannot be lawfully deprived of your life, your liberty or your property, without a fair and impartial trial. It means that your individual rights are underwritten and guaranteed even against the so-called sovereign powers of the states, by the United States government, a guarantee which is not afforded to any other individual on earth in a like degree, for in England the Parliament may enact a law making that a crime which before was innocent, after the act, and may prescribe any punishment which it may deem proper, and no court can intervene to protect the individual from the enforcement of that law. And England has on many occasions enacted and enforced such laws, cruelly butchering individuals and confiscating their estates, and disinheriting their descendants.

Is this guarantee of the United States of any value to you? Is it worth the sacrifices which it has cost you and each one of us? It is worth fighting for in the bloody years from 1861 to 1865, is it not worth fighting to preserve it; is it not worth while even to sacrifice some things as to advisability [illegible] rather than [illegible] the guarantee of liberty [illegible] with the United States? What is the answer? [illegible] for the rights of individuals to life, liberty, and property are involved under state laws, and unless Mr. Roosevelt intends to permit the people of a particular state to overthrow the constitution of the United States, by giving the power of recall to the people of such state, then his proposition is absurd. And if he does propose to give such power to the people of an individual state, he is asserting soverign powers in the several states; he is repudiating all of the practical results of the civil war.

Mr. Roosevelt has pointed out one of his grievances against the courts; he has named one case in particular in which he would revoke the recall, and it is interesting to see what would be the result of his system, for every man is presumed to intend the logical and inevitable results of what he proposes. He has named the so-called Bakeshop case as one where the people should act. The legislature of the State of New York enacted chapter 415 of the laws of 1897. This was entitled "An act in relation to labor," and provided in great detail for sanitary arrangments in bakeries and confection manufactories. Section 110 of the act provided that "no employe shall be required or permitted to work in a biscuit, bread or cake bakery of confectionery establishment more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week; nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the number of days during such week in which such employes shall work."

It will be noticed that this act forbade any baker to work more than an average of ten hours per day, no matter what the conditions, no matter how much he might desire to do so. To be a baker was to be limited in the right to sell his labor to the best advantage; a privilege denied to no other laborer, and the prohibition equally applied to the employer; he was not permitted to employ any man longer than ten hours per day on an average, though his business might be such that it was utterly impractical to employ two men, and yet could not perform the labor within the time limited. This act was invoked for the punishment of one Lochner for employing a baker more than ten hours per day. The county court of Oneida County sustained the indictment. The case was taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed by a divided court. (People v. Lochner, 73 App. Div., 120.) The case then went to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was again affirmed by a divided court. (177 N. Y., 145.) Clearly Mr. Roosevelt, as a believer in this arbitrary interference with the liberty of the individual, has no grievance up to now. All of the decisions of the State courts have been with him; there is no occasion for a recall of the decision. But the fourteenth amendment declares that no man shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and so the case went on to the Supreme Court of the United States, and there it was held that this portion of the statute, which forbade a contract to labor more than ten hours a day, was a violation of the individual right to liberty, which had been many times previously defined as including "the right not only to freedom from servitude, imprisonment, or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood in any lawful calling, and to pursue any lawful trade or vocation."

Here then, is the first opportunity for the operation of the recall. Have the people of the State of New York any right to recall the decision of the United States Supreme Court, to overturn the guarantee of the fourteenth amendment? Mr. Roosevelt either asserts, through his theory, this doctrine, or else there is nothing in his scheme, for every case which involves the "life, liberty or property" of the individual, every case which involves the ques-

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