

For States Attorney



JOHN H. McFADDEN

Do not forget to mark your ballot as above at the Republican Primary on the 9th day of April, 1912.

A man who is experienced sufficiently to have been City Attorney for Fairbury, Ill., for two terms and who will give you the same kind of administration as the last young man.

VOTE FOR

LOUIS F. STRAWN

FOR

STATE'S ATTORNEY



LOUIS F. STRAWN has practiced law at the Livingston County Bar for nearly twenty years. He has a strong sense of justice which makes him a strong pleader for his client's interests. His long experience in criminal matters pre-eminently fit him for the office he seeks.

Republican Primaries

April 9, 1912

Republicans

Mark Your Ballot for

James M. Lyon

Pontiac, Livingston County Republican Candidate for Renomination

MEMBER OF STATE BOARD EQUALIZATION

17th Congressional District



"It thirsts and burns for distinction; and, if possible, it will have it. Is it unreasonable, then, to expect that some men, possessed of the loftiest genius, coupled with ambition sufficient to push to the utmost stretch, will at some time spring up among us? And when such a one does, it will require the people to be united with each other, attached to the government and laws, and generally intelligent, to successfully frustrate his designs."

"Distinction will be his paramount object, and although he would as willingly acquire it by doing good as harm, yet nothing left in the way of building up he would let down boldly to the taste of pulling down. Here, then, is a probable case, highly dangerous."—From Mr. Lincoln's Speech Before the Young Men's Lyceum, Springfield, Ill.

(From The Omaha Daily Bee, March 13, 1912.)

TAFT MAKES GOOD PROMISE TO LABOR

Administration's Record Squares With Its Pledges.

MANY NEW LAWS ENACTED

Postal Savings Banks, Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Laws Passed—Eight-Hour Law Upheld—Labor Recognized on Commissions.

From the day three years ago, when it placed its interests in the keeping of William Howard Taft, to this hour, labor has critically scanned his every act and with discriminating mind it is judging him as one who, without clamor or demonstration, has kept the faith.

On September 9, 1908, Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, wrote a letter to Conrad Kohrs on the issues of the campaign, and addressing himself to the laboring men, said:

"If there is one body of men more than another whose support I feel I have a right to challenge on behalf of Secretary Taft it is the body of wage-workers of the country. A stauncher friend, a fairer and truer representative, they cannot find within the borders of the United States. He will do everything in his power for them except to do that which is wrong; he will do wrong for no man, and therefore can be trusted by all men."

The workmen of the country judged Mr. Taft in 1908 by a record of twenty-seven years as a statesman, administrator of national affairs and presidential adviser, and they helped to give him the magnificent majority which put him in the White House. During the three years he has been president his excellent record has been maintained so splendidly that the laboring men have been confirmed in the belief that they never had a better friend in the White House.

The establishment of the postal savings banks, which was recommended by President Taft, was one of the things that organized labor favored. The sixteen million dollars now on deposit in these depositories represents the savings of the wage-earners.

Taft's Personal Interest.

President Taft approved a law on March 20, 1908, to compensate workmen for injuries received while in the employ of the United States. After the passage of this act a number of workmen in the employ of the federal government were killed and their families, not being familiar with the provisions of the law, failed to file affidavits within the specified time. The secretary of commerce and labor had no power to set aside the provision of the law, and was, therefore, obliged to disapprove of the claims.

The matter was taken up by the president, and he satisfied himself that justice was not being done to the families of the men who had been killed. He sent a special message to congress recommending that a general act be passed allowing all such claimants compensation if their claims were otherwise meritorious. This was an instance that proved the president to be broad-minded, and anxious to aid the workmen in any way that he could.

An employers' liability act, approved June 11, 1906, was on January 8, 1908, held to be unconstitutional. Another

Delegates Pledged to Taft.

On Saturday, March 30, 1912, the delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft were as follows:

Alaska	2
Alabama	22
Colorado	8
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	24
Indiana	18
Iowa	8
Michigan	6
Missouri	8
New Mexico	7
New York	79
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	16
Tennessee	16
Virginia	24

Total 278
 Necessary for choice..... 539

of this sort was passed on April 22, 1908, which, as yet, has not been tested in the courts. Through the efforts of the president a commission was appointed to make an investigation of the subject of "employers' liability and workmen's compensation."

Labor Men Appointed.

The report of the commission, the evidence taken before it and the draft of the bill prepared as a result of the findings of said commission have been transmitted to congress accompanied by a special message by President Taft, in which he recommends the passage of the proposed measure. In their deliberations the members of the commission had the benefit of frequent consultations with the president. It is believed the act will stand the test of constitutionality.

In order that the commission might have the benefit of the experience of a practical man, President Taft appointed as one of its members Daniel L. Cleave, the editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, the official organ of the railroad trainmen. Mr. Cleave has devoted the best years of his useful life to the cause of labor. The president also appointed experienced labor men as inspectors under the locomotive boiler inspection law. They were John F. Ensign of Colorado and Frank McManamy of Oregon, for chief inspector and assistant chief inspector, respectively.

Seeking to Remedy Defects.

The defects in the present eight-hour law have not escaped the attention of President Taft. He has recommended to congress amendments which will make it really effective by "providing that public works shall be construed to include not only buildings and works upon public grounds, but also ships, armor and large guns when manufactured in private yard or factories."

With regard to the high cost of living, which increases the burden of the wage earners, President Taft has already taken the initiative that will result in a world-wide inquiry into this problem. He has advocated the assembling of a world's congress to discuss its varied phases and to suggest remedies.

This unparalleled record of thirty years' service to the cause of all the people is deserving of consideration. No charge of broken faith or of broken promises can be made, no hint of departure from the plain path of duty can be laid at the door of William Howard Taft, who without ostentatious display, has wisely and fearlessly administered the trust imposed upon him in 1908 when he was elected to his high office by the votes of laboring men.

"The Man Who Can Be Elected Governor"



J. McCAN DAVIS of Springfield, Illinois.

"Every Republican Vote"

The Republican nominee for Governor this year, to be certain of election in November, must have every Republican vote in the State.

Not one of the so-called "leading candidates"—the men who have been in the field for months, who have bitterly assailed one another, and each of whom has a large element of the party arrayed against him—not one of these can command that support.

"Can He Be Elected?"

That is the Big Question this year, when we come to nominate a candidate for Governor.

It is the same question which confronted the Republican party of the nation in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President—not because he seemed at the time the "biggest man" of the party, but because he was the one man who could be elected.

The Candidate

The one man now seeking the Republican nomination for Governor who can be elected beyond question is J. McCan Davis. That he can be elected is universally conceded.

He is without factional alignment. He has the personal esteem and good will of men of all factions. There is no Republican in Illinois who cannot consistently and enthusiastically support him.

A native of Illinois—born in Fulton County forty-five years ago; son of a veteran of the Civil War; in succession a farmer boy, country school teacher, court reporter, newspaper writer, lawyer, author of magazine articles and books, high authority on the life of Abraham Lincoln, elected in 1908 clerk of the highest court of the State—such in brief has been the career of J. McCan Davis.

"Well Fitted for the Office"

J. McCan Davis, by his familiarity with public affairs for a quarter of a century—by a close contact with all departments of the State government from the time of Governor "Dick" Oglesby to the present day—by a wide acquaintance with public men, equalled by few other men in the State—and by the breadth and depth of his ability—is well fitted for the office of Governor.

"Same in Chicago as in Cairo"

J. McCan Davis is not a "trimmer" in politics. He frankly states his views on public questions—and his views are the same in all parts of the State. On March 26 he addressed the Hamilton Club of Chicago (the leading Republican organization of that city), and he said:

"I say to you now—and I express the same opinion whether in Chicago or in Cairo—that in my candid opinion no Chicago man ought to be nominated by the Republican party for Governor this year. I believe it will be best for the party, best for the State, best for Chicago itself, to nominate this year a man from the country. No man nominated through the effective influence of a vast campaign fund contributed by the 'interests' can be independent in the executive office. The Governor of Illinois ought to have but one 'boss'—the people whom he is elected to serve. I am in favor of that kind of 'boss rule.'"

His "Place on the Ballot"

J. McCan Davis is Number Seven in the list of candidates for Governor on the primary ballot. He made no contest for "first" or "last place." In a recent statement he said:

"While one candidate is depending on 'first place' on the primary ballot to help him, and while another publicly jubilates that he has secured 'last place,' expecting it to 'increase his vote by many thousands,' I have no such 'advantages.' I trust that I shall have higher claims to support. To the Republican voters, whose support I hope to secure, I shall accord some degree of intelligence."

J. McCan Davis Can Be Nominated

Whether or not J. McCan Davis is to be the nominee of the Republican party for Governor this year depends wholly on the good sense of the country voters—the voters who live outside of Cook County.

Chicago has had the Governorship during twelve of the last twenty years. This year the office belongs to the country.

In 1908, in the primary campaign, for Clerk of the Supreme Court, two Cook County candidates absorbed most of the vote of that county. Mr. Davis received only seven per cent of the Cook County vote, only one in every fifteen votes cast. But in the country, although there were five county candidates, he received 34 per cent of the vote—one vote in every three votes cast.

This year there are four candidates for Governor contending fiercely for the Cook County vote—virtually four Cook County candidates—while four others are dependent mainly on the country vote.

The Cook County vote seems certain to be split up in such a way that if J. McCan Davis can secure one vote in four of the votes cast outside of Cook County, he will be nominated.

Do not waste your vote on some other candidate just to pay him a "compliment."

A "complimentary vote" this year for some candidate who has no chance to be nominated, is dangerous. It merely helps nominate a man whom you do not want—a man whose nomination would mean party disaster.

Make your vote count—make it nominate a Governor—by casting it April 9 for J. McCan Davis.