

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island is being twitted even by eastern newspapers with his reference to the "greedy west." Referring to Mr. Aldrich's "indignation," the Philadelphia Record says: "This indignation comes with an ill grace from the senatorial champion of rapacious trusts and corporations in the east, for whose benefit he stubbornly opposes any mitigation of the spoiliatory schedules of the Dingley tariff."

The Greedy West.

New York has a population of 3,583,930; Chicago has a population of 1,800,000. New York's area is 326 square miles; that of Chicago is 191 square miles. New York's street mileage is 2,572; that of Chicago, 4,163, and yet according to statistics recently issued in Chicago the expense for the administration of the chief departments in New York for the past year amounted to \$28,610,970 while Chicago's expense amounted to \$8,289,099.

New York and Chicago.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World is authority for an interesting story relating to the effort on the part of Senator Quay and other advocates of the omnibus statehood bill to push the measure to a vote. The story follows: Senator Cullom, of Illinois, possesses the faith that is abiding. He was asked about the Quay hold-up of the senate. "Oh," said the senator, "that will stop pretty soon." "But how?" "Why, Aldrich will go to these republicans that are with Quay and tell them to quit." "Will they quit?" "Certainly," Senator Cullom replied, as if astonished that there was any doubt of it. "Why, Aldrich will tell them to."

Aldrich Tells Them.

In his message to congress Mr. Roosevelt had considerable to say concerning a tariff commission. The Dallas (Tex.) News makes an interesting point on this line when it says: "It goes without saying that a non-partisan commission is not going to be appointed by any partisan who is willing to tolerate the present method of holding the consumer up. Even if a non-partisan committee could be raised its work would be merely advisory and would be promptly rejected by a partisan congress or a partisan president if it did not line up with party policy and promises. The tariff question must be settled at last by congress with the approval of the president." The News is correct. The republicans will find it difficult to take the tariff question out of politics.

That Tariff Commission.

In his speech delivered before the New York chamber of commerce, Mr. Roosevelt said: "The first requisite of a good citizen in this republic of ours is that he shall be able to pull his weight—that he shall not be a mere passenger, but shall do his share in the work that each generation of us finds ready to hand; and furthermore that in doing his work he shall show not only the capacity for sturdy self-help, but self-respecting regard for the rights of others." One may search the president's recent utterances for anything resembling this interesting statement. Why does not Mr. Roosevelt say something concerning the desirability of the tariff barons and the trust magnates pulling their weight? Why does he overlook the fact that these people have been mere passengers long enough and that it was time that they should show not only the capacity for sturdy self-help, but self-respecting regard for the rights of others?

An Important Omission.

It is reported that Mr. Roosevelt threatens to call an extra session unless the pledges of the republican party to the people in the last election are fulfilled by the enactment of a rigid anti-trust law. The president may as well prepare his call. There is no disposition on the part of republican congressmen to interfere with the "captains of industry." William E. Curtis, correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald, says: "I repeat what I have said several times, that there is not the slightest probability of the passage of any new legislation to restrict or regulate the trusts unless it be an appropriation of money and the authority to appoint special attorneys to conduct prosecutions under the present law." Mr. Curtis need not imagine that he has sprung a surprise on his readers. It has very generally been understood that there is

Prepare the Call.

not the slightest probability of the passage by the republican congress of any legislation that will provide the people with relief from the exactions of the trusts.

A Serious Subject

A correspondent for a republican paper says that "senators are not inclined to take up the trust bills at this session, because they are opposed to hasty legislation and realize that there is no time to dispose of such a serious subject, particularly when other measures of importance are demanding attention and have already passed the house of representatives." If some of these senators will condescend to make a little inquiry among the consumers of the country they will discover that there is a well defined popular opinion to the effect that the trust question is one of the most serious subjects with which this country was ever confronted.

The Omaha Bee, a republican paper, says: "Apostle Reed Smoot has landed on the nomination for the United States senate from Utah with both feet. The other senators down at Washington may not like his company, but they will not be able to help themselves." A democrat who happened to be a Mormon was elected to the house. He was denied a seat in that body. Mr. Smoot is a republican who happens to be a Mormon. Will the fact that Mr. Smoot is a republican entitle him to admission to a republican congress in spite of the fact that republican leaders insisted only a little while ago that a democrat should be unseated because he was a Mormon?

An Altered Case.

The pension office receives many interesting letters. Not the least interesting of these letters was one written by a widow and as related by the New York Herald was in these words: "As I married three soldiers, I don't see how you can git out of holding that I am the widow of at least one of them. I done my duty to one and all of them, and I laid them out side by side, as you see by visiting the sometry at Oak Hill, where they lay at rest under their names and dates, with one poem covering all: 'O Lord, who maketh man to live For but a fleeting day—You have it in Your power to give As well as take away.'"

She Deserves It.

A great many eastern papers who sneered whenever fusion between democrats and populists was proposed took very kindly to the suggestion that the anti-Addicks republicans combine with the democrats in Delaware for the election of one democrat and one anti-Addicks republican to the United States senate. The New York Evening Post, for instance, says: "Senator Hanna is certainly loyal to his friends, even when the latter are disreputable. He has now come forward to the rescue of Addicks. In his official capacity as chairman of the republican national committee he telegraphs to the regular republicans in the Delaware legislature that he hopes they will never stoop so low as to vote for an honest democrat, in order to prevent the success of a republican corruptionist. The republican party, he declares, is 'entitled to the fruits of victory,' and the fact that they are rotten fruits does not trouble Mr. Hanna in the least."

Fusion and Fusion.

Referring to statesmen like Senator Aldrich, the Chicago Record-Herald, a republican paper, says: "But it is impossible to think of them as representing the people, and at this time the presence of such politicians in congress amounts to a satirical commentary on the agitation against trusts. Before the trust fight is over it will be proved anew that in order to curb these vast aggregations of wealth it will be necessary first to dispute with them for the control of both federal and state legislatures. Nothing indicates so conclusively how sinister their power is and how severe and persistent the battle must be." Will the Record-Herald inform its readers how it would be possible to dispute with these vast aggregations of wealth for the control of both federal and state legislatures if men go to the polls and cast their votes for a political party that derives its campaign funds from these concerns? And yet while informing its readers that the battle on this line must be "severe and persistent," the Record-Herald

Severe and Persistent.

urges the people to vote with the political party that is the apologist and protector for the trust system.

Near Danger Line.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican approaches the danger line when it says: "The Russian painted Verestchagin has made a very queer choice of American battle scenes for his painting of war. His Napoleonic series, which has been on exhibition in New York, is worthy the brush of the very greatest artists, but why on earth should he ignore the terrible and titanic field struggles of our civil war and select such comparatively petty scenes as the charge of the rough riders at San Juan hill and the two war scenes in the Philippines entitled 'The Battle of Zapote Bridge' and 'General MacArthur and His Staff at the Battle of Calocan?'"

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a republican paper, referring to the notion entertained in some quarters that the suspension of the tariff on coal must rend the bonds of protection, says: "These ardent souls will do well to put some restraint on their fancies. Suspending the tariff for a set period is a very different matter from repealing the duty and it is going pretty far to suppose that the leaders of the majority in congress, however anxious they may have been to do a gracious thing, would not know exactly what they were about." It is going "pretty" far to suppose that republican leaders really intend to provide the people with relief from trust impositions.

A Slight Difference.

The Chicago health department announces that in that city there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent in the number of deaths of persons under five years of age since January 1 over the number in the corresponding period of 1902. It is further said that the increase in the number of deaths among persons over sixty years of age is even greater. The health department makes this statement: "Fully 10 per cent, or nearly 200,000, of the residents of Chicago are today suffering from ailments of a grave character caused by privation and exposure resulting from the coal famine." If Mr. Baer and his colleagues are in truth the trustees of God, they are not working much at their trade these days.

The Idle Trustees.

J. Pierpont Morgan recently testified in New York city concerning the sale of the Louisville & Nashville railroad to the Atlantic coast line. Mr. Morgan testified that he paid John W. Gates a profit of \$7,500,000 on Gates' Louisville & Nashville stock. Mr. Morgan explained that he did this because he did not consider Mr. Gates a "proper person" to control the property; and Mr. Morgan added that this liberal payment was also because of "a personal interest of my own in the maintenance of the general business situation throughout the country." The American people must feel relieved by knowledge of the fact that they have in Mr. Morgan a watchful guardian of public interests, one who will see that business concerns are in the hands of "proper persons."

The "Proper Person."

The Manchester (Ia.) Press, a republican paper, says: "The spectacle of so new a man in the United States senate as Mr. Dolliver rising to his feet and scolding, actually berating, the members of that body, many of whom were in public life at the time when the junior Iowa senator wore pantalletes, for the failure to adopt treaties of the utmost significance to the business interests of the country, some think for good and some for ill, must have been one of inspiration to the men of real influence in the senate chamber." Commenting upon this, the Story City Journal, another republican paper, asks: "What is Dolliver there for, any way?" The editor of the Manchester Press doubtless understands what Dolliver is there for. He is there to draw his pay. In the opinion of certain republican leaders Dolliver should be content with the privilege of drawing his pay and of voting for such measures as the highly protected interests of the east demand. It was, indeed, little short of disgraceful for a man chosen to represent, in the United States senate, the little state of Iowa to refuse to follow the bidding of a man chosen to represent the big state of Rhode Island.

Mr. Dolliver's Duty.