

## President Wilson's Cabinet

leadership of the senate did not pass into the keeping of a man like Senator Kern. It remained with Arthur P. Gorman. Assisted by eleven other senators elected as democrats, including James Smith, jr., of New Jersey and Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, and in cordial co-operation with a solid phalanx of stand-pat republicans, Gorman succeeded in transforming the excellent tariff bill prepared by a promise-keeping house of representatives into a measure which President Cleveland properly denounced as one of "perfidy and dishonor."

This experience may be repeated in the Sixty-third congress, but the chances are against it. Public opinion on this subject is stronger today than it was two decades ago. The republican party as well as the democratic party has been instructed. It is no longer possible for men of any party to hide devotion to private interests under a pretense of partisan loyalty or public service. Our representatives now are true or they are false, and everybody knows it. They can not dodge the issue.

Senator Kern's democratic leadership must be as influential for right as Senator Gorman's democratic leadership was powerful for wrong. Gorman was a tempter. Kern should be an inspiration. Gorman rallied to a wretched democratic faction every timid or sordid republican who was inclined for any reason to persist in error. Kern should influence many honest republicans to unite with honest democrats for the correction of ancient wrongs in obedience to the people's will.

There may be democratic traitors in the present senate, but if their places are not more than filled by republicans of honor and courage the shame will be national and the infamy of it will be world-wide.—New York World.

### THE SINGLE-TERM AMENDMENT

Speaking of the joint resolution providing for a single presidential term of six years passed by the senate, the New York Herald says:

"The very minute Mr. Bryan, who made the Baltimore platform, gets to Cuba and comfortably started for the Isle of Pines, here comes the disconcerting report that the Professor himself is not in sympathy with the resolution which passed the senate and is now in committee of the house. And quickly on the heels of this comes the report that the committee itself has pigeonholed the resolution and nothing will be heard of it until the new congress reassembles."

Another editorial printed upon the same page reads as follows:

"The avidity with which judiciary committee democrats shelved that '1921' single-term proposal seems to indicate that Mr. Bryan has some friends in the house, after all."

It would take a Philadelphia lawyer, to say nothing of the famous old Philadelphia lady, to reconcile these two assertions. The plain inference from the first is that Mr. Wilson instigated the pigeonholing of the resolution, and from the second that Mr. Bryan's friends were responsible.

Both suspicions are unfounded. Mr. Wilson gave no sign one way or the other. Mr. Bryan was consistent and steadfast throughout.

Here are the facts: The form of the resolution as passed by the senate was such as to give rise to grave doubt as to whether or not it would extend President Wilson's term to six years. The necessity of clarifying this point was apparent. The inadvisability of seeking ratification of an amendment which might bar Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Wilson in 1916 also was recognized. How to remove the doubt and eliminate the personal aspect was the problem. It was solved properly and rightfully by proposal of a substitute which provided that the new method should not take effect until 1921.

This not only left the field open to all in 1916, but also allowed the state legislatures ample time in which to act. There was no way in which the amendment could affect the political fortunes of any one of the three mentioned unless Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson should seek a third or Mr. Roosevelt a fourth term.

The only two likely candidates whose interests might be affected adversely were Mr. Bryan and Speaker Clark, each of whom had been wrongfully suspected of a desire to bar Mr. Wilson from a chance of renomination at the end of four years.

The fact is that the substitute amendment was suggested by Mr. Bryan, and was approved forthwith by Speaker Clark. Each set aside any thought of personal interest. Both stood squarely by the democratic platform.—Harper's Weekly.

Brooklyn Citizen: President Wilson has succeeded in getting together a cabinet which will be effective both for the purposes of good government and the unification of the democratic party.

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader: "Secretary" Bryan sounds mighty good to a lot of people who have fought for William J. since 1896, and it doesn't sound at all bad to a lot of folks who have fought against him.

Boston Herald: Even though no New Englander appears in the list which the Associated Press has semi-officially announced, the Herald thinks the cabinet of Wilson looks decidedly promising. Geographically, it includes Lane from the Pacific coast; Bryan and Houston from the region of the Missouri; McReynolds, Daniels and Burleson from the south; McAdoo and Redfield from New York; Garrison and Wilson from the adjoining states, respectively, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This is decent sectional distribution even for those who regard that as of any large importance.

Milwaukee Daily News: Mr. Bryan is, of course, the best known of them all, his reputation being world-wide, and naturally he will be a leader in both thought and action, and an influence of much power in the administration. While they are, of course, untried in their new positions, there is every reason to believe that the government will be in good hands while they are in charge.

Sioux City (Ia.) Journal: The new cabinet stands inspection pretty well. The presence of Mr. Bryan is the more timely since his first ambition is to win for President Wilson the plaudits of a grateful country.

Buffalo (N. Y.) Times: A working cabinet, a people's cabinet, are the dominant facts which impress the public mind in regard to President Wilson's official family. It is a representative body of men—representative in the character of its members, in the adaptation of each to the special functions of his department, in the fact that every cabinet officer is a man of known ability and record, in the fact that every man is chosen for certain particular qualifications which make his appointment a fitting one, thus ensuring harmonious workings of the cabinet as an entirety.

That William J. Bryan would be named for secretary of state, had long been regarded as a certainty. That these anticipations were realized, is a matter of highest gratification. Mr. Bryan's qualifications for this great post are so well known, so manifest on the face of the facts, that to dwell on them seems a superfluity. He has profoundly studied both the domestic and the foreign policies of this country. His fame is world-wide. His immense influence abroad is shown by the honors Europe paid to him. He is a champion of peace. He is a foe of jingoism. He is a foe of dollar diplomacy. He will restore the department of state to its proper dignity. Americanism will be reinstated in our foreign policy. The country hails with acclaim the choice of the great commoner for secretary of state.

The appointment of William G. McAdoo, of New York, for secretary of the treasury, places the helm of national finance in firm, safe, and experienced hands. It is acceptable alike to the people and the business community. Mr. McAdoo is a man of the most vigorous executive abilities. All through his career he has been identified with great enterprises. He knows finance, he knows industry, he knows men. His acquaintance is wide, and confidence in him is universal. No man is better fitted to grapple with the difficult and complicated questions which must be dealt with by a secretary of the treasury. It is a splendid appointment.

The new secretary of war is Lindley Murray Garrison, vice chancellor of New Jersey. Edwin M. Stanton, the greatest secretary of war in American history, was a lawyer. The portfolio now held by Mr. Garrison is one in which training in the large aspects of the law is indispensable. Critical questions of military rights and civic policy are all the while coming forward, and the experience of Mr. Garrison in an important judicial position, will be of the utmost value to him and to the administration.

Attorney-General James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee, is a lawyer of nation-wide reputa-

tion. He is familiar with the duties of the attorney general's department. The great mass of litigation which the United States conducts every year, is by the McReynolds appointment committed to a man of signal ability, known alike to the bar and bench. It is an appointment which, in the highest degree inspires confidence.

Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas, is the new postmaster general. He has had fourteen years' experience in the house of representatives. He has a thorough knowledge of governmental business. No cabinet official comes in closer touch with the people than the postmaster general. Mr. Burleson will make an admirable head of the postoffice department.

Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is one of the foremost editors of the country. His extensive information, and sterling qualities of intellect and character, will find a field of activities in the important portfolio committed to his charge. His appointment constitutes a marked accession of strength to the cabinet.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, is a publicist of national celebrity. He has performed brilliant service as chairman of the interstate commerce commission. His appointment is a thoroughly well-considered act, and meets with universal acceptance.

David Franklin Houston, of Missouri, the new head of the department of agriculture, is a trained specialist in agriculture. He is the first expert of the kind who has ever been made secretary of agriculture. He is precisely the kind of man that department needs.

William Cox Redfield, of New York, is a splendid selection for secretary of commerce. He is intimately conversant with the great mercantile and industrial problems of the time. He is a man of signal breadth of mind and of great acquirements in economic and sociological fields.

The head of the newly created department—that of labor—will be William B. Wilson of Pennsylvania. Beginning as a coal miner and ascending to high positions of influence and trust, he knows from practical experience the nature of labor problems and the difficulties of the workingman.

It is a strong cabinet throughout. In its selection President Wilson has successfully fulfilled one of the most important tasks of his administration.

New York World: President Wilson's cabinet as sent to and confirmed by the senate agrees with the list previously published. The more it is studied the more it will grow upon the country as a strong working body.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Mr. Wilson's cabinet is likely to make a good impression upon the country; it improves on acquaintance. Bryan, of course, is an error, but he appears to have been unavoidable. The new president followed tradition when he made the presidential candidate his secretary of state. Mr. Bryan, in accepting the office, made a greater mistake in so far as Bryan's comfort and political power are concerned than did Mr. Wilson.

Milwaukee Journal: In the selection of his cabinet Mr. Wilson has given fresh proof of his independence and his determined progressiveness. The character of those new members of the cabinet who are well known to the public, together with President Wilson's expressed determination to choose progressive assistants is sufficient guarantee that the whole cabinet is in accord with the president's own ideas and ideals.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: The new cabinet will have to be judged by its works. Any attempt at prejudgment will be foolish. President Wilson has undertaken to select, we gather, a group of advisers who will "do team work," and in doing that departed somewhat from the conventional methods of cabinet-making. That some of his selections are men comparatively unknown to the country at large is not argument against their fitness by any means. The fact that the best known among them are generally conceded fit and well-equipped argues, indeed, that the president has exercised the same excellent judgment in selecting the others. We trust that his nominees, without exception, will vindicate his confidence, and that the Wilson cabinet will prove a thoroughly harmonious and highly useful aid to the new chief magistrate.