

noise he is able to make in the world in consequence of these things.

Get down to bedrock, and let the young people hear the old eternal gospel that success is nothing more nor less than sincerity and truth, justice and love, built up into the daily life—Rev. Thomas B. Gregory in Chicago American.

**An Unfettered President**

Judge Parker stands before the people with the declaration that if elected he will give himself wholly to the discharge of his duty without a thought for renomination. "I am fully persuaded," he announces, "that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes." He states flatly that if elected he will not be a candidate for nor will he accept a second term.

His position is not intended to reflect upon Mr. Roosevelt, but the career of the latter has been in such conspicuous contrast to the principle of disinterested and unembarrassed service as to bring the public mind to rest upon it inevitably.

Mr. Roosevelt began the vice presidency with a disappointment. There had been talk of him for first place on the ticket, but he was shelved. One of the bitterest organization fights in the republican record was made on the exclusive hero of San Juan hill, and until the accident occurred which reopened his political future he seemed to have been effectually eliminated. But hope bounded high with his sudden unforeseen elevation to the office he had sought directly and failed to attain, and the way opened as it had opened for other vice presidents for a nomination. Events show that Mr. Roosevelt has never taken his eye from the ultimate goal; his series of endeavors to that end bore unmistakable significance of purpose; in this one direction he has exhibited the most unwavering consistency.

To be president in his own right has been for three years an absorbing passion with Mr. Roosevelt. The passion carried him far away from his early promise to continue the policy of McKinley. He glaringly discontinued that policy. McKinleyism looked plainly toward tariff revision. Mr. Roosevelt has spared no efforts to throttle that tendency. In so doing occurred his first great capitulation to the machine on behalf of his candidacy; a great sacrifice of public interests to private ambition. McKinleyism was broad and conciliatory, making powerfully for the eradication of sectional distinctions. The predecessor of Mr. Roosevelt possessed the spirit of intercession and was beloved by millions of southerners for his fair and even kindly attitude; but the incumbent harshly violated both the policy and the spirit of McKinley's administration and marked anew the purely sectional differences. He lit a line of cleavage with fiery prejudice as to old issues mutually relinquished long ago and he did it distinctly in the interest of his personal candidacy with the immediate object of clinching the negro vote.

Mr. Roosevelt shortly after his succession declared that he would rather be a whole president for three years than half a president for seven—a statement so diametrically conflicting with his official conduct as to exhibit an inner design. Mr. Roosevelt has been less than half a president and more than half a candidate during his occupancy. His first message to congress made a low obeisance to the powers of private monopoly which he had offended in the days of his disinterestedness when he railed against "protection" and shouted, "Shackle the trusts!" Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy is

written large in his congressional messages. It is stamped on all of his official acts of magnitude.

To be a president and a candidate at the same time is difficult. Some of our presidents have been big enough men to fill both statures. To serve the people well has been the best and surest mode of securing re-election. That is the only honorable mode. Three good full years were given to Mr. Roosevelt to render himself a great and invaluable servant of the people, but he chose instead to serve his ambition first and the people incidentally when it was convenient.

Judge Parker has burned his bridges behind him and has anticipated any possible approaches of temptation to serve himself at the nation's cost. He stands free to do his full duty, to fill the office up to the entire measure of his capacity, to observe with the most scrupulous conscience the whole obligation of his constitutional oath. He would be an unfettered president.—St. Louis Republic.

**Goats' Milk for Babies**

A. B. Hult, of Missouri, who is now in Washington on his way to Europe for a cargo of goats, proposes to revolutionize the method of feeding infants.

He has been in Chicago, where, with the aid of prominent physicians, he conducted experiments which have convinced him that tuberculosis cannot be transmitted by goats' milk.

Mr. Hult estimates that about 20,000,000 goats will be required to afford enough milk for the babies of the United States. There are about 2,000,000 goats in the country, and he is setting about the task of increasing that number by 18,000,000.

Mr. Hult declared that if the goat industry could be established in the United States it would give work to more persons than are employed by the United States Steel corporation and that there was a fine profit to be made in selling goat's milk at ten cents a quart.—Washington Telegram to New York Herald.

**Bishop Fallow Studies Chicago Strike**

Once again the clergy has shown its belief in the necessity of a practical understanding of a situation.

Bishop Fallows goes in person to the scene of the Chicago strike and studies conditions existing there.

The religious world is learning that true sympathy and substantial char-

ity must know where it is being distributed, and its promoters, both inside and outside of the church, have arrived at the conclusion that they must have an intelligent understanding of the conditions which make so much charity necessary, before they can distribute their alms with any degree of real helpfulness.

Spectacular and promiscuous giving no longer finds votaries, either in religion or philanthropy, and the useful day has arrived when the cause for the need of often repeated and increasing charity is sought.

Bishop Fallows, following the new idea, is inquiring into the cause of the Chicago strike, and it is doubtful if a report so favorable to union labor has ever been made.

He says that "Unionism is the very salvation of labor," and that there should not be any thought of destroying it. He claims that the "non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labors of his union brethren, and he ought to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them."

Bishop Fallows has seen, through contact with the strikers themselves, that they are sacrificing their own



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