

tendent to see that the companies are solvent and not go into details concerning the private investments of trustees and directors. Mr. Barnes, formerly a Platt man, was one of the first to join the Roosevelt-Higgins combination in state politics, and some have thought the utterances of the Albany Journal reflects the attitude of the administration people on the program to be followed—that it was the idea of the governor and the president to minimize matters rather than follow them up with an aggressive policy. It has leaked out, however, that Mr. Barnes is no longer in sympathy with the Higgins-Roosevelt combination, and it is possible that Mr. Barnes' newspaper can hardly be regarded as the official organ of the reorganizers in the anti-Roosevelt crusade. The article declares that not a single insurance company has been shown to be insolvent by the investigation, which, of course, is not exactly true, application having been made for a receiver for the Empire Life, which failed with obligations of \$4,000,000 and assets of only a few thousand dollars. The article also asserts that it is the business of the insurance superintendent to see that the companies are solvent and not to go into details concerning the private investments of trustees and directors. The fact that all of the big companies have been practically reorganized lately will, it is thought, give the presidents of the organizations an opportunity to oppose what might be regarded as radical legislation."

**A**N INTERESTING STORY showing how infernally fine webs are spun in the effort to maintain senatorial dignity is told in an Associated Press dispatch under date of Washington, January 22, as follows: "One of the most remarkable procedures in the history of the senate occurred today in order to avoid a technicality which prevented Senator Burton of Kansas from drawing his mileage from the present session. In order to have his requisition honored it is necessary for some official of the senate to take oath that he had seen the senator in the chamber, but since the indictment and conviction of the Kansas senator he has not appeared in the senate. There is no disposition on the part of anyone to withhold the mileage, and the senator, therefore, was asked to step from the cloakroom into the chamber for a moment in order that he might be seen by some official. He declined, but an employe engaged him in conversation in the cloakroom near the entrance to the chamber. The employe suddenly turned the senator so that he faced the chamber, and, the attention of the officials previously having been directed toward this door, he was seen from the chamber. It was then certified that Senator Burton was in attendance, and his mileage was paid him."

**J**UDGE MOSES HALLETT of the United States circuit court delivered at Colorado Springs, January 20, an address which created something of a sensation. Judge Hallett spoke on the subject of "Private Ownership." He boldly advocated the repeal of the laws permitting the creation of corporations. He referred to the remarks made by President Hadley of Yale university that "the way to bring corporations to time is to ostracise socially the wrongdoers—to bounce them from society." Judge Hallett says: "A year later John D. Rockefeller made a gift of \$100,000 to Yale university and President Hadley suffered a lapse of memory in his eagerness to get his hands on the \$100,000 donation." Judge Hallett said that it was unjust that the individual transacting business and who by the laws of nature is mortal, should be brought into competition with the corporations "endowed with attributes of immortality." He declared that the old method of curing a mad dog by cutting off its tail had declared that the only place to cut it off was behind the ears. He said that every man's name should be written in large letters on the ways of the institution where he transacted business and everybody should be made personally responsible for the business he transacted. He declared that to permit men to hide behind the corporate name was a constant menace and temptation.

**J**UDGE HALLETT referring to the American Smelting and Refining company said that it contained "within its belly no one knows how many minor or smaller corporations. The syndicate now controls the food of which we partake at our breakfast and the sedative we retire on at night." Judge Hallett said that the great hue and cry at the time of the silver agitation was the inflation of the currency, but that after successfully burying the silver issue and within the past eight years "our currency has been inflated \$100,000,000; that 2,240 more national banks exist

and the circulation per capita has increased from 21 and a fraction to 31 and a fraction; that Banker Schiff, seconded by Lyman Gage, was still clamoring for more money—and for what purpose? Simply to carry on their speculation." The Denver News, from whose columns these extracts from Judge Hallett's speech are taken, says: "Judge Hallett spoke hardly more than a half hour and while he was talking not the slightest sound but that of his voice was heard in the banquet room so intensely interested were the lawyers in what he was saying." Judge Hallett made other remarks which sound very much like some of the democratic campaign speeches of 1896. We do not recall, however, that republican newspapers generally have condemned Judge Hallett as "a foe to the business interests of the country," as "a disturber of the peace and good order of society," or as "an assailant of the national honor." Can it be possible that, in the language of Cato Sells of Iowa, "The anarchy of 1896 has become the patriotism of 1906?"

**T**HERE ARE 249 republican representatives and 56 republican senators in the Fifty-ninth congress. Of course all the representatives who expect to continue in office must submit their claims to the people next fall. A writer in the New York World says that the terms of thirty-three of the republican senators will expire on or before March 3, 1909. For instance: The terms of fifteen republican senators will expire in 1907. They are: Allee of Delaware, Cullom of Illinois, Dolliver of Iowa, Frye of Maine, Burton of Kansas, Crane of Massachusetts, Alger of Michigan, Nelson of Minnesota, Millard of Nebraska, Burnham of New Hampshire, Wetmore of Rhode Island, Gamble of South Dakota, Elkins of West Virginia, Warren of Wyoming and Dryden of New Jersey. The terms of eighteen other republican senators will expire in 1909. They are: Perkins of California, Brandegee of Connecticut, Heyburn of Idaho, Hopkins of Illinois, Hemenway of Indiana, Allison of Iowa, Long of Kansas, Gallinger of New Hampshire, Platt of New York, Hansbrough of North Dakota, Kittridge of South Dakota, Foraker of Ohio, Fulton of Oregon, Penrose of Pennsylvania, Smoot of Utah, Dillingham of Vermont, Ankeny of Washington and Spooner of Wisconsin.

**R**OBERT J. COLLIER, publisher of Collier's Weekly, purchased the birth-place of Abraham Lincoln—a little farm of 110 acres two miles from the village of Hodginsville, Ky. Mr. Collier intends to donate this farm to the federal government and proposes that through voluntary contributions that the place be parked, monumented, and developed into a great national museum. The original log cabin in which Lincoln was born is now owned by an exhibition in New York City, and is to be restored to its original place. Mr. Collier expresses the hope that the popular subscription will reach at least half a million dollars. Collier's Weekly for February 10 will be a Lincoln number and in that issue an appeal will be made to the people for contributions for this endowment.

**A** NEW YORK DISPATCH to the Denver News follows: "When John D. Rockefeller took to wearing a wig less than a year ago he adopted a disguise that has proven almost impenetrable. It was thought when the black and gray head covering made its appearance that the old man decided to wear it because of his abhorrence of a bald head. A close friend of Mr. Rockefeller, however, says it was not the millionaire's vanity that prompted the change, but his desire to conceal his identity from an inquisitive public. Mr. Rockefeller, because of his hairless head and sharp features, used to be easily recognized when traveling about the country. This was vividly impressed upon him during a trip to San Francisco about a year ago, when a porter, within three minutes after Mr. Rockefeller boarded the train, spread the news about that 'John D.' was aboard. On his return to Cleveland, Mr. Rockefeller bought the wig, and since then he has been able to go about unmolested. Mr. Rockefeller has made several trips since he got the wig, and has escaped the attention that he used to attract. His closest friends have to look twice to be sure it is Mr. Rockefeller. It is considered possible that the process servers in the Standard Oil investigation may have passed Mr. Rockefeller on the street without having recognized him."

**G**OVERNOR FOLK of Missouri recently addressed a gathering of business men at Boston. On that occasion Governor Folk said: "A civic regeneration is going on all over the land,

and its influences are extending from the domain of the public to that of the private wrongdoer and probing into the doings of rascals of every kind. The elections of last November were but the taking of the first breastworks of the opposition. The fight must be and will be kept up with unceasing vigor, and the time will never come when the people can be secure of their political liberty while they rest upon their arms in idleness. The battle against civic evils will continue as long as men love their family, their home and their country. This is what civic revival means—love of country. Graft cannot be exterminated fully until special privileges are done away with and the doctrine of equal rights is recognized. It matters not whether this special privilege be in the form of a tariff so arranged as to foster monopoly or a combination to control the prices of necessities, or rebates to favored shippers. Whenever a class is given a special privilege in any form whereby they can prey upon the rest of the people, this is graft and should be stopped. Some special interest is at the bottom of every graft."

**O**NE OF THE MOST annoying of ailments is whooping cough, while small progress has so far been made in the treatment of this disease. It is believed by some that a practical although very simple remedy has been discovered. The Fremont (Nebr.) Daily Herald tells the story in this way: "William Lawlor, of this city, has a cure for whooping cough which has not been displayed in medical books to any great extent, or been taken into consideration by physicians in treating that troublesome malady. But he says it is a reliable cure just the same and will bank on it. It is nothing more than inhaling the fumes around a gas generating machine—not the gas fumes exactly but the atmosphere around a gas factory. The remedy has been tried effectually at Lincoln, where there is a room provided for that purpose and children go there by the score and are treated. One particular child in the capital city was given up by the doctors. As a last resort her parents who had no faith in the gas cure, took the little girl at last to try its efficiency. She was cured and is as well today as ever. At the gas factory in Lincoln there are two days in the week called 'Whooping Cough Days,' on which the special room prepared have all the children that can be accommodated who come to be cured. One Fremont family who have recently found whooping cough a sore trial in the home circle are going to have Mr. Lawlor fix up a room at his gas plant and are going to try the peculiar remedy and learn what there is in it. If their little children are healed there will be many others who will apply for Mr. Lawlor's free treatment. Now, this is no gas but genuine facts and if you don't believe it ask Mr. Lawlor. He'll tell you just what you have heard here."

**M**OST PEOPLE ARE familiar with the late John J. Ingalls' classic on "Opportunity." Mr. Ingalls wrote:

Master of human destinies am I!  
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.  
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate  
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by  
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late  
I knock unbidden once at every gate!  
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before  
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,  
And they who follow me reach every state  
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe  
Save death: but those who doubt or hesitate  
Condemned to failure, penury and woe  
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore  
I answer not, and I return no more!

Mr. Dooley, known in polite society as P. F. Dunne, has written a companion-piece for the Ingalls' classic. The companion-piece follows: Opportunity knocks at every man's dure wanst. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' thin it goes in an' afterwar'd it wurrles f'r him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks an' runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits thim over th' head with an ax. But iviry wan has an opporchunity.

British voters have just emerged from a ballot on the question of free trade and protection. The British voter has the advantage of the American voter, the latter being refused an opportunity to vote by the eminent gentlemen who are waxing enormously rich by reason of their protective tariff graft.