

personal, venomous spirit, while its literary style make it fit for the waste basket. There is not a magazine in the country which would print it on its own merits. Were it not for President Roosevelt's official position no attention would be paid to the article. President Roosevelt arranged for this interview and, as I was informed by the magazine, revised the proofs, from the gross personal flattery at the beginning to the unfounded charge at the end. In concealing himself behind an alleged interview, and using his position to attack a man of whose spirit he knows nothing, his article seems to me not only venomous but a little cowardly—just as when he hides behind a tree and kills three bull elks in succession, leaving their carcasses to rot in the woods."

**D**R LONG charges that Mr. Roosevelt is governed by personal animosity and explains: "Now, the reasons for this are perfectly plain. Some years ago a violent attack was made upon me and my books by one of President Roosevelt's friends. That attack was met and every honest argument it contained frankly answered. But that was not enough. Mr. Roosevelt, with that love of peace which characterizes him, immediately jumped into the conflict, and in the preface to his last book goes far out of his way for sake of repeating his friend's attack. Then, again, a short time ago I wrote a series of articles in which I attempted to look upon human life from an animal's standpoint. In one of these I considered the subject of hunting. In this article it seemed to a simple mind without prejudice as if the promiscuous slaughter of game which, as Mr. Roosevelt claimed, develops heroism and manly virtue was, in reality, a sort of brutal thoughtlessness. Those who care to read the article will find it in the chapter on 'Heroes Who Hunt Rabbits' in 'Brier Path Philosophy.' Mr. Roosevelt has never forgiven a poor animal who dared to criticize his hunting, and twice to my knowledge has declared to his associates that he would 'get even,' and even 'do me up.' The magazine article is the fulfillment of his declaration. Hence we can understand its spirit perfectly. As for the argument in the article it is precisely like its predecessors, a series of dogmatic utterances and denials without a shred of positive evidence to support them. He calls for evidence, but forgets the fact that his predecessors in their attacks did the same thing—and that the evidence was instantly produced."

**T**HE NATIONAL Association of Manufacturers of the United States at their convention held in New York May 22, declared in favor of tariff revision at the earliest opportunity and also in favor of more reciprocity treaties. The New York correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says: "A lively debate preceded the vote, which was upon the acceptance of the report of the committee on tariff and reciprocity. The committee based its recommendations on a poll of the 3,000 members of the association. Of the total number replying 55 per cent declared for immediate revision, while 20 per cent expressed a 'hands off' sentiment. Eight per cent believed that the time for revision had not arrived, and the other 17 per cent expressed indifference or made non-committal answers. This last resolution was given added force by the convention's declared determination to raise \$1,500,000 to carry out a campaign of education concerning dictatorial combinations. Of this campaign of education President Van Cleave, following today's session, said: 'We shall endeavor to assist in educating the public in industrial righteousness. We shall be just as ready to oppose unlawful acts by combinations of capital as those of combinations of labor. We believe in industrial liberty and we are opposed to all forms of industrial oppression. And, if anybody undertakes to compel anyone to submit to such oppression, we shall endeavor to assist the party so assailed. If a man threatens me with a gun, I certainly don't intend to remain quiet. We shall, in particular, endeavor to sustain public officials who try to enforce the laws. And wherever murder or violence is resorted to, wherever public officials are threatened and subjected to outrage, we shall do what we can, whether the official in question be a judge, a governor, a sheriff, a mayor, a policeman, or a juror.'"

**T**HE SECRETARY of the state board of agriculture for Kansas gave a surprise recently to the United States secretary of agriculture. The story is told by the Topeka (Kan.) correspondent for the Chicago Tribune in this way: "F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas board of

agriculture, was happy today when he received a letter from James Wilson, secretary of the department of agriculture, complimenting Kansas on its wonderful production of hard wheat. Mr. Wilson says: 'My dear sir—In view of the mischief, more or less, being done in your country by the green bugs, I wish to say a word about a fact that has come under my personal observation. I learn incidentally that a large part of your winter wheat is Turkish red winter. I experimented with that wheat, among others, at the Iowa experiment station in 1891 and 1897. Every other wheat during those six years disappeared and the Turkish red winter remained. At that time we recommended it to everybody, and it has found its way down to your people.' Secretary Coburn is amused that Mr. Wilson was 'recommending' the red winter wheat to Kansas when a professor in Iowa a few years ago, and 'learns incidentally' that 'it has found its way down to your people,' considering that at that time Kansas was producing 70,000,000 bushels of this wheat in a year, and probably forty times more than Iowa ever produced in any season, and had produced hard wheat for a quarter of a century."

**T**HE OLD FRIGATE Saratoga, on which Perry sailed for West Africa in 1843 and which knew Farragut as captain in 1847, has recently been declared out of active service. The New York World says: "Since September, 1889, she has served the purposes of the Pennsylvania Nautical school. Her bows have been wrenched beyond repair by recent heavy seas. Boys of the New York Nautical school are still accommodated, but handicapped, on the old sloop-rigged St. Mary's, also a government boat. Built in 1854, the St. Mary's is twelve years younger than the Saratoga. Except in point of seaworthiness she is no more fit for her present service than is the older vessel. For a school of modern seamanship a ship is required with an approach at least to modern equipment. The official judgment went sadly wrong which lately, on pretense of preserving a marine monument to Farragut, denied the rule, reconstructed Hartford to New York, as a substitute for the outgrown if not wornout St. Mary's."

**J**UDGE SWAYNE of the federal court in Florida recently decided a naturalization case, which may become of national importance. Judge Swayne granted final papers of citizenship to a Japanese subject. The Pensacola, Fla., Journal tells the story in this way: "Tanematsu Matsuki, according to his statements in the application for final papers, came to the United States from Japan sixteen years ago and made his declaration before the United States district court for the eastern district of New York on November 6, 1902. First papers were issued to him at that time, notwithstanding the fact that there appears to be some doubt as to whether a person of Mongolian blood can become a citizen of this country. Prior to the adoption of the XIV and XV amendments to the constitution of the United States the law provided that 'all aliens, being free white persons' could be admitted to citizenship, and numerous decisions are upon record where courts have held that Chinese and Japanese, as well as natives of other Oriental countries, were Mongolians and, under the law, could not be admitted to citizenship. After the negro was made a citizen an amendment was passed which made the law read: 'All aliens, being free white persons, and all aliens of African nativity and of African blood' may be naturalized. In 1867 an amendment to the immigration law was passed especially prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese, Japanese have never been specifically prohibited from becoming citizens, although many United States district courts, particularly in the west, have held that they were ineligible to naturalization. Judge Swayne, in granting the application of Matsuki held, in substance, that Mongolians had never been prohibited from becoming citizens of this country; if the law had contemplated such prohibition, a specific amendment including Chinese would have been unnecessary. An interesting feature of the case is the fact that the bureau of immigration and naturalization of the department of commerce and labor, when advised that the application had been filed, as is customary in such cases, wrote to Clerk F. W. Marsh, of the United States court, instructing that the first papers, issued to Matsuki should be cancelled and the application for final papers denied as, under the law, a subject of Japan could not become an American citizen. Mr. Marsh replied that he had no authority in the premises and referred the matter to Judge Swayne, who granted the application, notwithstanding the action of the immigration de-

partment. It is believed the department of justice, by request of the department of commerce and labor, will direct that the matter be appealed to the United States circuit court of appeals and from there, if Judge Swayne's decision is sustained, to the supreme court of the United States for final settlement."

#### ALBERT WILLIAMS

Speaking at the funeral of Hon. Albert Williams of Ionia, Mich., John F. Bible, mayor, delivered the following address:

It is with head bowed with reverence, profound grief and sorrow that I stand in the presence of the dead body of one who was great in life and great in death, and pay a tribute of love to his memory. It is too often the case that a man must die before he is appreciated as he deserved.

The Hon. Albert Williams was one of the great men of the nation. He was the moving spirit in the organization of a great political party, which has, with but slight interruptions, ruled the greatest nation on the face of the earth for the last forty-seven years. Who is there living today who can say that Albert Williams' hand, brain and heart were not powerful instruments in shaping the destiny of this God favored nation? Had it not been for the mind and heart and courage of this great man, there might have been no Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, McKinley or Roosevelt. He antedated all these men in the advocacy of an organization which made it possible for them to gain the ascendancy in this nation.

Is not a man who originates a plan greater than the man who executes it? The great political party which had its incipency in the heart and brain of this great man, should revere his name and memory, as the whole nation today pays tribute to the memory of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson; and I say in all sincerity that Albert Williams' memory should be perpetuated, not alone in this city, county and state, but in our whole nation. He should have a statue in our national capital, side by side with the other great men who have played important parts in shaping the destiny of this nation.

That he did not follow blindly the organization he inspired, possibly more than any other man, was characteristic of the man. With him organization was only a means to an end, and when he could not agree with the trend of the organization, which was the pride of his heart, he had the courage to forsake it and stand forth, as a man who had the courage of his convictions. To me this was an exhibition of courage greater than any man ever exhibited in battle.

Too many men follow blindly political parties regardless of platforms or leadership. Not so with this great man, whose body lies before us and whose departure we so deeply mourn. His life should be an inspiration to every young man in this country. His history should be written in our text books and taught in all our public schools and his name be perpetuated in song and halls of fame.

His undaunted courage and spirit of independence has already borne good fruit. We find that our nation of voters are becoming more independent with each passing year and that they are looking more to men and principles than to mere party name and organization. As Albert Williams did much to inspire a great political party so did he even more inspire a spirit of political independence, a thing which should be encouraged by every lover of democratic government.

It was my pleasure to know Mr. Williams intimately and to enjoy his confidence and friendship, and I want to say that he was an inspiration to me and I feel that I am a better man for having known him. He was pure in character and lofty in thought. He was uncompromising on matters of principle, yet always courteous to and considerate of those who did not agree with him. He wore the collar of no man or political party. He was my idea of a typical American citizen. He would not sell his convictions for political honors and he would not even permit pride to obscure his judgment or control his public declarations. Unfortunately we have too few such men. He was truly, grandly, nobly great. Long live the memory of Albert Williams. When his spirit passed from us to cross Jordan and enter Paradise, I can imagine that all Heaven sung songs of welcome and that God greeted him with "Well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."