

orders to furnish lumber for the isthmus, one, granted less than a month ago, amounting to \$184,000.

The Panama Lumber and Trading company, another corporation in which Mr. Wight has an interest, was also in the business of supplying lumber for the canal. The same is true of the F. B. Williams Cypress company, which is also known as the F. B. Williams Lumber company. The H. M. Elliott company, another concern in which Wight has an interest, are forwarding agents. All are interested in government contracts to the extent of millions of dollars.

The political enemies of Wight and Williams believe they are the central figures in many of the lumber companies up-state and that they are using the political power placed in their hands by the administration to further their financial interests.

There is a combination among the lumbermen of Louisiana and Mississippi which, in the opinion of a committee of the legislature of Mississippi, constitutes a violation of the anti-trust statute. The question as to whether it does has been presented to the department of justice, but the papers are all in a pigeon hole accumulating dust. Wight and Williams were prominent in this combination.

The lumber interests of Mississippi are in as close communion with the federal machinery as in Louisiana. There is timber on government lands in Louisiana and that timber is being cut for lumber companies that the Mississippi legislative committee declares to be violating the anti-trust statute. Every sawmill on government lands cutting timber is supposed to be inspected by agents of the government. Until a comparatively short time ago these inspectors were appointed regardless of the classified civil has coerced. They were recommended by the politicians.

In New Orleans the Whitney Central National bank is a government depository. Wight and Williams are vice presidents. The bank receives internal revenue collections amounting to more than \$5,000,000 annually, and the average balance is large enough to yield the bank from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year. Under the new law it may also receive the customs receipts, which, hitherto, were deposited in the sub-treasury at New Orleans.

YERKES IS MAD

An echo of the republican national convention is found in the following from the Washington correspondent for the Houston, Texas, Post:

"John W. Yerkes, who controls Kentucky republicans, lost his job as commissioner general of internal revenue because he is a Fairbanks man and in putting him out the administration has sought to save the influence of John G. Capers of South Carolina by letting him in the place pro tempore, while Pearl Wight of New Orleans is shaping his business affairs so that he can accept it. The administration is hard hit along the entire line. In attempting to deliver his job to Taft Roosevelt has met new obstacles every day and the Kentucky anti-Taft demonstration yesterday was a blow. Yerkes accomplished it, however, because he manipulated the convention. He has been a Fairbanks man all the time and it was because he is for the Indiana icicle that he was booted out of office.

"Mr. Yerkes announced his resignation from office the middle of April. No explanations were given and politicians were surprised by the alacrity with which the president accepted it, and tendered the place to Pearl Wight of New Orleans.

"Now, the politicians are talking about alleged friction between Mr. Yerkes and the administration. He did not fall in with the administration plans for the entailing of the presidential nomination, whereupon he fell out with the administration, so it is alleged.

"Just prior to the convention Mr. Yerkes had the misfortune to stumble down stairs in a Cincinnati hotel and did not figure in the convention, but it is said that his influence was felt as completely as if he had taken an active part in the convention."

WATTERSON AND REPUBLICANS

It seems that the talented editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal is taking considerable interest also in the republican nomination. The Washington correspondent for the Houston, Texas, Post says:

"A thing that has within the last few days come to dampen the hopes of the Roosevelt people is the possible candidacy of Hughes, now governor of New York. While Hughes is more independent of party leaders and party manipu-

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?

Referring to Mr. Bryan's letter to the New York World, the Springfield, Mass., Republican says: "We might add that if the World ever succeeds in defining a democrat it should open its columns to the question, 'What is a republican?' For since Roosevelt has occupied the center of the stage, republicanism has come to mean a new and different thing, and hence it is that the republican party now has its 'Roosevelt republicans' and its 'reactionaries.'"

Other newspaper comments follow:

Philadelphia Press (rep.): Boiled down, Colonel Bryan's definition of a democrat seems to be that a democrat is a democrat when he is a democrat, but not at any other time.

New York Tribune (rep.): Mr. Bryan seems to think that Danton and Robespierre were the original democrats. At any rate he favors adopting for present day purposes their ancient slogan: "Les aristocrates a la lanterne!"

Boston Herald: In the technical party sense President Roosevelt and Governor Hughes are, of course, not democrats. But in the "broader sense," as believing in the rule of the people and desiring to make the government an instrument in the hands of the people to carry out their will, are not these republican executives as thoroughly democratic as Mr. Bryan himself?

New York Sun: In point of fact, it is as difficult to define a democrat as it is to define a republican. A republican at the present time might roughly be defined as a descendant of the followers of Lincoln who has appropriated nearly all the doctrines of W. J. Bryan. He might also be defined, from the high tariff and trust standpoint, as one who believes in the greatest good to the smallest number. But while there is difficulty in giving a satisfactory definition of a republican, there is none as to the real thing when it comes to practical action. Nobody discusses, "What is a republican?" because, while the party may wear Joseph's coat of many colors, there is practically but one homogeneous body underneath it, animated by the same spirit and the same aims. When the republican party gets to discussing "What is a republican?" the democratic party can sit up and take fresh hope.

George H. Lacey of Southern Pines, N. C., writes to the World this: "To the mind of the ordinary layman Mr. Bryan's answer to the question, 'What is a democrat?' is comprehensive, truthful and exhaustive, but you say, 'We do not find his answer either clear, complete or conclusive.' You further say, 'No stranger to American politics could determine from it the essential differences between a democrat and a republican in the year 1907, and an answer that does not define those differences is not an answer to the World's question.' I am aware the World has been assailed as being no longer a democratic paper; that it was not in harmony with and did not voice the principles of the democratic party or of true democracy, and thereupon

lators than the leaders think he should be, they realize they have just such a man in Roosevelt and the Roosevelt enemies are turning to Hughes for a diamond cut diamond campaign. The New York Sun will Saturday morning publish a special from Albany outlining a movement of the anti-administration forces to put forward Governor Hughes as a presidential possibility. Simultaneous with this Hughes movement is an interview by Colonel Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who says: "In my opinion, Governor Hughes of New York is the most available man that the republicans can nominate for president, and the trend is certainly all toward him now. Probably two-thirds of the delegates will go to the convention instructed for favorite sons, but after a few ballots there will be a concentration of effort, and the choice will fall on Governor Hughes. I like Fairbanks, would be glad to see him nominated, but I do not think he or any one else now actively before the people stands any chance of being nominated."

ALLITERATIVE

"Yon crowd is rooting for Root."
 "And yon other collection of roisters?"
 "Knocking for Knox." — Washington Herald.
 "And yon other multitude of noisy ones?"
 "Pshawing for Shaw."

started the query, 'What is a democrat?' I note your period of limitation to the year of 1907, and infer from that that your conception of the policies of the party in power and the public utterances of President Roosevelt to be essentially democratic in principle and in purpose, and that through the logic of events the republican party has so far absorbed the leaven of democracy as to leave no ground for separate and individual party action. But is this true?"

The World prints from a reader, who writes under date of New York, June 20, and signs "W," the following: "In your comments on Mr. Bryan's reply to your oft-asked question, 'What is a democrat?' you seem now to have taken a different tack entirely. You say 'No stranger to American politics could determine from it (his reply) the essential difference between a democrat and a republican in the year of 1907, and an answer that does not define those differences is not an answer to the World's question.' Mr. Bryan has answered fully and plainly your question, 'What is a democrat?' to the satisfaction, I hope, of the millions of democrats in the country. If the head of the republican party sees fit to adopt nearly all the principles of democracy, how can Mr. Bryan or any other democrat prevent? Mr. Bryan was not asked to define the difference between the democratic party and the republican party, or the populist or the socialist or the prohibition party, but was asked 'What is a democrat?' That, I repeat, he has answered in a very satisfactory manner. You seem to have got much the worst of it."

E. J. Shriver of New York, writes to the World to say: "The World is entirely too modest. Since all of its readers seem to be too stupid to give the correct answer to your question 'What is a democrat?' you certainly ought to overcome your characteristic diffidence and enlighten the public on that point. It should be perfectly clear, of course, that a democrat is one who accepts with unquestioning faith the doctrines laid down in your columns either editorially or as news. A Tammany man can not be a democrat, because all of the Tammany leaders have in the most extraordinary way failed to follow your instructions or even to keep you informed of their intentions in advance. A Roosevelt republican might easily be a democrat, at least so long as you are running Roosevelt as your personal candidate for a third term. No one who believes in the public owning its own highways or other essentially public utilities can be a democrat, because you have condemned this as socialistic, but it is entirely democratic to accept that most socialistic and inequitable of all taxes, the income tax, since you have repeatedly instructed national conventions to place it in their platforms. The rule for democracy, in short, is quite simple—to read the World with humility of mind and abide by its precepts."

THE WAY TO SHADOWTOWN

Sway to and fro in the twilight gray,
 This is the ferry for Shadowtown,
 It sails away at the end of the day,
 Just as the darkness closes down.
 Rest, little hand, on my shoulder—so;
 A sleepy kiss is the only fare,
 Drifting away from the world we go,
 Baby and I in the rocking chair.
 See, where the firelogs glow and spark,
 Glitter the lights of Shadowland,
 The raining drops on the window—hark,
 Are ripples lapping upon its strand.
 There where a mirror is glancing dim,
 A lake lies shimmering, cool and still;
 Blossoms are wavering o'er its brim—
 Those over there on the window sill.
 Rock slow, more slow, in the dusky light,
 Silently lower the anchor down,
 Dear little passenger, say "Good night,"
 We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown.
 —Eugene Field.

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 The administration organ that complains of "lack of republican leadership" in Oklahoma is looking through the wrong end of the glass. Lack of republican following is what is hurting the g. o. p. system in Oklahoma.