search for our enemy 10,000 miles away to the far distant Philippines, and, we couldn't Thus it Bappened that, when the treaty of peace came to be signed, we had presented to us a problem, the seltlement of which has sreatly affected out national policy. It was then, if at all, sint those who were oppleted its expansion, should have made them sives beard. Where did Mr. Brann stand of that time? H used every affort to bring about a ratifica-tion of the sconty of Paris. Without him it could not have fiern catified. With his sup sort it was ratified. And then, after we had taken over the soverciguty of Porto Rico and the Phillsplace and Cuba, and assurned our mailion as goardian of the peoples of those islands, and had taken the only course possible for the benefit our wards, we find him those prople as ondemning the administration with unatinted abuse na guilty of a departure, from the principles at the foundation of our government

Facts and Condition No Bar.

"After Aguinaldo, by an effort lasting eight or nine months in the Philippines, had demonstrated the impossibility of organizing and maintaining a government that would furning any hope to the Philippine people of a reasonably progressive and peaceful future, Mr. Bryan and those who stood with him by their speeches and their conduct, prolonged for more than a year against the authority of the United. States, and of disastrous consequences to the Philippine Aslands. And now after eight years of successful administration of our dependencies, in which Porto Rice has blossomed as a rose, and is more prosperous than ever in her history, with a happy million of people, and in which much more slowly but still progressively the Philppines have moved to a condition of tranquilility, and better and better government, we still hear condemnation of the course aken from the man who in securing ratilication of the treaty of Paris made all this ossible and necessary.

'McKinley was met at the outset with the cry, 'You are perverting the constitution. You are departing from the fundamental principles of our government. You are assuming imperial functions, and you are taking from Old Glory the unique distinction of waving over a free and independent and self-governing people.'

Begging of the Question.

"The contention that we are not a na tion with power to govern a conquered or purchased territory robe us of a faculty most important for good to every sovereignty: Since the foundation of our government, the people of the United States nave been engaged in governing territories. But it is said that this was with a view ultimately to making them a part of our government. That begs the question. The question is whether we have power to govern other people for any time. We have done it for 100 years. We did it in the case of Louislana.

"We have done it in the case of every territory that was subsequently admitted to the United States, and we are doing it today in the government of New Mexico and Arizona and Alaska. What inherent difference is there between the government of a territory and the government of colony by the congress of the United States? The statements in the Declaration of Independence as to the consent of the governed are to be construed in the light of contemporary history. They are to be made to apply to the embyro nation and people which called them forth. They were uttered by the representatives of man whose ancestors for 1,000 years had been fitting themselves for self-government. But when that principle comes to be applied to territories settled either sparsely or with people utterly without experience in governmental affairs and so generally illiterate as to prevent an inteiligent exercise of of the abuse and contumely that was picition of violation of the anti-trust law the franchise, then what the Declaration heaped upon his head for this policy, he and will necessitate an immediate investiof Independence represents is an ideal toward which one should work; not a posttive declaration with reference to the policy peoples. to be immediately adopted. That is shown in the treatment we have given the territories of the Unuited States before we had colonies, and now in the treatment that we to his carrying out in every way the poliare giving these colonies. If we assume cles adopted by William McKinley, he has permanent control over a people merely in brought forward for the practical conlust of power, then we may be properly States, a domestic danger to our institudenounced as imperialists; but if we accept tions and our civilization that was in temporary sovereignty over a people for sidiously sapping the moral foundations the benefit of that people and with the pur- of our society and threatening to make us pose of developing them to a self-govern- a plutocracy; in which those who had ing capacity and with the intention wealth and industrial success were to be become independent when they shall show practical exemption from the operations themselvs fit, then the charge that we of the laws. This was the result of the

hands we cannot reject them and throw futed prosecutions against the offending of thousands of wage earners that this value of the best knowledge. Scientific them back into chaos and anarchy, but we industrial combinations with all the vigor must help them on thele way to decent and of his nature. 'Much remains to be done. I alill dates confidence in the people of the source which our farming lands constitute. But one great cuper of the preminent's reduty of his country as McKipley saw it. forms has been accompliance. As a moral they through their insumaters can create the best scientific use of our farms. Too much is lost each year through the action of the path which he was able 16 way corporations and upop the great in-work out for the confirmation and spot the for the property that the anti-trust law can be enproval of colgress and the people of the on the practice of ignoring the two great United States. What has been the result statutes to which I have referred must to the limited. States of this so-called cease. Today there are practically no re-coloulal policy? Well, it has added to her bates and there is practically no disormitrade something over \$100,000,000. I don't nation by the railroads in favor of any think that is important except as a be-ginning. Certainly the expenditure on ac-first time in their history of twenty or ant of the policy has been vastly more thirty years are operating within the law, than that. If the government continues its and in their hearts the railroad men refriendly polley toward Porto Rico and the joice that it is so. Philippines and opens her markets as well "They are able to lock their neighbors in

to the Philippines as to Porto Rico, this the face and to desert that they are contrade will treble and guadrupte in a smar- ducting a lawful business. Today the ownvelously short, time, so that merely from ers of the large combinations of capital are the standpoint of material progress the in most instances making every effort to mutual benefits for the people we are helpcome within the law as it is interpreted by ing and ourselves will be no mean justifithe courts. The presidential warnings to

cation for the policy. Larger Warld Power.

trusts and railroads in the messages which he has sent to congress have not been mere Again, our action in assuming our part brutum fulmen. They have effected great of the responsibility of the world's power moral improvement, and there is to be for the development of the world has added no retrograde step in this matter. I don't to our influence the world around and has for a moment mean to say that this change made our voice influential in all internaflonal councils. So great has been this growth that the immediate successor of William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, has been able to accomplish more in the preserit is essential that certain changes be made of years like twenty-five of fifty years. In vation of the peace of the world than any president that ever administered or any in the law as they have been outlined by monarch that ever reigned. The influence the president in his recent messages. that we are exerting in South America. In Central America, in Europe and in

China is much of it the result of the policy of expansion adopted under William Mc-Kinley. Our possession of the Philippines makes us a neighbor to China. It gives us a greater interest in the development of the enormous empire which is only now rousing itself from its sleep of centuries to adopt slowly, but certainly, modern ideas and to make itself an empire of immense population and immense resources and to secure an independence from foreign aggression. While it is in this half infancy, if I may call it such, we have induced the other nations to recognize with us the principle that in the trade to be extended by China to other nations all shall have an equal opportunity; in other words, that the policy of the open door in

China shall be maliftained for the benefit of all. Can anyone deny that we are in a oney by railroads. position now to make our voice in favor "The remedy which the president has of such a policy much more effective than suggested with reference to the anti-trust ever before? The part that we have assumed in developing other countries than our own and taking over for a time the derstood. Under the present authoritative control of these newly acquired dependenconstruction of the anti-trust law any comcles all adds to our prestige in those

whether useful for the public or otherwise, is made unlawful. "It is said that this policy has entailed Proposed Amendment to Law.

upon us the enormous burden of a navy. "The proposed amendment to the law I believe it has increased the necessity offers to those combinations engaged in for a greater navy. I believe that navy is the greatest insures of peace that we the bureau of corporations at Washington nterstate commerce the right to come into could have-a navy commensurate with and to file their trade agreements showing our resources, and commensurate with our coast line, and commensurate with the commissioner of the bureau says these exactly what they are doing, and then if the number of dependencies we have, and are reasonable trade agreements thd not commensurate with our population, and injurious to the public interest they shall commensurate with our influence as a not be subjected to prosecutions, unless the railroad of 129 miles. Now in the single world power. The expression 'world court shall find that such trade agreepower' has been made an occasion for ments are in fact and in law unreasonable. ridicule and sneers, but it has a real This furnishes the strongest motive for any power reserved in the government to regsignificance. It means a power with in- corporation or combination engaged in in- ulate the rates for the benefit of the peofluence throughout the world, and so long terstate commerce, whose contracts and ple, and there is in the congress of the as that influence is wielded for the bet- trade 'agreements invoive the slightest United States reserved by law and especiterment of mankind, for the uplifting question, for registering in the bureau of ally mentioned in the charter, complete of our unfortunate fellow creatures, for the maintenance of peace, for the encouragement of trade, for the promotion of morality and civilization, we may well a tendency to separate the sheep from the reformers; but I hope it may be the basis be proud to deserve the name. The high- goats. It will leave those great corpora- for a clafm"to have benefited the Philest claim of William McKinley for the tions that do not take this lawful method ippines in adde measure. gratitude of his countrymen is that, in spite of proving their legality under a just sus-

is so permanent as not to require addi- thing which is in its nature a monopoly, tional safeguards which experience shall like the occupation of public streets, that it show to be necessary to prevent recur- has been deemed-wise in the past to limit tence to former conditions. Indeed I'think the extent of these franchises to a series

"I am in favor of placing the interstate act to construct, maintain and operate a federal jurisdiction) that it would greatly persons who were willing in consideration aid the railroads in furnishing proper facili- of an extension of their franchise of eighty ties for interstate commerce. With the years to a perpetual franchise, and cergovernment's approval of the issue of tain tax exemptions, to walve their claim bonds and stocks we may be certain that of \$2,000,000 against the United States and to there would disappear that distrust of agree to build and operate 400 miles more of American securities in European markets railway in the Philippines and thifs without which has had so much to do with the the guaranty of income which congress had present difficulty in the borrowing of authorized the government to give in order to secure such construction.

Of the Highest Benefit.

"It was therefore of the highest benefit iaw is one which I think will commend to the Philippine Islands that this grant of itself to all the people when it is fully un- a perpetual franchise merely to do business, not to hold any public road or monbination in restraint of trade, whether be granted to this failroad in order to seopoly, but merely to do business, should reasonable or unreasonable, that 18, cure the inestimable benefit to the Philippine people of the construction of 400

miles more of road. Had a government guaranty as authorized by congress been insisted upon, it would have imposed upon the Phillppine government the contingent payment of \$800,000 a year for thirty years instead of that which now they secure, the construction of 400 miles additional without the assumption of a guaranty of a single cent. Until we went there, in that whole 140,000 square miles, there was but a single island of Lugon, through this arrangement, we shall have 600 miles. There is a emplete corporations and making a full statement power to amend," repeal or modify the of the circumstances under which they are franchise as congress shall see fit. Such a doing business. It will necessarily have result may exclude me from the class of

Natural Resources Preserved.

The president in his recent messages. "I am in favor of placing the interstate commerce railroads under such limitations with reference to the issue of stocks and bonds that there can be no repetition of the scandals in the manipulation of railroads in which great quantities of stock have been issued without the resultant beneficial effect to the railroads by the honest use of the money thus represented and paid in by a guilble public. I believe that such a provision would not only prevent deceit of the great further the change of sovereignty, had failed to assume, and was not therefore entitled the states of the railroad at the end of the sth the question whether the country can afford to have the land in its waters. "What the streams and rivers of the

Inited States are worth to it is beyond calculation. Almost in one bound there has leaped before us a fact realized by very

as printing preases turn, so long will be keep rising. And rising, he will demand a greater and greater share of the joint product of labor and capital. The parimer-ship between labor and capital in every industrial concern must be reorganized, and in that reorganization, the right of the worthy laborer to his job, must be pro-tation. Along with the realization of this there is also dawning a new perception of the value of our streams as sources of power-a perception which has led to a flood of applications to congress for the right to construct development plants. Influence of Electricity. "Electricity is likely to be for the twen-tieth century what steam was to the nineteenth. Our railroads, our factories and our municipal lighting, heating and transportation systems will increasingly depend on electricity, developed not from coal, but from water power. The changes which the possession of methods for transporting and applying electricity will before the American busines man, the ques-

depend on electricity detribute to the served in the government to reg-ne rates for the benefit of the peo-ternitoned in the charter, complete to amend, repeal or modify the ise as congress shall see fit. Such a may exclude me from the class of ers; but 1 hope it may be the baais claff to base benefited the Phil-t in active measures of the Roose-administration in the future will be ad the movement toward the preser-

"Among the great measures of the Roose- be the present, when the nation will be in

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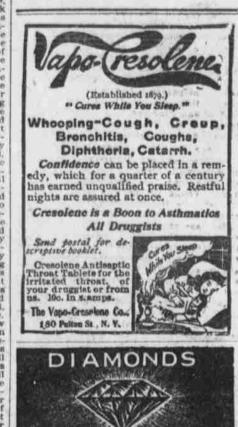
Roosevelt's invention. But he is the great voice of the spirit of the age. He is a great follower; he is not leading in this con-test, but he is directing with courage and wisdom and Rindness the American section of the worldwide struggle for distributive

But it is not of tomorrow's possibilities has leaped before us a fact realized by very few until within the last three or four years, that as natural resources our water-wayse are hardly developed if at all. In spits of the fact that the nitetd States has spent since 1509 over \$\$50,000,000 in river and harbor improvements, our waterways are less navigable now than they werr a century ago. Commerce has to a laige extent forsaken them fo ribe less econom-ical road of iron. Only when the power of the railroads to carry traffic becomes

The welfare of the republic, as the history of the country, under nsideration, requires a well-eq requires a well-equipped

(Continued on Third Page.)

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Matince Tuesday-

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in Wildfire

Cannot Be Isolated.

"A nation like that of the United States, with \$0,000,000 of people, with resources unexampled in the history of the world, with ideals as high as those of any nation, with the earnest desire to spread the principles of liberty and of popular government, cannot maintain a position of isolation with respect to the peoples of the world when fate shall have thrust some of these peoples under its control. We must assume asponsibility with respect to their develop-We must exercise the power that the Lord has given us for the purpose of assisting our neighbors. The policy of isolation which would prevent us from exercisour influence or our direct control in matters where we are capable of doing ood and advancing the world's progress. is narrow and selfish. We have a teeming, sympathetic and highly nervous community embracing representatives from all the nations of the globe. We are a people that pulsates with throbs of sympathy for our

placed our country in the forefront of nations as a civilizer and uplifter of oppressed

oriental countries.

Greater Call for Navy.

Word of Roosevelt.

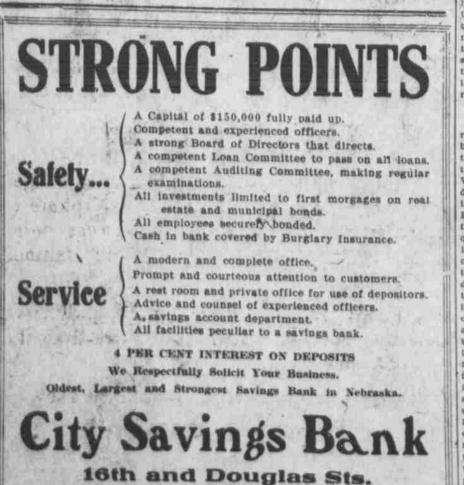
"And then we come to the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. In addition the spirit of conquest, merely from the sideration of the people of the United giving them the opportunity to placed in a privileged class and given enormous industrial expansion of the country and of a financial prosperity that ap-

parently had no limitations at all. It had its especial manifestations in the utter disregard by the railroads of the rule which forbade discrimination in rates as between large and small shippers, and in the use by industrial corporations or combinations of enormous accumulations of capital in particular lines of industry, manipulated with skilfully designed methods of duress to suppress competition.

Pausage of Rate Bill.

"Both these abuses, insofar as they affect interstate commerce, were in the teeth of two great federal statutes, the interstate commerce law and the anti-trust law. By an appeal to the people and stirring measures to congress, President, Roosevelt secured the passage of the socalled rate bill. "The rate bill is not even now as perfect

as it might be, for there are certain powers that should be given to the Interstate Commerce commission to make its jurisdic ost distant fellowmen, and when fate tion more effective for the purpose for thrusts an unfortunate people upon our which it was created. The president insti-



gation into their methods. On the other hand, it will leave wholly beyond and outside of the operation of the law those myriads of comparatively small corporaions who do an interstate commerce trade, but who can not possibly effect any real restraint unon such trade, upon whom it rould impose an intolerable burden. to impel them to register at Washington and to give a complete statement of all the details of their business entirely unmportant in affecting interstate commerce.

Real Reason for It.

"The real reason why the interstate commerce clause was added to the constitution was to prevent the placing of burdens by the different states upon that business, and it certainly would defeat the purpose of the clause, whether within its authority or not, if the government of the United States were to impose on all the comparatively small firms and corporations engaged in interstate commerce business, for his would practically include all business orporations of every state, the burden of registry and inquisitorial examination. "The president has taken a firm stand

n favor of an interstate commerce employers' liability act, compensation for employes of the government when injured. in the course of its service, and such an amendment of the interstate commerce act as shall exempt all labor organizations

from prosecutions for combinations in restraint of interstate trade which would not cessily for the organization of labor to versy in respect to the division as between we should do with them? wages and dividend of the joint product

of capital and labor. He asserts with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood that no man can be above the law, whether te be a member of an industrial combination, a railroad corporation or a labor union. He insists that it is possible and necessary for the continued progress of this country that all these organisations

should continue, but should continue within the law, and that where violations of the law occur, by either, they should promptly restrained and presecuted.

No Reformer in Bryan's Eye. "Mr. Bryan is troubled in his mind with reference to the standing of various members of the republican party in respect to the political insues of the day. I observe that he does not consider me a reformer. Well, reform is a relative expression. It depends upon the standpoint and views of the observer. If reform means to Mr. Bryan, as I must infer that it does from the various positions that he has taken as questions have arisen, the free and unlimited colnage of silver, the government ownership of railroads, the policy of scuttle in the Phillippine islands and the abandonment of those people to the chaos of intermicane strife, the necessity for national incorporation at Washington of every little company doing business between California and Oregon, or in far distant states of the union, however small and insignificant their business may be, a consequent extension of national intermeddling in enfirely innocent businesses the country over, if he means the reduction of the navy to a point where this country will be put in a condition of helpicasness in respect to all foreign nations, if he means the reduction of the army to the standpoint of pusilianimity, if he means to destroy all combinations of capital in any line of business in whih more than 50 per cent of the visible plant is managed by one corporation with consequent injury to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the hundreds

counted the movement toward the preser- to its industrial life, there is now, happily,

are inevitable from the continance of involved. past practices. Our national development

of wealth, power, population and average would not in the past have been able to slon, the steps taken to arouse the conmake headway against hard conditions. No more will our children and their chil- ness of railroads and great industrial comdren be able to make headway, if we leave binations, the measures adopted to supbe unlawful, either in the means used or to them an impoverished country. Our land, press this lawlessness, the legislation to the ends sought, at common law. He real- our waters, our minerals, and our forests izes, as everyone must, the absolute ness are the source from which come directly or indirectly the livelyhood of all ofus. tration, for the conservation of the natural meet the power of the organization of How are we using them? And what does resources of the United States in the pres capital in the constantly recurring contro- the conservation movement propose that ervation of forests, the improvement of

/ Main Support of Nation.

"Agriculture has always been the main support of the nation. Our yearly production of wealth from the soil staggers the Imagination in its total. And we are learning how to farm well. Our farmers are prosperous, not merely because their land is rich, but also because they are progressive and appreciative of the practical

> Mothers are at their wit's end many times trying to find a safe, nourishing food for the baby that's just been weaned. This is an important epoch in the little one's life and on securing proper food depends the future growth of the child.

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-perhaps an even hundred! Try a teaspoonful, softened to a paste with a little of the hot milk and then all mixed together-half a cupful. It's safe because Grape-Nuts is made only of wheat and barley and baked from 12 to 16 hours. It's a great food for babies or grownups, "There's a Reason."

ation of our natural resources in this no longer question. It only remains to country. Included in this is the present carry through the work to which we have movement which has gathered force already defnitely set our hands, of doing throughout the country in favor of a all that we can so late in the day to make more extended and comprehensive plan for the improvement of our waterwarys. The enactment of the laws for irrigation and the reclamation of and lands, the enact-ment of laws for the preservation of our forests, careful restriction for the preven-tion of waste in all public grants of lands, the preservation for national income and benefit of an interestin all water power developed by the improvement of navigable streams. "The conservation of our natural re-sources is, I believe; a question of funda-mental importance to the Enited States now. We have reached a point where we can not go on ignoring the consequences more extended and comprehensive plan for the best use of the remnant of our great Both the nation and the states can not go on ignoring the consequences should take action with foresighted perof the future welfare of the nation which ception of the need and the great interests

Foundation of the Platform.

"I have thus gone over the claims of the well-being has been due first of all to republican party led by McKinley and the advantages which nature bestowed Roosevelt to the continued confidence of upon us. Without the resources which the people. The success with which they make labor productive in this country, met the problems of the Spanish war, the American enterprise, energy and skill benefits of the policy of national expanscience of the people against the lawlesspromote irrigation and the agitation now going on, at the instance of the adminis

our waterways, the preservation in the public interest of ungranted coal and oil

lands and of water power created by the improvement of national waterways, these Navy Forever," saying:

Inda and of water power created by the improvement of national waterways, these and the other measures which I have mentioned for the betternent of the wage earger and the protociton of his rights to organize constitute a platform upon which we can safely appeal to the American people for a continuance of power."
WHITE TALKS OF HONEST DOLLAR Kansas Editor Makes Them Sit Up and Take Notice.
In his own interesting style William Allen White, the Emporta editor and philics and the government's powerful hand should seize the moster and crush it.
Sopher, entertained the audience with his speech on "The Rooseveit Politics and the hope of the mational government's powerful hand should seize the last utily years of the nine tand the hope of the illority of many for the frage land bound together in the harves do and bound together in the harves do again, speaking generally and allowing for a few mile on the blood of millions, and you will loogen the blood of millions, and you will loogen the blood of millions and bound together in the harvest of death. Limit the power of the union which have dependent of the water of the union will have and bound together in the harvest of death. Limit the power of the union will have dependent of metadow of the union will have dependent of the union there is littly powers of the union there is littly bornest dollar. And finally, speaking gent for the reasonably hand allowing for a few mile the last utils these states, sheaves of death. Limit the power of the union will have dependent of metadow of the which arts of the union there is little bound together in the furyes of the union will have dependent of the strength and permanency of the union there is little bound together in the furyes of the union there is little bound together in the furyes of the union there is little bound. The permanency of the union there is little bound together in the furyes of the union there is little bound. Honest Dollar." Mr. White said: Generally gpeaking, taking the country by and large and allowing for a few mil-lion exceptions, the people of this nation during the last thirty years of the nine-teenth century devoled themselves to mak-ing a more or less honest dollar. And again, speaking generally and allowing for a faw-an almost negligible few-tregu-larities by thieves in and out of Jall, the dollars that were made were reasonably honest dollars. And, finally, speaking gen-erally again, and also allowing for the ras-cality of perhaps less than 10,000 notable plunderers, the dollars made by those who accumulated them by wholesale and in car-load lots were just as honestly acquired

robilities that were made were reasonably to be an interview of the second second along allowing for the tensor of the second se

tion, to be settled by business men, i in overalls and in anck coats. That ployers see this problem and recognize deep meaning is evidenced by the fact capital in many places is providing service pensions to those who remain in one employment; also that profit s ing plans are being adopted by many comma and further that many compared Mr. Business Man **NGON DAY LUNCH** Che CALUMET BOYD'S THEATER Tonight and Tuesday-Special Blanche Walsh in THE KREUTZER SONATA Wednesday and Thursday-Thursday Mat.

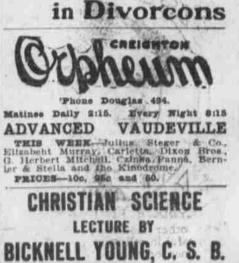
not be blamed for hardening his heart to-ward the stronger selfish brother, and soing it alone. This question of the menace of socialism is not political-not yet. It is still a ques-tion between man and man-a moral ques-tion. It will be answered when the in-sainct which is impelling the rich man to give in philantrophy to the few, shall go further, and keep him from taking so much is profits from the many. For laws will avail little until the spirit of brother-hood among men in this nation grows deepor into the national life-decore even than it is today; and today it is deeper than ever it was before. But it must sink into the heart of the rich man until he is willing to give not merely his surplus, but that spirit of brotherhood must moye the rich man as it moves the poor man who have down his tools, gives un his job, and with herole faith in food's ulfmate good-ness strikes, though is family suffer that his brother at a ther b.nc's may ge' justice and thrive

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