

CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Depew Charged With Too Much Loquacity.

LOSING VOTES IN NEW YORK

General Dick's Abuse of The Congressional Record.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN METHODS.

Speeches Printed and Scattered Broadcast at Public Expense—The Tariff the Mother of Trusts—How Congressmen Lend Tanned the Hide of General Grosvenor—The Only Republican Opposed to Trusts, Monnett Turned Down by His Party—John J. Lentz.

(Special Washington Letter.)

Alas and alack! My heart is heavy, and my lacrimal ducts are in full flow. Wherefore? Because my bonny friend, the suave and gifted Chauncey Mitchell Depew, junior senator from New York and orator laureate of the Republican party, is accused by divers and sundry newspapers not having the fear of God before their faces, but being instigated by the devil, of having talked too much at the Philadelphia convention a la the famous Parrot. These irreverent scribes not only make the general charge of too much loquacity against my distinguished friend, but they cruelly specify and declare that when he undertook to boost Governor Roosevelt's military record by referring slightly to the Seventy-first New York regiment he put his foot in it and lost some thousands of votes to the McKinley ticket in New York, for, as the officers and men of the gallant Seventy-first can't get at the brilliant Chauncey at this election, so he is not a candidate, they will even up things by clawing the hide off his principal, Colonel Roosevelt, and while they are at it of Major McKinley also. "Sweet is revenge."

At the Public Expense.

How persistently and successfully Republican statesmen stuff ballot boxes is a matter of common knowledge; but it is not so well known how extensively they stuff the Congressional Record, the daily paper of congress, published and circulated through the mails at the public expense.

In this bad business the name of Hon. Charles Dick, alias "General" Dick, representative in congress, secretary to the national executive committee and successor to Hon. George B. Cox, the hoodlum chief, as Ohio's national committeeman, like that of Abou Ben Adhem, "leads all the rest." I take off my cheapest to General Dick, confident in the belief that in padding the Congressional Record he has set the pace for all coming padsters—a pace which no other may attain.

General Dick is a man of parts—many parts—and plays many parts. He is fast coming to be the Pook Bah among the McKinnies; but oratory is not among his multitudinous accomplishments. He wins his victories by manipulation and by being the chief gunner of Mark Hanna's fast firing, long range, disappearing checkbook. General Dick has not hitherto aspired "to speak in public on the stage," but nobody can ever guess what ambition, preposterous or otherwise, is germinating in the brain and heart of an Ohio Republican. From "Fire Alarm" foraker down to some infant puking and pulling in its mother's arms Ohio Republicans all expect to be president or to hog "something equally as good."

So, while people were praising General Dick as the silent statesman, all who read The Congressional Record of June 9, published two days after congress adjourned, were amazed to find that it contained what purported to be a speech by the general, filling almost 72 columns of the Record. Representatives were astounded because they knew that he never delivered any such speech in the house. If he spoke at all, it was briefly, under the five minutes rule, but the chances are that he never spoke at all. He wrote, or he made his secretary write, 714 broad columns in The Record. Wherefore? Not for his health; not as a literary exercise; not for fame. None of these. The general was doing business. He was loading up the Congressional Record, published at the public expense, with enough campaign rot to make a book as big as McGuffey's old Fifth Reader, to be printed at the public expense and circulated through the mails free by the millions to induce people to vote directly against their own interests by voting for William McKinley. There are more words in this so-called speech by General Dick than can be found in all the speeches of Demosthenes or Patrick Henry. Such gross abuses of "the leave to print" in The Record are the things which make many men, including myself, in favor of abolishing The Record altogether. As General Dick stuffs it, it is a fraud and robbery upon the people.

The Tariff and Trusts.

Henry O. Havemeyer, who ought to know, says the protective tariff is the mother of trusts. There can be no question that the Republican party is the mother of the high protective tariff. Therefore, according to all the rules of logic, the Republican party is the grandmother of the trusts. Of course the old political harlot resolutely against them in a feeble way at Phil-

adelphia, but actions count much more than words in this world, and here is the action up to date:

There has never been but one Republican in the United States who lifted his finger against the trusts. That man was the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, late Republican attorney general of Ohio, who, taking the party at its word, proceeded to make war on the Standard Oil trust, whereupon the Republican party at the first opportunity retired him to the shades of private life and have been heaping abuse upon his head ever since. The Hon. John J. Lentz of Ohio is one of the ablest and most promising members of congress. He is a fiery orator, a splendid rough and tumble, catch as catch can debater. He has his full quantum of courage, strikes from the shoulder, is always ready to speak for the people and is a dangerous customer to tackle on the floor of the house, as General Charles Henry Grosvenor, mouthpiece of the administration, found out, to his sorrow, in the closing days of congress. General Grosvenor made some hypocritical remarks which Lentz did not relish on the bogus trust constitutional amendment then before the house. While General Grosvenor is, like Joe Bagstock, "tough, devilish tough," Lentz tanned his hide in a most approved fashion that day. Lentz's entire speech should be circulated as a campaign document. Whether or not it will be I do not know. I here quote as much of it as I have room for, and it is decidedly good campaign stuff.

A Good Democrat.

If Lentz gets what he deserves, he will be returned to congress from the capital district of Ohio by at least 10,000 majority. It would be a well deserved compliment and tribute to this splendid young Democrat, who is as faithful to the people as the needle to the pole. In skinning General Grosvenor Mr. Lentz spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, it was exceedingly pleasant to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] apologize for the third time for the treatment that the Republican party has given Attorney General Monnett. Mr. Monnett proposed one trust vigorously, honestly, beyond the temptation of a bribe of \$100,000, beyond the browbeating of the press of the state, beyond the cold shoulder of every leader in the Republican party. He stood incorruptible, he stood unyielding on the Republican state platform of 1896 against trusts, a platform more radical than that adopted in the state of Ohio a few weeks ago by the Republicans and more radical against trusts than the platform will be which they will adopt at Philadelphia in two weeks.

"But I propose to let Mr. Monnett speak for himself as to how he has been treated in the state of Ohio. I send to the clerk, to be read from the desk, an interview given on the 19th of May by Mr. Monnett, as reported in the Columbus Citizen and reproduced in the Lancaster Democrat, telling what he thinks of the Republican party and its course in that state, not only with reference to himself, but particularly with reference to the trusts."

The clerk read as follows:

PERMITS FOR REPUBLICAN PARTY SEEN CERTAIN, SAYS MONNETT, WHO THINKS IT IS LIKELY TO BE GIVEN BY THE PEOPLE THIS FALL.

Ex-Attorney General Frank S. Monnett has returned from Toledo and says that he was not present at the conference of Silver Republicans and anti-trust leaders. Mr. Monnett, however, says that he met Mr. Charles Towne and that he was with him and also with others who were there attending the conference.

Answering the question regarding his position on the trust question during the coming campaign, Mr. Monnett said that he was the Ohio member of the National Anti-trust association and as such would do his duty to the organization.

"There will be no compromise with trusts. They are a social, commercial and political evil, with which there can be no compromise. I fancy that there will be a great effort to win votes from our party on this question the coming campaign. I do not see how we can escape punishment either. When a party breaks its pledges, it is usually punished by the people. At the national convention at St. Louis when the Republican party was nominated, Senator Charles T. Towne, who presided as chairman of that meeting, declared that 'the American people will return the Republican party to power because they know that it will mean the end of the protection of the public from all unlawful combinations and unjust exactions of aggregated capital.'"

"He went further and declared that the party must do this to retain the confidence of the American people."

"The platform of the Republican party in Ohio strongly condemned the trusts and their unlawful exactions. I stand as the attorney general of Ohio on such a platform, and as the officer of the state and the representative of the people I carried out, as best I could, the platform of the party."

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that he was turned down for attorney general.

Mr. Gaines—You did not indorse his administration.

Monnett Turned Down.

Mr. Lentz—I note that the gentleman now says Mr. Monnett did not say that he was turned down, but I will give the gentleman from Ohio a little history from the convention of last summer. You know and everybody in Ohio knows that Mr. Monnett's name was mentioned throughout the state by the Republicans who are honestly opposed to trusts as a candidate for governor, and out of the 813 delegates that went to the state convention not a single delegate dared to lift his voice for Frank S. Monnett for governor, although he was the champion of the people against the trusts.

You know another thing, sir, that the trusts went with their corruption funds into Mr. Monnett's own county and prevented him from securing even the few delegates of his own county for renomination for attorney general. You know that no man in the United States has made as loyal, as intelligent, as honest, as persistent a fight against the trusts as Frank Monnett, and notwithstanding the fact that he has demonstrated to the people of the state of Ohio and of the United States that he is the best qualified man in the country to fight the trusts, yet your party repudiated him and turned him out of office before he could finish his litigation against the Standard Oil trust.

You talk about two terms. The people of Ohio did not apply the two term rule to you. The people of Ohio did not apply the two term rule to McKinley, nor to Garfield, nor to Hayes, nor to many others in state and national execution. Mr. Monnett had carried into your party promises to the people in your platform of 1896, and yet you repudiated him, and when he did come before the state convention for renomination, not as attorney general alone, but as the lawyer to prosecute the trusts in that state, he got only 28 votes for attorney general and not one for governor.

Now, you have the reputation of being "Old Fingers." I should like to have you figure for us. If Mr. Monnett, after fighting the trusts faithfully and honestly—aye, after fighting only one trust—could not get one vote for governor, how many would he have got had he fought all the trusts? Or solve this problem by the simple rule of three: If he got only 28 votes for attorney general out of 813 votes, how many votes would he have got for renomination as attorney general if he had been fighting all of the trusts? Solve those problems, if you please.

Could Not Get One Delegate.

If Mr. Monnett, after fighting the trusts for four years as a Republican, could not get one delegate out of 813 for governor, how many years will he have to fight all of the trusts before you nominate him for that position? After you have answered those questions, and your pencil and your figures are worn out, answer these questions: If Mr. Monnett is to be repudiated in Ohio for fighting the great monster that is before the people today; if Mr. Monnett was the champion of the cause of the people, a cause which you hypocritically come in here now and say requires an amendment to the constitution of the United States, why did you not keep Mr. Monnett in the public service, helping you fight these trusts, if you were honest about it? You need such a man as Monnett.

Ah, my friends, if you thought this constitutional amendment was a menace to the trusts it would have gone to the wastebasket, just as Mr. Monnett has gone to the political wastebasket! Oh, do not undertake to fool the people! Mr. Lincoln told you that you could fool all of them a part of the time and a part of them all of the time, but that you cannot fool all of them all the time. I invite you into my district and challenge you to discuss your amendment to the constitution.

Now, we have the sugar trust. It was discovered when you passed the Dingley bill that you called the extra session for the sole purpose of passing that bill, and you adjourned us from day to day and week to week, holding us here for four and a half months for no other purpose, and we all remember that when Havemeyer went on the witness stand some months ago he stated that the Dingley tariff is "the mother of trusts."

Robert J. Campbell of New York had an odd and even awkward experience one day which illustrates forcibly a peculiar phase in the practice of law in the metropolis. Returning home late at night, he was attacked and severely beaten by a drunken stranger. To allay the apprehension of his family Mr. Campbell explained that he had been struck by a street car. He was put to bed and a maid sent out for liniment and bandages. She returned with a strange doctor, who proceeded at once to make a minute examination.

The examination disclosed that the patient was suffering countless injuries, most of them incurable, to his spine, knees, thighs, shoulders and arms. Mr. Campbell, who knew how little he was hurt, was even alarmed by the result, and his family were thrown into almost senseless fear. The following day the doctor returned and announced that he was not a physician at all, but an "accident" lawyer—that is, one who sues corporations for damages resulting from physical injuries. He also brought with him several alleged witnesses to the street car accident, all of whom were willing to swear to anything for a consideration.—Saturday Evening Post.

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When a carboy of nitric acid is broken, some one has to suffer. It will burn wood, eat through iron plates and destroy whatever it touches. Such an accident once happened in an acid factory. Every one ran away, leaving the acid to amuse itself by setting fire to things. Soon it was seen that the building would be destroyed and hundreds of people thrown out of work, and four men volunteered to put out the fire in the acid room. They succeeded and came out all right. Five hours later all were dead.

Mr. Campbell's Legal Adventure. Robert J. Campbell of New York had an odd and even awkward experience one day which illustrates forcibly a peculiar phase in the practice of law in the metropolis. Returning home late at night, he was attacked and severely beaten by a drunken stranger.

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