Bryan on Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt's first message to congress contains much that can be commended by members 6. all parties. After paying a high compliment to his predecessor he discusses the question of anarchy at some length, and proposes certain reraedies which The Commoner will discuss hereafter when those remedies are embodied in bills presented for consideration of congress. He pays a deserved tribute to agriculture and emphasizes the importance of the preservation of the forests. His recommendations on the subject of irrigation are especially good. He seems to fully appreciate the magnitude of the subject and the limitations which he suggests are eminently wise. It is to be hoped that congress will heed his advice and in all legislation bear in mind that "the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use, and that "in irrigation this right should attach to he land reclaimed and be inseparable there-

His comparison between the granting of petual water rights to others than the users" d the "giving away of perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities" is just and timely. His indorsement of the Monroe doctrine is emphatic and comprehensive. His remarks on the labor question indicate that he has a clearer conception of the laborers' struggles and difficulties than some previous presidents; his plans, howger, for the amelioration of the condition of

slaboring man are open to discussion. The democrats will dissent from his high tariff remedy-the laborer has been suffering from the administration of that remedy for about a quarter of a century. There is virtue, however, in the president's advocacy of the eight-hour law, and of regulations to prevent over-work and unsanitary conditions. He failed to condemn government by injunction and the blacklist, both of which have caused much injustice to the wage-earners.

The president's recommendations on the Chibe question are welcome; they will insure a ompt extension of the Chinese exclusion act. hile many of the republican leaders lean to the heap labor side of the Chinese question, there will be enough republicans ready to act with the demorats to make futile any attempt to open our doors o Chinese emigration.

The president has stated his position with clearness on the general subject of emigration and on the subject of civil service, and he pledges his administration to make the appointments in the army and navy depend upon merit and not upon personal, political or social influence. He gives considerable attention to the size of the navy, and urges a considerable increase in the naval strength of the nation.

His recommendations upon the subject of the merchant marine and on the subject of interstate commerce are not specific. He wants to see the American merchant marine "restored to the ocean," but he does not definitely indorse the ship subsidy bill, which gives the interpretation which republican leaders have placed upon the republican platform. While he favors an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law in the interest of the patrons of the road, his language raises a suspicion that he is also willing to concede to the railroads the pooling privileges for which they have contended for several years.

In discussing the tariff question the president assumes what is not true, namely, that "there is a national policy." He recommends a limited stood that we must not concede anything that L the reciprocity idea will be entirely subordied to the interests and demands of the beneficiaries of a high tariff. In fact, he says as much when he declares that "reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection," and, therefore, like a handmaiden, subject to discharge on short

The president follows the republican platform. and recommends the creation of a new cabinet position to be filled by a representative of the commercial and industrial interests. It will be remembered that the democratic platform advocated the creation of a department of labor, with a cabinet officer in charge. The difference between a representative of commerce and industry (already represented to a large extent by the secretary of the treasury, who is closely associated with the bankers, by the secretary of state, who is in contact with our consular representatives, and the attorney general, who has for years been timate with the great corporations) and one raking for and representing the great wage-earning classes of the United States ought to be appar-

The president's recommendation in regard to an isthmian canal also follows the republican platform, and leaves out all mention of the route to be followed. There is a widespread opinion that the Panama canal project has been used by the railreads to prevent the digging of the Nicaragua canal. The mescage indicates that the president appreciates the importance of the canal, and this dyes us some room to hope that even though he

does not specifically indorse the Nicaragua route, he will not permit the railroads to further delay

the inauguration of this great enterprise. The president makes no reference to the Boer war. Whether he has been so occupied with public affairs as not to have learned of the struggle going on in South ! frica; whether, having learned of it, he considers it a matter of trivial importance; whether he sympathizes with the Boers, but is prevented by allegiance to his party from giving expression to that sympathy, or whether his sympathies are with England in her efforts to extend her empire, all these are left to conjecture.

Scant attention is given to the money question; less than three hundred words are used to set forth the president's position on a questio. which the republican papers declared to be paramount in the last campaign. Below will be found the only reference to this important subject:

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us. has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations. is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is eminently desirable to

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function, but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country shall be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and com-

Does this mean that the president does not favor the proposed measure making the silver dollar redeemable in gold, or does it mean that he is going to adopt the plan followed by the gold standard advocates in the past and prevent as far as possible the discussion of financial measures? He does not mention the branch bank or the asset currency? Does it mean that he does not favor them, or that he prefers to have them sprung upon congress and rushed through before the people have a chance to understand them? If measures are necessary to protect the people "against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics," why not present such measures for the consideration of the people? If the currency should be made "responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce," why not outline a plan so that the public generally can examine and discuss it? Everybody reads the president's message, but comparatively few people know anything about the bills presented. We shall see, as time passes, whether the currency question occupies as small a place in congressional considera-

tion as it has in the president's message. The two subjects specially emphasized in the president's message are the trust question and the Philippine situation.

A perusal of the president's utterances on the trust question will convince any unprejudiced reader that the president has heard from the trust magnates since he made his Minneapolis speech. His famous phrase in regard to the shackling of cunning is reproduced, but it is so diluted with warnings, cautions and fears, as to be scarcely recognizable. It is evident that the president has been deeply impressed by the doleful prophecies and threatenings of the monopolists. He is willing to admit that the consolidation of capital which is going on is a process which has aroused much antagonism, but he feels it necessary to add "a great part of which is wholly withcut warrant." He borrows the phraseology of trustdefenders when he asserts that "the average man, the wage-earner, the farmer, the small trader, have never before been so well off as in this country and at this time." The inference is natural—that the trust evil is not really serious, if industrial conditions are as favorable as the president asserts. He borrows the epithets of the trust magnates when he warns the country against "ignorant violence," against "the ignorant or reckless agitator," against "crude and ill-considered legislation" and against "appeals, especially to hatred and fear." It is doubtful whether any one as badly scared as the president seems to be is in a proper frame of mind to calmly consider an effective anti-trust law. He gives the benefit of the doubt to the corporation, and nowhere expresses as much solicitude for the rights of the masses of the people as he does for the interests of the great combinations of capital which in his opinion "will take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world." To +mbarrass them would be, in his opinion, to "cramp and fetter the youthful strength of the nation. The only remedy suggested by him is publicity, and in discussing the subject he uses illustrations which convince one that he has no objections to private monopolies. He puts them upon the same footing as a national bank, and simply insists that they shall inform the public as to their business methods. He refers to the evils of over-capitalization, but does not suggest any specific remedy therefor. We are to have publicity first, and investigation afterward. It will take some time to get the idea into operation, then the constitutional-

ity of the law will be attacked and prosecution will

have to be suspended a few years until the case is JEROME JUNIOR PROPHESIES reached in the supreme court, and that will tide "Chinky" Says Papa Is Going to Surthe party over another presidential election. If the president is in earnest in his desire to shackle cunning, let him recommend the passage of a bill which will compel the supreme court to give immediate consideration to questions arising under laws which, like an anti-trust law, affect the entire people. The president intimates that a constitutional amendment may be necessary to authorize congress to take comprehensive action against the trusts. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will not be made an excuse for delay. The American people are losing millions of dollars every week because of the extortion of trusts, and there is no time for delay in dealing with this

The fatal mistake made by the president is that he fails to recognize that a private monopoly is always, and under every circumstance. a menace to the public. There can be no sufficient or satisfactory regulation of a private monopoly It is essentially and eternally wrong. It has always been regarded as an outlaw against society; it has never been defended until recently, and it is lamentable to learn from the president's message that he has been constrained by the trust magnates to withhold his positive and emphatic condemnation of the monopoly principle. There is nothing in his message to indicate that he has any fear of the effect of a private monopoly. When he declares "that combination and concentration should be not prohibited, but supervised, and within reasonable limits controlled," he ignores entirely the vicious principle of monopoly. No extension of foreign commerce, no development of domestic industry could for a moment justify a private monopoly, even though such monopoly could be shown to be advantageous in both respects.

On the subject of imperialism the president. without attempting to defend the principles involved, shields himself behind the force of circumstances. He assumes the patronizing air of the advocates of "destiny" and "duty" and insists that "our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government." And again he says: "We hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people in the tropics-to make them fit for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations." He thinks any attempt to give them independence now "such a desertion of duty on our part as would be a crime against hureanity." He seems to regard a government based upon force as the best government for certain classes, and free government as only possible under certain circumstances, for he says "it is no light task for a nation to achieve the temperamental qualities without which the institutions of free government are but empty mockery," and he adds that "our people are now successfully governing themselves because for more than a thousand years they have been fitting themselves, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously, toward this end." He declares that large portions of the Filipino race are starting 'very far behind the point which our ancestors had reached even thirty gen erations ago." The question irresistibly rises in one's mind, if the Filipinos are a thousand years at the ticket office of the New York behind our people and must be governed by us be- Central Railway company in Oswego cause of that fact, how can they ever catch up with us unless they develop more rapidly than we do? Capacity for self-government is a relative term, that is to say, some people are capable of governing themselves better than others. We have not reached perfection in this respect and the Fillpinos certainly have some capacity. If we are all making progress it will evidently be necessary for the Filipinos to improve more rapidly than we do in order to narrow the gap between us. This doctrine is a dangerous one, because it justifies the pretensions of an imperial government wherever people can be found rich enough to invite ex ploitation and weak enough to be conquered.

Conscious that "destiny" and "duty" would not appeal to the commercial element of the republican party, the president proceeds to recommend legislation that will give American citizens a chance to garner up the undeveloped wealth o the Philippine islands. He says: "Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless is to his interest to do so, and it is immensely the interest of the islands that he should go in. That is the argument always made in behalf o capital. It is assumed that the "inferior race" longing to be developed by foreign speculators, and it is admitted that the speculator will not go unless it can be made profitable to him, therefore laws must hold out inducements. Congress must take possession of the resources of the Philippine islands and offer them as a reward to Americans who will go there and develop them. The American people will furnish an army to hold the Fill pinos in subjection, while the syndicates and corperations will gather all the wealth in sight. This is the Philippine question in a nutshell: Hold the islands; providence gave them to us and we must make all the money out of them we can. Show the taxpayer that it is his duty to bear the burden, and you will have no difficulty in showing the exploiter that it is his duty to reap the reward.

If the republicans in the senate and house attempt to carry out the president's recommenda- in the exhibition of boats at Havre, tions on the Philippine question, the opposition will have a splendid opportunity to manufacture material for the next campaign.

prise Folks Pretty Soon. "No. I'd never like to see papa president of the United States. I don't know that I'd like to see him even governor, because then he would not have any time to spend with mamma and me, and he'd be always working and never get any rest."

Thus did William Travers Jerome, Jr., set a limitation on his father's political career, according to a Lakeville (Conn.) dispatch to the New York Evening Journal.

"Chinky," as the son of the district attorney elect of New York is dubbed, is eleven years old, but he is politically wise beyond his years. Constant association with the men who always surround his father has brightened the little chap wondrously, and his likes and dislikes for the candidates in the late campaign are pronounced.

"I like papa most because he is my papa," he declared, "and next because he is an honest man. He didn't need to be in this election, but I'm glad he ran, now that he has been elected, because he will show the people what he

"Oh, he's going to surprise everybody before he gets through!

"Yes, I like Low and Shepard both. I like Low principally because he is educated and believes in education. Not enough attention is paid to educathen in our country, and that is the cause of most crime.

"You can just bet Mr. Low will build plenty of schools and run them in good

"Chinky" is an athletic lad, and while his father is in the country he drags him off to play golf every day. He can handle a horse, ride a wheel or pull an oar. Withal he is very studious.

MAY LOSE HER PENSION.

Dr. Mary Walker Accused of Vilifying President McKinley.

Dr. Mary E. Walker, the woman suffragist who wears men's apparel, is liable to lose her pension for alleged "treasonable utterances" regarding the late President McKinley if H. Clay Evans, commissioner of pensions, has

When the president's assassin was sentenced to be killed, the doctor called and delivered a harangue to a crowd if the waiting room in which she is alleged to have used this language, says the New York World: "The state of New York in killing

the assassin by electricity is just as great a murderer as is the assassin who killed McKinley. The latter in sending armed troops to shoot down the Filipinos in their own homes and country was a murderer." United States Marshal McLoughlin

of Binghamton went to Oswego the other day to look up the facts and obtain affidavits. In an interview Dr. Walker said:

"What I did say I am ready to say anywhere."

In the civil war Dr. Mary Walker served as an army nurse and was discharged as a "surgeon of volunteers." A few years ago she was granted a pension of \$15 a month.

NOVEL TRANSLAKE TRIP.

Captain Mayo to Make the Voyage Alone In a Lifeboat.

Captain R. D. Mayo of Muskegon, Mich., will make a perilous voyage in his strange life saving device from Chicago to Muskegon the latter part of November in order to demonstrate practically the merits of the boat, says the New York Times. The craft with The brave Boer, desperate clings to which he will make the trip will be 30 feet in length and 6 feet in diameter and is the one which has been shown

France, this summer. The captain expects to make the translake journey in two days providing he has favorable weather. He will |On the chill ground, reposing from the take with him an oil stove to keep warm and will be amply provided with provisions in case he is delayed by storms. He will make the trip alone. The Mayo life device is cone shaped In front, not far off, lies his father's and is a boat within a boat. The inside boat is on pivots, which enable it and its occupants to remain right side up no matter how much the life craft is tossed about by the elements. The boat acts on the principle of a log in the sea, rolling lengthwise with the waves, while inside the occupants are shelter. His brave old father went with bold ed from the storm.

There are devices for preventing any water from entering the outside shell while air circulates freely. The boat can be propelled either by sails or oars.

Pensions For Bank Employees. for aged employees of the Fourth Street National bank in Philadelphia were favorably passed upon at a meeting of the board of directors of that institution the other day, says the New York Times. Hereafter when one of the employees is considered too old for work he will be put on the pension list, no matter what his age. The fund will be entirely gratuitous, a certain sum being laid aside by the bank each year to provide all expenditures And there by heat and cold and hunger to color butter. The discussion was in pensions. Resolutions calling for a death benefit for the families of employees were also favorably passed

Higher Hotel Rates For Coronation. While a raid upon west end flats and houses is being made in view of the coronation and already fancy prices are the rule, the hotels have so far not taken next summer's great celebration into their consideration, says the London Mail. Except in a few isolated cases there have been no applications for rooms for next June, and consequently the special tariffs, which will. of course, be advanced on the normal, have not yet been drawn up.

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plain and peak, And sternly dies for Liberty and Home.

He guards the camp through cold wet winter night. And cautious scans the wide veldt for the foe;

War-worn comrades forget their country's woe.

farm-The loved home of his boyhood hap-

py days-His dear old mother-whom God save from harm-Still keeps the helpless children there, and prays.

Cronje, And died on St. Helena's abhorred rock. O, may Napoleon's awful curse, this Fall full on England with an earth-

quake's shock! Plans providing for a pension fund See, through the misty night, that lurid flame Mount up, and shed its baleful glare It shows a flag-henceforth a flag of

Which burns the widow's home, and calls that war!

The widow and her orphans, Britons

With the cows, to the concentration camp;

not damp. Teddy led,

bloody hand? The truest hearts that e'er for Free-Implore you now to help a worthler land.

Sure God has well approved your noble dec

For by strange aths to power, your Chief, He led. Still leftier heights are his, if he but heed God's call, and checks the murd'rous Briton's tread!

While all the world has gone to gain and greed. The Boers alone, corrupting gold

despise: With steadfast, manful valor, grimly bleed. And Wealth and Ho me for Freedom sacrifice.

No more shall we, to stir men's hearts to flame Sing praise of Salamis and Mara-

Majuba Hill and Spion Kop shall The gilded glories of the Parthenon.

How can brave men, aloof, still idly stand, And see the noblest heroes of all time.

Go down to death, defending Freedom's land. From arson, murder, rape, and every crime?

-W. H. Ashby.

The Grout Bill

At the meeting of the National Live Stock convention in Chicago last week the Grout bill was extensively discussed. Leonard Pearson of Pennsylvania, speaking for the dairy interests who uphold the Grout bill, led the debate with the plea that with cleomargarine selling under its own colors, butter could hold its own. "You cattlemen," said he, "insist that coloring of oleomargarine should be allowed, yet you insist that the wool interests should be protected against shoddy masquerading as wool.

Ex-Governor Packard of Iowa moved that the whole subject be deferred, when Judge Cowan arose and said that packers had as much right to color oleomargarine as dairymen have participated in by members of the To conquer courage, cannons could | Kansas, California, Missouri, Michigan and lowa delegations. It was the first general debate of the convention. Where are those heroes, whom brave Judge Cowan brought the speaking to an end by moving the previous ques-And tore such prey from Weyler's tion. The resolution against the Grout bill was adopted, but over a good-sized minority.





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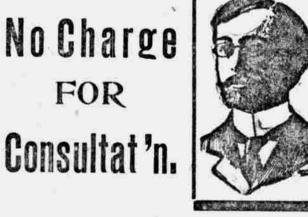
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