

settled were it not for the fact that the continuation of that strike would threaten republican success in the congressional elections.

Let the thoughtful citizen imagine the situation if the people were permitted to vote only once in twenty years as Senator Spooner suggests. It will not be difficult for the intelligent man to understand that under such conditions the trusts would run away with this country. It would be surprising that a United States senator would make such a proposition as this in a country presumed to be controlled by popular vote and for the benefit of public interests were it not for the fact that Senator Spooner in this statement represented the republican idea as it exists today and as it has existed since the beginning of the Mark Hanna regime.

In 1900 in a speech in Chicago David B. Henderson, speaker of the house of representatives, said that the republican party as it existed then was strictly following the idea and policy of Alexander Hamilton and Mr. Henderson said that with a triumph of the republican party in 1900 "the last vestige of Jeffersonism would disappear from this country."

Extracts from one of Hamilton's most famous speeches delivered June 18, 1787, before the federal convention at Philadelphia will illustrate not only Speaker Henderson's meaning, but will give an insight into the meaning of Senator Spooner. After advocating a constitutional provision fixing the term of office of the president for life, Mr. Hamilton said:

"I believe the British government forms the best model the world ever produced.

"All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well-born, the others the mass of the people.

"The people are turbulent and changing. They seldom judge or determine rightly. Give, therefore, the first class a distinct and permanent share in the government.

"Nothing but a permanent body can check the impudence of democracy. Their turbulent and uncontrollable disposition requires checks.

"It is admitted you cannot have a good executive upon a democratic plan. See the excellency of the British executive. Nothing short of such an executive can be efficient.

"The voice of the people is said to be the voice of God, but this maxim is not true.

"A democratic government of the mass of the people can never be good.

"The British executive is above temptation—he can have no distinct interest from the public welfare. Nothing short of such an executive can be efficient."

Senator Spooner is much disturbed because of "this demagogic tear-up that comes too often in this country," but he is not in the least concerned because of the "tear-up" produced by the greediness and exactions of the trust magnates. He does not seem to be in the least concerned because the coal barons have imposed upon the people of this country burdens which the people find it almost impossible to bear. The thing that disturbs Senator Spooner and other republican representatives is anything in the form of a demand for justice made in behalf of the masses of the people. Senator Spooner and other republican representatives believe that it is the duty of the many to submit to the impositions of the few and to "bear it calmly though a ponderous woe, and still adore the hand that gave the blow."

Harmony in Iowa.

Senator Allison of Iowa recently delivered a speech at Mason City. The Sioux City Journal, a republican paper that supports the Iowa state platform, commenting on the senator's speech, says that Mr. Allison "justified every word of the Iowa platform."

The Des Moines Register and Leader, another republican paper that supports the "Iowa idea," declares: "Without exception the republican papers of Iowa indorse Senator Allison's statement of the issues at Mason City." And the Register

and Leader indorses the Sioux City Journal's claim that Mr. Allison "justified every word of the Iowa platform.

And now comes the Des Moines Capital, a paper that has repudiated the Iowa platform, and declares:

"Senator Allison, in his opening speech, demonstrated that he is sound upon the tariff question. His speech will do much to dispel the idea that the republicans of Iowa are "off" on this great public question. The senator said explicitly that the tariff did not build up nor foster the trusts. And he also said that the democrats offered no remedy for trusts except the repeal of the tariff, and to that he would not agree."

The Keokuk Gate City, a republican paper that has repudiated the "Iowa idea," has this to say:

"Certain mugwumps had gone so far as to say exultingly that in his opening address of the campaign Senator Allison would give cordial indorsement to the 'Iowa idea,' and he was even charged in certain quarters with its paternity! How utterly unwarranted were these assertions and anticipations is conclusively shown by Senator Allison's utter repudiation of free trade as a remedy for trusts."

With these fair samples of the way in which "without exception republican papers of Iowa indorse Senator Allison's statement," the newspaper reader may suspect that in his recent speech Senator Allison indulged in his old habit of "walking on egg-shells." It may likewise be suspected that after all the efforts to make it appear that harmony prevails in republican circles in Iowa, Mr. Henderson knew what he was doing when he withdrew from the race because of differences among his constituency on the trust question and the tariff question.

Want Corporation Control.

The South Omaha Times, a republican paper, finding that it cannot deny that the republican candidate for governor was selected by the railroads of Nebraska in advance of the convention, meets the issue boldly and says:

"If Mickey is really a railroad man it will not interfere with his election to the governorship. The sensible element of the people much prefer a railroad administration that will run the affairs of the state on the same straightforward business principle as a corporation would its own than to have them looked after by a lot of revolutionary popcrats who want office for the same reason that a wolf wants a sheep."

This is refreshing candor, but the Times is mistaken. The republicans do not want corporation rule, but many—probably a majority—of the republicans are so partisan that they will support a corporation candidate rather than vote against a republican ticket. And yet there is reason to believe that a large and respectable minority of the republicans of Nebraska will support Thompson, Powers and the rest of the fusion state ticket rather than permit the railroads to pack the jury that must fix the railroad assessments. Even those who stick to the republican ticket this year will get their eyes opened some day.

Resent the Insolence.

Commenting upon the demand made by the coal barons that the federal government proceed against the miners' association on the ground that it is a conspiracy, the Chicago Tribune declares that the mine owners are the conspirators. The Tribune adds:

"Their conspiracy was in working order long before the miners' union was organized. The unlawful purposes of the conspiracy have been carried out persistently and defiantly, to the great injury of the public. Therefore charges of conspiracy and of violation of the interstate commerce law by miners do not come with good grace from a veteran conspirator. The confederated coal roads should

clean their hands before they ask the president to order the prosecution of the miners for conspiracy. They should disband their own lawless organization. They should desist from violations of the laws they accuse the miners of violating. Then they will have some standing in a court of equity. Mr. Wilcox's letter, coming as it does from one of a band of impenitent conspirators, is a bit of insolence."

The Tribune must know that these coal barons have no intention of disbanding their own lawless organization. But why does not the Tribune address its appeal to the federal administration and ask Mr. Roosevelt to direct his attorney general to bring criminal proceedings against these coal barons?

There is a way of resenting this "bit of insolence" on the part of "a band of impenitent conspirators." The way is marked out in the criminal clause of the federal anti-trust law.

Kossuth and the Boers.

The members of a society in Hungary have presented the Hungarian flag to the New York Hungarian association. The presentation took place on September 9, which was the fifty-first anniversary of the visit paid to the United States by Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot.

It will be remembered that Kossuth being an exile from his own land, took refuge in Turkey and the United States sent a battleship inviting him to come aboard and escorted him to the United States, providing him with shelter beneath the American flag. It is not generally known that Kossuth county, Iowa, was named for the Hungarian patriot. Judge P. M. Casady of Des Moines, Ia., when a member of the legislature fifty-one years ago, suggested the name "Kossuth" for one of the new counties in the northern part of the state.

The Des Moines Register and Leader compares the visit of Kossuth with the visit of the Boer envoys and says:

In material results Kossuth accomplished no more for Hungary than the Boer envoys did for the Dutch republics of South Africa, although the Webster Davises of 1851 were more noisy and held higher official station. The Boer envoys were not led to expect intervention nor any material assistance from this country. They were cordially received, but not with any public demonstration calculated to mislead them.

But it will be remembered that the "Webster Davises" of Kossuth's time were not sneered at as were the "Webster Davises" of the South African war period.

Kossuth was not led to expect intervention nor any material assistance from this country; but there was a marked difference between the reception accorded the Boer envoys and the reception accorded the Hungarian patriot.

The Boer envoys were entertained on the rear porch of the White house, but the members of congress tendered to Louis Kossuth a banquet and American newspapers and American statesmen, as well as the American people generally, lost no opportunity to do reverence to Hungary's champion of liberty.

Hearst's Campaign.

William R. Hearst, editor of the New York American, the Chicago American and the San Francisco Examiner, is making a splendid fight for congress in New York city. Hearst was nominated by the democratic convention without solicitation on his part and he deserves to be elected by a handsome majority.

The coal strike scared Congressman Grosvenor so badly that he appealed to the trust magnates to settle it and save his political scalp, but now that it has been arbitrated he will hardly assist in destroying government by injunction.