

On January 1, John D. Rockefeller received a check for \$4,000,000, which was his share of the Standard Oil company's recent dividend. It is said that Mr. Rockefeller's share for the entire year of 1902 amounted to \$18,000,000. It is not difficult to understand why Mr. Rockefeller is so anxious to "let well enough alone."

Some Big Dividends.

A well deserved tribute is paid by the Kansas City Star in this way: "It would be a pretty mean and captious sort of person who would say now that the Salvation army is not a good institution. An organization that feeds the poor and seeks to reach the souls of men by ministering to the necessities of their bodies is in possession of a philosophy which cannot be condemned because its followers wear queer clothes and make rather a travesty of music."

The Salvation Army.

It has been announced that Admiral Cervera has been chosen chief of staff of the Spanish navy. In the great battle of Santiago bay Cervera showed himself to be a brave man; and subsequently while serving as a prisoner in the hands of the United States authorities he endeared himself to all Americans with whom he came in contact. A very friendly feeling for this Spanish seaman exists within the United States and this fact is well attested by the very general expressions of gratification because of the admiral's recent promotion.

A Gallant Seaman.

In a gushing article concerning David B. Hill, the New York Times says that "His regularity is so deeply stamped upon his political character that he studiously refrains from comments on William Jennings Bryan out of respect to the fact that the Nebraskan was twice the national standard-bearer of the democratic ticket." To this the Omaha World-Herald retorts: "This is refreshing in view of the well-known fact that Mr. Hill's 'regularity' was not so deeply stamped into his political character as to persuade him to support the democratic national ticket in 1896."

Not so "Deeply."

Commenting upon Mr. Roosevelt's letter to a Charleston, S. C., citizen and relating to the appointment of a negro to a federal office in that city, the New York Tribune says: "A proper recognition of the negro is really in the interest of the white race of the south. The only solution of the race problem is civilization. The blacks must have encouragement to advance." Then why not bestow some of this recognition on the negroes of the north? Why not appoint a few negroes to northern postoffices in the interest of the white race of the north? Why confine these favors to southern states?

Why Not in the North.

Senator Millard of Nebraska says that any one who reads the Sherman law must realize that it is very specific in its terms. The senator declares: "No one can gainsay the fact that if properly enforced the Sherman law would obviate any further radical legislation on the subject of trusts." It might be well for Mr. Roosevelt to accept the hint from this republican senator and instruct his attorney general to properly enforce the Sherman law. The criminal clause of that law has not been appealed to in Mr. Roosevelt's famous campaign against the trusts. Will the president act on Senator Millard's suggestion?

A Senator's Hint.

The New York Sun has long posed as censor among the newspapers of the United States. The Sun has never missed the opportunity to point out the errors of its contemporaries whether the errors be attributable to the editorial department or to the composing room. Because of these facts, it is interesting to know that Colonel Watterson has at last discovered an error in "the typographically fastidious Sun." The colonel reproduces from the Sun's dramatic critic's column the following fearfully and wonderfully made affair: "To create even an allusion of credibility with such fabulous premisses would require a company of the strongest calibre. Clara Bloodgood lacks marked personal distinction, deftness in expressing moods, and her technical resources are taxed severely in

Shade of Danal

any extended dramatic passage. In climax she is not successful. With comedy she is more effective. The first act gave her chance to prove this with her semi-serious advice to her bridesmaids. In the scene, wherever wrought hysterical she danced then she was excellent."

Congressman Crumpacker of Indiana says: "I am not now in favor of paying one for the construction of ships. The principle is wrong. We have no right to create a fund by taking money from the farmers and from those engaged in manufacturing and other industries by levying taxes upon them and putting it into the pockets of the shipbuilders." But it is also reported that Mr. Crumpacker is opposed to tariff revision. When it comes to providing shelter in the tariff to the trusts, Mr. Crumpacker does not seem to be at all disturbed because the republican policy takes money out of the pockets of the many to place it in the pockets of the few.

Tariff and Subsidy.

The Des Moines Register and Leader quotes Senator Hanna as saying that there will be no tariff or trust legislation at this session of congress. The Register and Leader has been pronounced in its advocacy of tariff revision and anti-trust legislation and it says: "It is already apparent that a very influential body of republicans will oppose any tariff changes whatever, any steps towards reciprocity, and any effective restraint of trusts. This same body of republicans will favor the shipping bill and other subsidies." And yet the Register and Leader knew all this during the campaign when in spite of the fact that it pleaded strongly for what it called the "Iowa idea," it gave cordial support to republican candidates for congress who had repudiated that "idea."

The "Iowa Idea."

An enthusiastic republican, writing to the New York World, says: "When I read that Venezuela has had over a hundred revolutions in the past seventy years I fancy it would be for the real good of all such South American republics if we suspended our Monroe doctrine just long enough to let them be converted into good, quiet, orderly British or German colonies—or else went down there and governed them ourselves as territories. They certainly need government." It is strange that some republican has not sooner suggested that this government send its representatives to South America for the purpose of transforming Venezuela into a United States colony. If, however, this plan seems to be inadvisable at this time, perhaps a change from a republic into "a good, quiet, orderly British or German colony" will be the next best thing in the view of republican leaders.

Next Best Thing.

The Chicago Record-Herald says: "As president, Mr. Roosevelt has opened the door to men whom he did not indorse as a private citizen or as a subordinate officer of the government. Besides Payne and Clarkson, his chief political supporters are Senator Platt, of New York; Senators Quay and Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Senator-elect Alger, of Michigan; William Lorimer, of Illinois; Addicks, of Delaware; Foraker, of Ohio; Wolcott, of Colorado, and Shaw, of Iowa. These are the men who will control the votes in the next republican convention unless the unexpected happens, and to these men will go the credit for the nomination, which, it may be assumed, will be given to President Roosevelt." No wonder there is a widespread clamor among republican leaders that the Chicago Record-Herald be relegated to the independent column.

These are the Men.

Republican leaders have insisted that the hard times which began in 1893 were caused by the tariff of 1894. The Louisville Courier-Journal, referring to an address delivered in Chicago by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, shows that "Mr. Shaw has given the snap of his party with reference to the hard times in the '90's entirely away." In that address Mr. Shaw said that "commerce in the '90's suffered, not from a fluctuating currency, as in the '60's, but from the fear that the secretary of the treasury would interpret 'coin' to mean either silver or gold, at the convenience of the treasury, and congress was compelled to come again to the

The 1893 Panic.

relief of commerce, and declared that gold coin should be exchanged for greenbacks and treasury notes." Mr. Shaw added that if in the future any doubt exists whether the secretaries of the treasury would follow this same plan, "a panic will be precipitated as in 1893."

Commenting on a statement by one Mr. Walker to the effect that Grover Cleveland would be the democratic nominee in 1904, the Nashville Banner said that Mr. Walker was an appointee of Mr. Cleveland in the consular service. To this Henry Watterson adds: "Precisely. He thinks if Cleveland gets back, he will get back. That was what the supporters of the first Cleveland administration thought and why they whooped things up in 1892. But they were almighty fooled in the awakening. Grover got back. They got—the goose!" If Mr. Walker will spend some time among the rank and file of the democratic party he will have good reason to believe that if Mr. Cleveland really entertains any serious intention of making an effort to "get back" in 1904, he will get what Colonel Watterson says Mr. Cleveland's boomers got after the election in 1892.

Figure on "Getting Back."

Mr. Roosevelt interpreted the results of the recent congressional elections by the statement: "The people have given the republican party a chance to make good." Mr. Fowler thinks that the passage of his currency and banking bill would "make good." Senators Hanna and Frye believe that the passage of the ship subsidy bill would "make good." The trust magnate believes that the firm resolve not to interfere with the shelter the trusts find in "the tariff would "make good;" and there does not appear to be good reason to believe that any serious difference exists between Mr. Roosevelt and other republican leaders on this question of "making good." In his message he was silent on the ship subsidy question; he objected to tariff revision and the little he said on the currency question could be interpreted to mean consent for the passage of the Fowler bill.

To Make Good.

The Indianapolis News, although claiming to be an independent paper, has generally supported the republican ticket. The News in a recent issue reads this lecture to the party whose fortunes it has so often helped to preserve: "It occurs to us that those who oppose any trust legislation as socialistic and who are so fearful lest we should establish a paternal government are guilty of a very grave inconsistency. They have been the most persistent advocates of paternalism through tariffs and subsidies. They have adopted the socialistic doctrine that competition is a bad thing, which they are in duty bound to check or kill. As far as they could do so they have made the government a partner in their schemes. But when the people turn to the government for relief from their extortion and oppression they cry out that our institutions are in danger and that the people ought to submit lest by resisting they lose the heritage of the fathers."

A Stern Arraignment.

During the year 1902 New Jersey levied against corporations taxes amounting to \$2,885,187.76. Of this sum \$2,537,445 represents taxes against trusts, of which there are 15,000 doing business under New Jersey charters. This does not include railroad or canal companies. Two million dollars has already been paid into the state treasury. During the year the number of corporations in New Jersey have increased 1,275 over that of the previous year, the increase in the corporation taxes amounting to \$569,595. At the present rate it is very generally believed that in time because of the opportunities given for the organization of trusts in New Jersey, the individual citizen will be permitted to escape taxation altogether or be required to pay merely a nominal tax. Indeed, it has been predicted by one observing man that in a few years the state of New Jersey will be able to declare a dividend to its citizens as a result of the enormous amount of taxes paid into the state treasury by the trusts. This explains, in part, why the New Jersey laws are framed in the interests of corporations and also why there is little disposition to interfere with the authority conferred by that state whereby the trusts are enabled to obtain a foothold and to do injury to the people of every other section of the country.

In New Jersey.