

The Wall Street Journal refers to the panic of 1893 as "The Bryan panic." Many republican papers attribute that panic to the Sherman law, which law was repealed before the panic was well under way; others have attributed the panic to the Wilson bill which did not take effect until the panic had exhausted its force, and so we presume that it would be improper to protest against the charge that Mr. Bryan, then a member of congress, was responsible for the financial disturbance of 1893.

The Bryan Panic.

It is now plain that republican leaders have succeeded in persuading the president not to call an extra session of congress as early as October, and the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald says that these leaders are now concentrating their efforts to prevail on the president not to call any extra session at all. They think it would be bad policy for the republican party to undertake to meet any of the pressing problems that will present themselves in congress any sooner than is absolutely necessary.

Dodging the Problems.

Newspaper dispatches report John G. Carlisle as having said that a finance measure will be passed at the coming session of congress, and it is also said that Mr. Carlisle will be among a number of "prominent democrats" who will do missionary work among democratic senators and representatives in behalf of the republican financial bill. Perhaps Mr. Carlisle will assure the democrats that the defeat of the republican financial bill will bring more misery upon the people than all the wars and pestilences that have happened in the world's history.

Carlisle as a Missionary.

Elihu Root served as secretary of war for several years and upon tendering his resignation received a letter from the president in which the latter said: "The American people wish you well and appreciate in full the debt due to you for all that you have done for them in their behalf." General Nelson A. Miles served the American people for forty years and was permitted to retire from the public service with a decidedly formal order issued by one of General Miles' discredited subordinates. And yet Mr. Roosevelt has frequently told us that the services of the soldier are entitled to the "highest consideration."

Miles and Root.

The Brooklyn Eagle, referring to the charge of fraud in the interior department, says that "the evidence of a land ring who profited by these and similar opportunities is alleged and it is said to reach back to the administration of Benjamin Harrison." Has the Eagle overlooked the fact that the Cleveland administration followed the Harrison administration? How did it happen that under the administration of the man to whose political fortunes the Eagle is so devoted, the "land ring" was not destroyed?

How Did It Happen?

The New York Tribune says: "The constitution of the United States declares that 'all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.' That includes negroes." Porto Rico and the Philippines are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Why, then, does this not also include the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos? Yet under the republican policy the inhabitants of the Philippines are classed as "citizens of the Philippines," while the inhabitants of Porto Rico are classed as "citizens of Porto Rico."

There are Others.

In his letter under date of New York, August 22, Henry Clews, referring to the recent decline in stocks, says: "During the whole downward movement there were signs of powerful control generally exerted toward lower prices, but invariably used to check disaster at the critical moments." Mr. Clews says that in "a year of general prosperity we have had a contraction double that incurred in a year of adversity only ten years ago." He says that "this year's shrinkage in securities amounted to 2,650 millions on a capitalization of 6,034 millions, compared with a shrinkage of 1,300 millions and a capitalization of 4,668 millions in 1893, a year of general financial disaster."

Signs of Powerful Control.

The Chicago Record-Herald prints an interesting story from William E. Curtis, under date of Bloomington, Ill., August 24, relating to "Majors Hall, in which Abraham Lincoln delivered his celebrated 'lost speech' in 1856." A number of prominent republicans are discussing the "lost speech" although it is admitted that there is no reliable account of what that speech contained. There are, however, a very large number of Mr. Lincoln's speeches which are not lost; and yet it is to be observed that republican leaders are not quoting from these speeches to any extent. The reason is that the Lincoln speeches that are not lost provide striking condemnation for the republican policies of today.

The Last Speech.

In an interview given to the Boston correspondent for the Chicago Record-Herald, Lord Brassey, an eminent naval authority and president of the London chamber of commerce, said that the United States is destined to be the first naval power in the world. Then Lord Brassey declared that in Europe sentiment is growing in favor of at least partial disarmament, and he added: "These expensive armaments are the greatest curse of Europe and we of Great Britain have about reached the limit ourselves. The breaking point has been reached in France, Germany and Russia. These countries are staggering along with an awful load."

Europe's Great Curse.

H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, after dining with President Roosevelt, said in an interview with a newspaper reporter, that he thought some financial legislation "of a remedial character" would be enacted at the approaching session of congress.

Very Brief Indeed.

Mr. Kohlsaat explained: "The best judgment is that whatever financial legislation is undertaken should be purely remedial and very brief, covering perhaps not more than twenty-five lines." Why is it necessary that the bill providing financial legislation be "very brief, covering perhaps not more than twenty-five lines?" And what, indeed, has the length or brevity of a bill to do with its merits? A great deal of damage could be done to the people in a bill "covering perhaps not more than twenty-five lines." Indeed, almost irreparable injury might be accomplished by a bill covering not more than twenty-five words.

A correspondent for the Chicago Chronicle directs attention to a letter written by General Grant to General Meade on the field of battle in Virginia. The letter follows: "Grant's Headquarters, April 2, 1865.—General Meade: Miles has made a big thing of it and deserves the highest praise for the pertinacity with which he stuck to the enemy until he wrung from him victory. As the cavalry was coming down the Cox and River roads I am very much in hopes we will hear tonight of the capture of the balance of Heth's and Wilcox's divisions. I think a cavalry force has been thrown to the very bridge over which they expected to escape in advance. U. S. Grant, Lieutenant General." And yet this man to whom General Grant referred as deserving of "the highest praise for the pertinacity with which he stuck to the enemy until he wrung from him victory," was permitted to retire from the service of his country without one word of commendation from the president of the United States.

Grant and Miles.

A Minnesota republican predicted that the Minnesota state convention would declare for tariff revision and the Boston Advertiser, recognized as a Roosevelt organ, says that it doubts that the Minnesota convention will "slop over on the tariff or any other question. The Advertiser says: "The conventions in the different republican states will do what President Roosevelt, as the only candidate in sight, wants them to do. Whatever may be the local sentiment in this state, the republican convention will go on record as 'standpatters,' because President Roosevelt himself is a 'standpatter.'" The Washington Post thinks that this "comes much too near the one man power to be contemplated with saccharine serenity by the average American." According to the Post, if the Boston paper was not mistaken, "the people are now getting policies from the president." And yet is it not true that the republican convention of these days is not a deliberative body, but merely a machine for placing upon record the plan agreed upon by the leading machinists for the party?

Who are the People Anyway?

The Grand Army convention assembled at San Francisco adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we congratulate that splendid soldier, exemplary commander and patriotic citizen, General Nelson A. Miles, upon his attainment of a distinguished and honorable retirement after a matchless record as a soldier of over forty-two years' service without just criticism of his official conduct, which began as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts infantry, progressing by the brightest grade of heroic patriotism from Manassas to Appomattox during the greatest of all civil wars, from 1861 to 1865, and illuminating this record by his great military achievements as a successful Indian fighter and again as a great and judical military disciplinarian and organizer." Mr. Roosevelt was doubtless very much interested in this fine tribute to the distinguished soldier whom Mr. Roosevelt has persistently sought to discredit and humiliate.

Miles and His Comrades.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer has very generously donated \$2,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a school of journalism. The plan of instruction outlined in Mr. Pulitzer's newspaper indicates that the pupils of that school are to be those who aspire to be writers and editors. It will occur to a great many people that it might be well for Mr. Pulitzer's school to educate the business office in the hope of impressing upon the owners of newspapers the fact that they owe obligations to the public as well as to their own counting room. Once the newspapers of the land are owned by men who are devoted to public interests, it will be a very easy matter to select from the rising generations men who, although they have not attended a school of journalism, are capable of presenting to the public sound doctrine in a pleasing way. A course in the Pulitzer school of journalism, however thorough it might be, would be utterly useless, so far as public interests are concerned, if the graduate entered the employ of a newspaper that was owned and controlled by men who were more concerned for the advantage of special interests than for the public welfare.

Educate the Owners.

Many republican newspapers are severely criticizing Senator Tillman because of the discovery that he holds a railroad pass. Commenting upon these criticisms, the Atlanta Constitution wants to know which of these two things is worse: "For a senator to accept a pass for himself, or for a president of the United States, who is at the head of the departments of the government which have to pass upon so many questions involving the relations of the great railroad corporations to the government itself and to interstate commerce, to accept at the hands of the railroads special trains, stocked with all kinds of edibles, on which to make political tours of the country?" The Constitution further directs attention to an article presented by a writer in the New York Sun. In that article liberal quotations are made from the message of President Roosevelt in which he advised the creation of a department of commerce because of the necessity of restricting the bad corporations in contradistinction to the good ones. This writer wants to know whether the good railroads or the bad ones furnished the president with these well stocked presidential trains.

Favors From Corporations.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that Mr. Roosevelt's selection of two criminal lawyers as special counsel for the prosecution of persons implicated in the postoffice department scandals will "stop the mouths of the chronic harpers as to his sincerity in the matter." Mr. Roosevelt did very well to choose special counsel for this prosecution, but there are other things to be done. What is needed is rigid investigations of every branch of the federal service in order that corruption may be exposed wherever it exists. In the light of the revelations in the postoffice department, does it stand to reason that other departments of the federal service are free from wrongdoing? If Mr. Roosevelt was as vigorous and sincere in the pushing of these investigations as his political friends would have us believe, it is not at all likely that the friends of the dishonest officials who were exposed by Mr. Bridgman would now be loudly boasting that their presence is to drive the fourth assistant postmaster general from his position. If Mr. Roosevelt is really serious in these matters, these postoffice officials would be running to cover rather than posing at their time in displaying their anger to the honest public official.

But What About Bristow?