

compelled by circumstances to absent himself today, the spirit of his enthusiasm was voiced by the Roosevelt family, who witnessed the contest from the deck of the presidential yacht. Yale was more fortunate in having her distinguished champion, Secretary Taft, present, in reality the central figure of a group of collegians aboard one of the observation trains, who shouted encouragement to the Yale crew as they sped over the early reaches of the course and then lapsed into glum dismay as Griswold was seen to fall over helpless in the Yale boat. The race was rowed under the most favorable racing conditions, just as the sun was setting over the picturesque Thames with the water broken only by ripples, a cloudless sky and a light north-westerly breeze."

WADE H. ELLIS, Ohio's attorney general, and spokesman for Mr. Taft, in defense of the republican platform, gave to the Associated Press, under date of Columbus, Ohio, June 23, this statement: "The anti-injunction plank, as finally adopted, was written by the friends of Secretary Taft on the sub-committee on resolutions and was approved by the secretary and the president before it was proposed as a substitute for the original plank on this subject. In fact every plank and practically every sentence in the republican platform, as finally adopted, was approved by the secretary, although those portions referring particularly to the work of the administration were not submitted to the president. Even the unimportant verbal changes between the draft as published before the convention and as finally adopted by the convention were made with the secretary's knowledge before the tentative draft was submitted to the committee. This statement is made in order to make clear the fact that the republican platform contains no suggestions of a retreat from the Roosevelt policies, stands squarely by the progressive principles of the party and was adopted because it had the emphatic approval of the party's candidate."

SOME MISREPRESENTATION having been made concerning Mr. Taft's religious views, a Washington correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, makes this statement: "Within the last few weeks there have been many inquiries concerning the religious belief of the secretary of war, in view of his prospective candidacy for president. There is a widespread impression that he is a Roman Catholic. There is no ground for this belief except that it was probably due to the pleasant political relations of Secretary Taft to prominent members of the Catholic church as a result of the negotiations with the Vatican and representatives of the church in this country in connection with negotiations regarding the friar lands question in the Philippines and the settlement of various questions connected with the Catholic church holdings in Cuba. Within the last few weeks the query editors of various newspapers have been showered with questions such as 'Is Mr. Taft a Catholic?' and 'What is the religious belief of Mr. Taft?' The correspondent of the Sun has made it his business to ascertain beyond doubt just what is the religious affiliation of the secretary of war. The result was the positive declaration that Mr. Taft is a member of the Unitarian church. His father and mother before him were both Unitarians. Mrs. Taft is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and worships in St. John's church, this city, where she has a pew. The daughter is a member of that church."

A TALENTED YOUNG man won a notable victory when Victor Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, was elected republican national committeeman for Nebraska. When it was first proposed that young Rosewater be chosen for this position, there was general protest among republican politicians, but after several adroit moves, every republican leader in Nebraska was found on his knees joining in tributes to the young man, whom they had called impossible so far as republican leadership is concerned. Mr. Rosewater is now practically in control of the republican machine in Nebraska. It will not be questioned that so far as Nebraska is concerned, he is the original Taft man, and it is generally predicted by politicians that should Mr. Taft be elected Victor Rosewater's name will be first on the administration's calling list in Nebraska. His father, Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, strove for thirty years and more, and in vain, to secure the control that the son has secured in two short

years. When Edward Rosewater died his son, Victor, succeeded him as editor of the Bee. The son immediately took up the task that the father had laid down, and began trying to secure control of the party machinery. At first his efforts were laughed at, and the old-time leaders who had feared the father jeered at the idea of the son succeeding where the father had failed. But the younger Rosewater set about laying his hand upon the political wires that led up to the management of the party. Slowly but surely he got all of them in his grasp, and today the son of his father has gained complete control of the party which his father loved and served so well, but which for years resented his attempted leadership and refused to honor when it was possible to not only honor him but at the same time reflect credit upon the state and upon the party. The success of the younger Rosewater is one of the remarkable political incidents of the present year.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT issued the following proclamation: "Grover Cleveland, president of the United States from 1885 to 1889 and again from 1893 to 1897, died at 8:40 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, N. J. In his death the nation has been deprived of one of its greatest citizens. By profession a lawyer, his chief services to his country were rendered during a long, varied and honorable career in public life. As mayor of his city, as governor of his state, and twice as president, he showed signal power as an administrator, coupled with entire devotion to the country's good, and a courage that quailed before no hostility when once convinced where his duty lay. Since his retirement from the presidency he has continued well and faithfully to serve his countrymen by the simplicity, dignity and uprightness of his private life. In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags on the White House and the several departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days; and that suitable military and naval honors, under the orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy, be rendered on the day of the funeral."

HENRY WATTERSON pays this graceful tribute: "Mr. Cleveland was nothing of a doctrinaire. He had never been a student. His success was his integrity, his courage and his common sense within the radius of his mental vision. He was a good judge of men for working purposes. Himself a kindly man, he wanted to do generous things. Impatient of restraint, he had a leaning toward the lowly and a distrust of the official great; somewhat over-quick to resent advice and to regard it as intrusion. In point of fact he was a sympathetic, though not an emotional or effusive man, and as sensitive as a woman. The stories of personal inconsideration that were at one time told to his discredit were wholly and most cruelly false. He was, to make a picture in a sentence, a rough, weather-beaten all-around man of all-work, self-willed, strong-minded and conscientious; and, whilst he failed of the great policies to which he addressed himself, he made the White House and the departments hum with wholesome, clean and busy life, and his name will go down to history as that of one of our most patriotic, industrious and useful presidents. The Courier-Journal tenders the noble lady whom he leaves to mourn the loss of a faithful and tender husband, and a most loving father, the homage of its profound and sincere sympathy. The differences between it and Mr. Cleveland were wholly public, never private or personal. We refer to them only to say that, in the presence of death, there are no discords, and that, with all the people, we follow with sorrow a great and a good American to his last resting place."

NEWSPAPER reports seem generally to agree that between Messrs. Foraker and Taft, the hatchet has been buried. The New York Herald says: "Senator Joseph B. Foraker, who has just left Washington for an automobile trip to Gettysburg and Bryn Mawr, in discussing election prospects today emphasized the impression that the local war in Ohio between him and Secretary Taft is at an end. When Secretary Taft was nominated Senator Foraker sent him a brief but friendly note of congratulation. Secretary Taft replied in kind and acknowledged that his first political advancement was due to

Senator Foraker's assistance. Speaking of the republican nominees for president and vice president, Senator Foraker said: 'It will require work to elect them. I preferred Fairbanks, Philander Knox or Cannon for president, but since the nomination went to Mr. Taft I am, of course, out for him to win. At this time we are passing through a period of depression which it can not be said just came by chance, and it may be that the democrats will make capital out of it before the election is over.' That Senator Foraker will go on the stump in Ohio and make the effort of his life to carry that state for the republican ticket is confidently believed. There have been recent conferences among influential republicans on national affairs, and they have tended strongly to bring about this result. On the other hand it is hoped by his friends that Senator Foraker is to have the support of Mr. Taft and other leaders in Ohio politics for the senatorship."

RECENTLY THE New York World printed an editorial entitled "President Taft—Roosevelt's rein of terror over." In that editorial the World says: "William H. Taft is the next president of the United States—provided the democratic national convention nominates William J. Bryan. It is an office for which Mr. Taft has conspicuous qualifications. But best of all his nomination means the end of Roosevelt and Rooseveltism. It means the end of personal government, of autocratic regime, of militarism, of jingoism, of Rough Riderism, of administration by shouting and clamor, tumult and denunciation. It means the end of the Roosevelt reign of terror and the restoration of the presidency to its historical dignity under the constitution."

REFERRING TO this editorial the Seward (Neb.) Independent-Democrat addresses its readers as follows: "Already through this central western country republican speakers and newspapers have commenced to tell us that the nomination of Taft means that the policies of the president will be continued, and your votes will be solicited on this theory. Not a state west of the Mississippi river, where the Roosevelt policies are so popular, can be carried by any other argument, while throughout the east the support will be asked for Taft on the theory that 'it means the end of the Roosevelt reign of terror.' But the New York World is not the only authority, for J. Pierpont Morgan has also given his approval of the Taft ticket. Upon arriving in New York from Europe he expressed his pleasure at the outcome of the convention, and declared that 'it's good, good.'"

WILLIAM BUWALDA, a private soldier in the United States army, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment on Alcatraz Island, for a crime heinous in the eyes of General Funston. Buwalda was sentenced for five years, but General Funston reduced the term to three years, "because of Buwalda's previous clean record." Buwalda has fifteen years' service to his credit, during which time he has kept his record clean. But in a moment of mental aberration he committed the crime for which he must pay a heavy penalty. It seems that Buwalda, anxious to become something more than a private in the ranks, started to educate himself. He began taking lessons in night school, taking up stenography as one branch. In order to secure practice he tried his hand at reporting public speakers. Not being possessed of great wealth he was unable to purchase fine clothes, so he found it necessary to wear his uniform on duty and off. One night he went to hear Emma Goldman lecture on "Peace," his purpose being to take stenographic notes for practice. He was much interested in the lecture, and after it was over went upon the platform and shook hands with the lecturer. He was absent from duty on leave, attired in his uniform, attending a perfectly legal meeting and listening to an eloquent lecture. But he happened to be listening to one whose utterances do not "square" with the ideas of a certain small but wonderfully influential element, so when he, still clad in his uniform, shook hands with the speaker his crime was complete. For this heinous crime he was sentenced under Article 62 of the Code. Article 62, we are informed by General Funston, is a "blanket article" made to cover all offenses not particularly named in the other articles. "Buwalda's case was a very pitiful and unusual one," said General Funston. It will be admitted that it is most unusual.