

both Bryan worshipping and Bryan hating should be abated. Bryan worshipers know, or think they know, why they worship; but Bryan haters among the masses of the people (including doctors, of course) don't know why they hate, and I will tell them why. Bryan is an enemy of privilege and capitalistic interests. These interests are very alert. They know their friends, and they know their enemies. They can be relied on to reward their friends, and they use every possible means, both fair and unfair, to destroy their enemies. Bryan is their most powerful and most skillful enemy who has yet appeared. His character is unassailable—and this they have deeply mourned, for he is thus all the harder to destroy. His ability is undoubted—and thus he is all the more dangerous to them. He is beyond all odds the toughest proposition they have ever had on their hands. Because of his stainless character and great ability, they would be glad to have him on their side. When he returned from abroad they would have gladly received him with open arms; and they prepared the way to do this by saying frequently through their papers that foreign travel had broadened him; that he knew more, and was therefore less radical, etc. His old friends watched with a jealous eye. And when Bryan proclaimed himself to be still true to the interests of the masses of the people, and against privilege and capitalistic interests, as of yore, then the powerful batteries of concentrated capital, the great metropolitan newspapers, reopened against him, their object being to destroy his political prospects and power by poisoning the minds of the people against him. This they have been successful in doing sufficiently to keep him out of the White House, but he is not dead yet, and no one knows how long the battle will continue. They say he is changeable, but he is not. If he were changeable, and would come over to the side of privilege, they would forget the untruths they have so frequently said about him, and they would praise him to the skies. Capitalistic interests can recognize their enemy, but the people can not recognize their friend."

BISHOP William Doane of Albany, N. Y., has written for the Congregationalist the following poem:

I am quite sure he thinks that I am God—
Since it is God on whom each one depends
For life, and all things that His bounty sends—
My dear old dog, most constant of all friends,
Not quick to mind, but quicker far than I
To him whom God I know and own; his eye,
Deep brown and liquid, watches for my nod;
He is more patient underneath the rod
Than I when God His wise corrections sends.
He looks love at me, deep as words e'er spake;
And from me never crumb nor sup will take
But he wags thanks with his most vocal tail;
And when some crashing noise wakes all his fear,
He is content and quiet if I am near,
Secure that my protection will prevail;
So, faithful, mindful, thankful, trustful, he
Tells me what I unto my God should be.

MEMBERS OF the United States senate were highly indignant because of a telegram which President Roosevelt sent to Governor Gillett of California as follows: "I saw Flint as soon as your message came. He has been helping me in every possible way, and after consulting I wired Speaker Stanton, which he can make public if he thinks advisable. Please see him. I am astounded at Perkins' conduct. He has for the last seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult. I have nothing to advise at the present moment, but I can not speak too highly in praise of the course you have followed. I suppose my telegram to the speaker is the best way I can render assistance. Please wire me if there is anything I can do."

SENATOR PERKINS claims that the criticisms of his attitude on the naval program are unwarranted. "In 1893," he explains, "I became a member of the senate naval affairs committee. At that time we did not have a single battleship in commission and few first-class cruisers. Today we have twenty-seven battleships in commission and five in course of construction, in addition to the fleet of first class cruisers, torpedo boats and other modern vessels of war. The appropriation for 1893 was

only \$23,000,000 for the support and building of the navy and everything else. The naval bill now pending in the senate carries more than \$135,000,000. In 1893 we had but 15,000 sailors and marines. Today we have 45,000 sailors and marines. I have voted for every increase in the naval appropriation that has come before the committee, with the exception of the last proposal to build four battleships in one year, which I did not think expedient, believing it the part of wisdom and wise business policy to profit by our own experience and the mistakes in naval construction of other countries. As a verification of what I say I would refer to the Congressional Record, which records every vote for and against any pending measure." The Washington correspondent for the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "The fact that in the prospective reorganization of the senate committee Senator Perkins will succeed Senator Hale of Maine, as chairman of the committee on naval affairs, has had the effect of adding to the interest held in the president's reference to the California senator as one who has hampered the growth of the navy."

REPRESENTATIVE Lovering and several other republican members took up the cudgel in the house in defense of William Nelson Cromwell and in denial of the charges concerning Panama canal affairs by Mr. Rainey of Illinois. At the time of Mr. Lovering's speech Mr. Rainey was absent from the house, and friends sent for him. Mr. Lovering declared that "the perpetrators of these false statements are known and the story of their doings reveals a chapter in the history of blackmailing that is rare in the annals of crime. These gentlemen are known. Their names are known; their aliases are known; their haunts are known and their plans are known." Further referring to Mr. Rainey, Mr. Lovering said: "This gentleman has been made a victim or he is too willing to asperse such fair names as those of Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson, William Nelson Cromwell, Roger Farnham and several other names." It was, he said, "a shameful prostitution" of the privilege of free speech which members enjoyed on the floor of the house. For this utterance, Mr. Lovering was promptly called to order by Mr. Lawrence of Massachusetts, his colleague, who was in the chair, and who admonished that he should observe the rules in regard to the use of language. Mr. Lovering protested that he had mentioned no names except that of Mr. Rainey and those which had been spoken of in the house and in the public press. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, that Mr. Rainey had been sent for and that the speech should proceed no further until he arrived, Mr. Lovering yielded the floor temporarily. Entering the house Mr. Rainey explained that he had an engagement out of the city which could not be broken so he could not remain to hear Mr. Lovering through. He announced, however, that he would, at an early day, make complete reply. Mr. Olcott of New York and Mr. Bannon of Ohio also attacked Rainey for his criticisms of Cromwell.

NOW MR. ROOSEVELT has grievously offended the Taft men. The Washington correspondent for the New York Herald tells the story in this way: "Taft leaders were completely nonplussed today when President Roosevelt, acting on the request of Dr. Albert Shaw, a Foraker leader, appointed to a postmastership in Ohio a man opposed by every follower of the president-elect and who is favored by the Foraker-Dick machine. There has not been such an upset in the minds of the Ohio politicians since the C. P. Taft faction tried to get Mr. Burton out of the race for senator by putting him up as a candidate for speaker. It all came about through the promise made by the president to Dr. Shaw to appoint Gustavus Gessner postmaster at Fremont. Now Mr. Gessner was one of the most outspoken opponents to the nomination of William H. Taft, and favored Mr. Foraker. He is still a Foraker man. The Taft managers in Ohio had picked Mr. Maxwell, a member of the state committee, who had been a Foraker man, but who deserted the standard of Foraker and came out for Taft. Representative Mouser accompanied Mr. Maxwell to the White House several days ago and presented him to the president. Mr. Roosevelt told them that he had promised Dr. Shaw that he would appoint Mr. Gessner. When the president was informed that Gessner was a Foraker man he said he would investigate. The Taft men look

alarm. Some of them wanted Mr. Taft to cable the president asking him not to make the appointment. Representative Longworth tried to stop the appointment of Gessner. Senator-elect Burton also had something to say, with the same end in view. But the president sent in the name of Mr. Gessner today, and Senators Foraker and Dick, smiling broadly, moved immediate confirmation, which took place. It would be difficult to exaggerate the indignation of the Taft men tonight. They are almost speechless. Some of them are beginning to suspect that the president did it because his own friends in office have been given little encouragement regarding their tenure of office by either Senator Knox or Frank Hitchcock."

THE ONE hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was celebrated at Springfield, Ill. A Springfield dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "A visit paid by Robert T. Lincoln to the old Lincoln home which he had not visited since boyhood marked the informal but real beginning of the memorial celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth held in Springfield today. Every business house and nearly every residence in the city is decorated with flags and bunting and with pictures of the great emancipator. Ambassador Jusserand of France and the English ambassador, James Bryce, were entertained at the governor's mansion and went from there at noon to the Country club, accompanied by William J. Bryan and Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, where they were guests at a luncheon. A reception was tendered Ambassador Bryce by the British-American association. A conspicuous part in the celebration was taken by the Daughters of the American Revolution, whose national president, Mrs. Donald McLean, participated. The city entertained as its guests French Ambassador Jusserand, British Ambassador Bryce, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Robert T. Lincoln, Senator Dolliver of Iowa, Federal Judges Grosscup and Landis of Chicago, Seaman of Milwaukee and Anderson of Indianapolis, Hon. James Harlan, interstate commerce commissioner; General John W. Noble, Judges Clarke and Klein, Colonel W. H. Blodgett and Hon. David R. Francis of St. Louis and many others prominent in public and business life in Illinois and neighboring states."

THE PHILADELPHIA North American says: "Colonel Henry Clay Cochrane, of Chester, a retired officer of the United States marine corps, made the assertion yesterday in an address on 'Abraham Lincoln,' before the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Association, 1018 Arch street, that the report of Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech, as it appears today, is not as the martyred President delivered it. 'The speech as quoted today,' declared Colonel Cochrane, 'contains revisions in thirteen different places. President Lincoln himself revised the address, adding a word or two here and there and taking out one or two. It was several weeks after the address that its significance as one of the greatest pieces of modern English literature became apparent. There were only about 250 words and it took Lincoln just two minutes, actual time, to deliver it. When its worth became apparent, there came to Lincoln requests from every section for an accurate copy of the original. In making the copies Lincoln changed the wording here and there, but retained its general thought. I have compared a copy of the original speech with that now generally quoted, and I have found thirteen changes in it.' Colonel Cochrane is the only survivor of the eleven public officers and army men who formed Lincoln's personal escort from Washington to Gettysburg. He is also the only survivor among the men who sat on the platform with the emancipator."

HERE IS A pretty story of a dog's devotion as told by the New York World: "Fifteen-year-old Arthur Morris, of Westfield avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., is mourning an Irish setter that lost its life as a result of its devotion to the lad. Young Morris went skating and returned home at nightfall, leaving his muffler and mittens on the ice. The dog found and lay down on the mittens and was still guarding them when young Morris' father visited the pond to search for the setter four hours later. It had to be carried home, and it died of the cold contracted in its long vigil."