

given a slice of this much boasted prosperity.

#### THE TRUSTS.

The Kansas Commoner (Peo.), July 17: A Kansas Republican paper announces that the overwhelming issue in the next great campaign is likely to be the control and regulation of trusts. It appears to us that we not very long since knew of a Republican campaign in which the keynote was—"There are no trusts," and the motto given out by its great leader, "Let well enough alone."

Buffalo Enquirer (Ind.), July 18: The trust issue is rapidly crowding the administration, and with it the Republican party, into an impossible position. On the one hand the temporizing president fears the tremendous tide of public sentiment aroused by the recent plunderings of the trusts. On the other is the menace of monopoly to the party hopelessly committed to it, that if any genuine action shall ever take the place of feigned attack upon the trusts, the Republican party need look for no financial support from monopoly in future.

## MISCELLANY

### ALTGELD'S MONUMENT.

For The Public.

A mighty oak whose giant boughs were bathed in stormy skies,

Went down; but from its dying shout immortal echoes rise

That leap from lips whence Justice speaks, or tyrant's victim cries—

From vibrant chords in alien hearts where martyr Scheepers lies;

From homeless wives and Samar babes, whose ghastly glazing eyes

Implore the Anglo-Saxon Christ enthroned in paradise.

Oak-like, the storms unchained his strength, Christ-like he loved the race,

And gave his life that homeless wife and man with furrowed face

Might have the wage their toll had earned, and share, in love's own place,

The gifts a Father meant for all the children of His Grace.

A sacred spot in hero hearts, his mem'ry's statue stands;

His spirit breathed when swords are sheathed in coming nation's hands,

Will gird each soul on honor's roll for deeds his day demands,

Who feels the beat of Altgeld's heart in fairer new-born lands.

CYRUS SHEPHERD.

Conemaugh, Pa., July 14, 1902.

### OVERHEARD IN A STREET CAR.

"Hinessey, have you read the findings in the case of General Smith, of Samar?"

"Oi hov thot, McDougal.

"Do ye think, Hinessey, the president is more sorry for the murdered Filipinos, or that the general give orders in such 'intemperate words'?"

"Go on, McDougal! Can't ye see the administration is hurted because it has to blame some one fur the very ting it wanted to have done, and fur carryin' out its policy to a natural and most beautiful conclusion?"

W. A. H.

### THAT OLD STEAMSHIP STORY CORRECTED.

Apropos of the familiar story of an English scientist who once "demonstrated" that a steamship could not cross the ocean, and whose lecture in which he made the demonstration was brought from London to New York in the first steamship to make the voyage, Dr. M. R. Levenson, of New York, writes:

"The story is told of Dr. Lardner. Forty years ago I asked Mr. Brereton about it, and he informed me that what Dr. Lardner had really said was: 'There will have to be a considerable change made in the form and construction of steam vessels before one could be built of sufficient strength, with capacity to carry sufficient coal, to enable her to cross the ocean without calling at some port to recoal.'

"This statement was amply justified by the result. The 'form and construction' of the first steam vessels which crossed the Atlantic were very different from anything known when Dr. Lardner spoke."

### DESTROYING THE SLUMS.

From "The Faking of an American," by Whidden Graham in Whim.

When I came to New York there were slums at Mulberry Bend. Dirty slums. Disease breeding slums. Tenements in which nasty Italians and Russian Jews lived, because they couldn't afford to pay rent in better quarters. Nobody knew how to get rid of slums. Went to Cooper Union one night to hear a man named Henry George talk about the slums. He said that if the people were allowed to keep the money they earned, instead of having it stolen from them by landlords and other legal robbers, poor people could afford to move into comfortable flats uptown. George evidently very ignorant. My plan to get rid of slums very simple. Have city buy slums, tear down tenements and make a park where they stood. City did so. Now no slums at Mulberry Bend. People who used to live there moved, so now there are slums in Hester Street, slums on Avenue A, slums at Hells Kitchen, slums at Little Italy. More slums than ever. But none at Mulberry Bend.

### NEXT TO THE OLDEST SETTLER.

Ellen Glasgow's little "red-head girl," in "The Battleground," is a charming little personage, concerning whom, as of the youthful Nick Burr,

in "The Voice of the People," she has made many felicitous touches of humor, pathos and insight—being of quiet preludes, in both cases, to novels of warfare and politics in Virginia. Once the little lady seeks out a Negro witch to conjure her hair black, and here is the dialogue:

"The child dried her tears and sprang up. She tied the frog's skin tightly in her handkerchief, and started toward the door; then she hesitated and looked back. 'Were you alive at the flood, Aunt Ailsey?' she politely inquired.

"'Des es live es I es now, honey.'

"'Then you must have seen Noah and the ark and all the animals?'

"'Des es plain es I see you. Marse Noah? Why, I'se done wash en i'on Marse Noah's shuts twel I 'uz right stiff in de j'int. He ain' never let nobody flute his frills fur 'im 'cept'n me. Lawd, Lawd, Marse Peyton's shuts warn' nuthin' ter Marse Noah's.'

"'Betty's eyes grew big. 'I reckon you're mighty old, Aunt Ailsey—most as old as God, ain't you?'

"'Aunt Ailsey pondered the question. 'I ain' sayin' dat, honey,' she modestly replied.

"'Then you're certainly as old as the devil—you must be,' hopefully suggested the little girl.

"'The old woman wavered. 'Well, de devil, he ain' never let on his age,' she said at last; 'but w'en I fust lay eyes on 'im he warn't no mo'n a brat.'"—Chicago Chronicle.

### BRUTAL DEGENERACY DISGRACEFULLY DEFENDED.

For The Public.

How grievously the Republican party has degenerated during the past few years, and how corrupting is the influence of the imperialism adopted by that party, can be no more strikingly shown than by simply quoting from its public record.

### BRUTAL DEGENERACY.

The Deadly Parallel.

In his message of December, 1897, Mr. McKinley denounced Spain's policy in Cuba as a system of warfare that tended "to drive the Cubans to the horrible alternative of taking to the thick-et or succumbing to misery."

In the same message Mr. McKinley denounced the "horrible order of concentration" practiced in Cuba. The horrible order of concentration is now being enforced in the Philippines by our army in order to prevent the Filipinos from "taking to the thick-et,"

the only other alternative to prevent "succumbing to misery."

He referred to the Spanish commander "whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the civilized world."

The "water cure" and other brutalities practiced upon the Filipinos do not inflame the minds of Republicans in America, but they shock the civilized world.

In his message of April 11, 1898, Mr. McKinley denounces the policy whereby in Cuba "farms were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and burned, mills destroyed and, in short, everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for habitation or support."

From May, 1900, to July, 1, 1901, over 5,000 Filipinos were killed or wounded. In 1902 Gen. Jake Smith issues orders to make Samar a howling wilderness and kill all males over ten years of age! No one knows how many Filipinos have been killed. Is it possible to "make the land more desolate and render it more unfit for habitation and support?"

Mr. McKinley said "this was not civilized warfare, but extermination" \* \* \* the only peace it could beget was the peace of the grave.

"The peace of the grave" seems to be the only hope for Filipinos under Republican administration. In one province alone the population has been reduced from 300,000 to 200,000, 100,000 having found "peace in the grave."

In his message of April 11, 1898, Mr. McKinley proposed to intervene "in the cause of humanity and put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there [in Cuba], and which the parties to the conflict are either unwilling or unable to stop or mitigate."

In April, 1902, Gen. Miles is sharply rebuked by Secretary Root for saying that the war in the Philippines was being conducted with "marked severity." Cruelty was denied, and official reports of cruelty suppressed, until the Democrats in congress unearthed them. In defense, the administration then declared that over 350 men and officers were being tried by court-martial, but Maj. Waller, who made Samar a howling wilderness, has been acquitted. It appears that the administration is "either unwilling or unable to stop or mitigate the horrible miseries" now existing in the Philippine islands.

In the foregoing quotations from Mr. McKinley's message the prevailing sentiment of the American people was expressed. That sentiment still controls the hearts and minds

of all whose better nature has not been deadened by party fealty. To what surprising lengths civilized people will go under the influence of a party name which once stood for high ideals is manifest by the disgraceful attempts which are made to defend their party leaders against absolutely indefensible misconduct.

DISGRACEFUL DEFENSE.

The administration organs and apologists resort to a defense as disgraceful, if possible, as is the offense they seek to mitigate. These men dishonor Abraham Lincoln by calling themselves Republicans, and they seek to hide behind the shroud of Abraham Lincoln by citing in justification Order No. 100, which he approved April, 1863. The shameful-ness of this attempt is exposed by quoting certain paragraphs of that order which they are careful not to reproduce. Compare these paragraphs with the acts sought to be justified by Lincoln's order.

The Deadly Parallel.

Paragraph 80, Order No. 100.—Honorable men, when captured, will abstain from giving the enemy information concerning their own army, and the modern law of war permits no longer the use of any violence against prisoners in order to extort the desired information.

Paragraph 16, Order No. 100.—Military necessity does not admit of cruelty \* \* \* nor torture to extort confessions \* \* \* nor of the wanton devastation of a district.

Paragraph 44, Order No. 100.—All robbery, all pillage or sacking, even after taking a place by main force, all rape, wounding, maiming or killing of such inhabitants, are prohibited under the penalty of death, or such other severe punishment as may seem adequate for the gravity of the offense.

Filipinos who, when captured, refuse to give their enemies information, are not considered honorable for so doing, but are called "niggers and savages," and are subjected to violence to extort the desired information.

The "water cure" and other forms of torture and violence are resorted to as a military necessity to extort confessions as to the location of hidden arms, etc., and Samar was made a howling wilderness by order of Gen. Smith as a military necessity in the Philippines.

Robbery, pillage, sacking and rape have been notoriously common in the Philippines. In May, 1902, in the senate of the United States, Senator Lodge said that the cruelties practiced in the Philippines "were a source of deep regret. That the secretary of war has done all he can possibly do. He has done his entire duty." If this be true, then it is impossible for the Re-

publicans to conduct their war on the Filipinos according to modern rules of civilized warfare.

Paragraph 15, Order No. 100.—

Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings responsible to one another and to God.

The Republicans claim to be in partnership with God in this Philippine affair. Destiny put them into the islands, and since they have done their "entire duty," the responsibility is with God alone.

Senator Clapp, in a recent speech in the Senate in defense of the administration and the army, frankly acknowledged the crimes and mistakes of our army in the Philippines, but declared them to be due entirely to human nature. For this new excuse he is greatly praised by the administration organs—another confession that the Republican imperial policy cannot be carried out in accord with the modern laws of warfare as laid down by Lincoln; it is contrary to human nature.

Such are the confessedly necessary results of imperialism. The administration admits that it has court-martialed more than 350 officers and men in the Philippines; admits that it has done its whole duty, and "deeply regrets" that torture and devastation reign in spite of all it can do; admits that it cannot conduct its war on the Filipinos successfully within the bounds of the rules of modern warfare.

The Army and Navy Journal says Gen. Smith's severe measures were necessary, and that they were approved by the administration at Washington, and that the clamor about them is "absurd and unreasonable." One reason why such severity was necessary, apparently, arises from the "perverse" character of the Filipinos. Even the children ten years old take up arms for the independence of their beloved islands. Nothing but slaughter, torture and extermination will work with such people. But oh, the sickening thought of it! How long will the American people stand sponsor for such horrible work? How long shall our honorable citizen soldiers be forced to act like savage brutes? When shall this horror of the century cease? What is to be gained by it? The depopulated islands? A base for trade and naval operations? The reputation of being a great military and naval power? What shall it profit a man if he shall

gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

A. B. CHOATE.

### IS THE OLD UNITED STATES BANK TO BE REVIVED?

A portion of an address delivered by Judge E. F. Dunne at the Jackson Day dinner in Chicago, January, 1902.

In 1832 the United States bank had a virtual monopoly of the banking industry of the United States. It was the depository of all government moneys, and the agent of the government in the payment of pensions. Its charter, obtained by the most crafty and adroit financiers of that time, gave the bank such privileges and advantages that no other bank, or combination of banks, could successfully compete with it.

When Gen. Jackson was renominated for the presidency, it had so entrenched itself by the brazen use of its money and the distribution of the favors peculiar to large moneyed monopolies that it had a safe working majority in both the senate and house of representatives. It owned or controlled the influential press, and the ablest and most powerful politicians of all parties. It could and did command the eloquence of Calhoun, Clay and Webster. Its directors and stockholders moved in and were leaders of society, and what is known as the "better classes" were all in favor of the recharter of the bank. To oppose the scheme of the bank was distinctly unfashionable. Its president, in contrast with the president of the United States, was popularly called "Emperor Nicholas," whom it was confidently predicted would rescue society from the reelection of "President Andy." In the summer of 1832 the bank, relying upon all the sinister influences under its control, called upon its tools in congress, mercenary and otherwise, and procured the passage in both houses of a law rechartering the bank on terms satisfactory to it. But there was an iron-willed, incorruptible, rude and unfashionable man in the presidential chair, named Andrew Jackson. This man did not believe in monopoly or special privileges, and had a Brutus-like conception of patriotism. He promptly vetoed the rechartering law, and on the issue joined by that veto between Jackson and the bank, he went to the country.

On the one side were the great moneyed interests, the powerful press, the leaders and a great majority of both houses of congress, and the great molders of public thought, Clay, Calhoun and Webster. On the other side

was the stern, inflexible, iron-willed Jackson, and the common people of America. The result was an overwhelming triumph for Jackson and the people, and the overthrow of the bank and its baleful influences in public life.

So complete was the triumph of the public conscience over official prostitution and corruption, that no man or set of men have since had the temerity to advocate the creation of a bank with a monopoly of public revenues, until the year 1901.

It is now seriously and forcibly advocated, and that, too, by men who have the power to coin words into deeds, and make theories actualities.

Nay, more, I see things occurring that convince me that the men in power who have the making of laws within their control, are actually taking steps, and taking them with precision and expedition, to create a great central bank, which, by law, shall have the monopoly of handling and controlling all the funds of the United States, which, in my judgment, will make it the most absolute and dangerous monopoly on earth.

Let me call your attention to a few things, upon which I base this assertion.

About two months ago the bankers of this country had a convention in Milwaukee. At that convention a railroad president, who had been inspired for the occasion, gently broached the suggestion for the first time since Jackson's triumph, that a great central banking monopoly was needed in America. These are the pregnant words in President Stickney's speech:

A banking system for a great nation like the United States requires a central bank with a head in the chief commercial city, with branches in each of the commercial centers, which shall constitute the head and the backbone of the system. This central bank should be the Bank of Banks and the Bank of the Government. The sub-treasuries should be abolished; the central Bank should hold the gold reserve of all the Banks and of the nation.

The only legislation required is the repeal of the sub-treasury laws and of the provisions of the present national bank law, which in any manner restrict the business of swapping credits, and which prevent banks from conducting the banking function in more than one locality.

This is a plain, succinct, unequivocal demand for the abolishment of the United States sub-treasuries, the creation of a great central bank; free of all governmental control, in which shall be placed, by law, all the cash and securities of the United States government.

The rights and privileges here demanded far exceed in importance and

magnitude those contained in the charter of the United States bank, vetoed by Jackson.

That institution was governed by a board of directors, five of whom were selected by the president of the United States, and in many other respects the old United States bank was subject to governmental supervision. Mr. Stickney's modest demand requires the deposit of all government funds in the proposed arch-monopoly, while it shall be utterly independent of governmental supervision or inspection.

This delightfully daring proposition was not made to a gathering of lunatics, anarchists, or wild-eyed theorists, but to a meeting of supposedly conservative bank presidents and captains of finance, and the proposition advanced by Mr. Stickney was received with strong demonstrations of approval. Present in the room at the reading of this daring and original paper were the then secretary of the treasury, Mr. Gage, and an ex-comptroller of the treasury, Mr. Eckels.

The first of these gentlemen holding, from a financial point of view, the most important office in the United States, unreservedly approved of Mr. Stickney's scheme, in the following language:

I was pleased to hear that cold, deliberate, ruthless statement of Mr. Stickney. He got at fundamental truths and fundamental principles, and he applied them with the skill and calmness, and the kind indifference of a surgeon amputating a limb.

How appropriate the simile. Mr. Stickney's proposition amounts to the amputation of the treasury from the United States government. Secretary Gage, continuing, then becomes humorous:

He spoke truthful words on behalf of the great multitude who represent industry, enterprise, commerce and trade.

Mind you, Mr. Stickney spoke not in behalf of the men who want to organize this great arch-monopoly and get hold of the United States treasury, but on behalf of the "great multitude," etc.

After this portion of Mr. Gage's speech, I looked for parentheses between which would be the words "uproarious and hilarious laughter," but could find none. Strange to say, this exquisitely humorous passage, worthy of Mark Twain in his prime, passed unnoticed among these financial magnates.

The secretary of the treasury thus flatly commends and approves Mr. Stickney's proposition and then humorously, no doubt, declares it is a proposition devised in the interests of "the multitude."