

### THE PRESIDENT'S ANTI-TRUST PROGRAMME.

Extract from sermon delivered by Rev. H. S. Bigelow, Sunday evening, December 8, at the Vine St. Congregational Church, Cincinnati.

The weakness of the president's views on the trust problem ought to be apparent to those who criticize Mr. Bryan's anti-trust measures, for President Roosevelt's anti-trust programme is identical with that of Mr. Bryan with the single exception that Mr. Bryan did see what the president denies, that protective tariffs have been a factor in the trust development. The want of clearness of thought on economic problems is not apparent in that portion of the message which considers the trusts. In one place the president asserts that the trusts are not due to "the tariff nor to any other governmental action." Elsewhere he speaks of the corporation "which derives a portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element." What is a monopolistic element but an advantage conferred upon one and denied to another through the operation of unwise laws?

It is full of hopeful significance, however, that the president should even hint at the real remedy as he does in his message when he speaks of the proper taxation of the trust as one of the problems to be solved. It is to be hoped that he will come to appreciate more fully the vital connection between the trust menace and unequal taxation. Mayor Tom L. Johnson showed a more comprehensive view of the trust problem than any political leader of prominence to-day, when he said: "Trusts live through special privileges granted to them, upon which they do not pay taxes. Tax the special privilege and the question will be solved."

### MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

#### "A BUSINESSLIKE ADMINISTRATION."

"I spent a short time in the city hall at home the other day," said a Cleveland man who did not care to be quoted, "and I can see now how Mayor Johnson manages to get so much work turned out by his administration. His motto for all his helpers seems to be: 'Do things; don't talk about them.' He seemed to know as much about each department as does the man who manages it. As each subordinate came in to report, the mayor always wanted to know if

'anything was doin',' and not merely going to be done.

"I call it emphatically a business-like administration."—New York Letter to Cleveland Dealer of December 5.

### THE TENDERLOIN CLEANED UP.

"I think Mayor Johnson has been too generous in the matter of granting pardons to workhouse prisoners," said President Buckley, of the city board of elections, Wednesday, "but at the same time I want to give him credit for cleaning up the Tenderloin district."

Buckley has lived at the corner of Wood and Summit streets, where he owns property, for many years.

"That district," he continued, "has never been so quiet as it is now. All the decent people who live down that way say the same thing, and if they don't know no one does. When Johnson became mayor he started out to clean up the Tenderloin and he did it right. The two worst places in the city, where thieves and thugs congregated and were harbored, one on Ontario street and the other at the foot of Seneca street, were closed up and they are now torn down. Since Johnson has been mayor policemen have been standing at the doors of other tough places in the district, excepting those which have been forced to close as the result of this system. I don't agree with Johnson in everything he does, but I like to see a man given credit for things he does that deserve commendation."—Plain Dealer of December 5.

### DEMOCRACY NO RECOMMENDATION.

Twenty men were added to the police force by Director Dunn yesterday on the order of Mayor Johnson.

The new policemen will not have uniforms and they may not carry guns and clubs for any great length of time. The mayor concluded that owing to the amount of crime being committed an emergency had arisen in the affairs of the city justifying an enlargement of the force. As soon as conditions are normal, or sooner, if it is thought advisable, the 20 men will be returned to private citizenship.

"In selecting these men," said Mayor Johnson to Director Dunn, "I want you to get the best men who have passed the necessary examination and are eligible to membership on the police force. Go over your list carefully and select the most intelligent of the candidates. There must be no question as to politics. If it

should happen that the 20 brightest men on the list are republicans, those are the men you are to appoint. The fact that an applicant is a democrat is no recommendation."—Plain Dealer of December 6.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR HOAR.

For The Public.

Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.—Honored Sir: Let me congratulate you on the zeal you have manifested in the direction of stamping out anarchism. It occurs to me that I may be able to afford you some helpful suggestions before you offer the measures in the senate.

I pray you let us be guarded in this movement lest we commit irrevocable errors. I well remember how, when I was a much younger man, I was deeply engrossed in the movement of that period directed to the stamping out of abolitionism. If my memory serves me you were as ardent in that movement as you were afterward fervent in your satisfaction that the stamping out process had not prevailed. Those of us who wanted to stamp out that agitation were impressed with a sincere conviction that the abolitionists were miscreants who had no other purpose than to deprive our southern friends of their property. The mistake we made in youth was that we did not clearly recognize that the stamping out of the anti-slavery sentiment was not to be accomplished by the processes we undertook to apply. However, a beneficent Providence so arranged it that notwithstanding our failure to stamp out that agitation, property rights were buttressed rather than weakened. Many thousands of our fellow men were slaughtered in the final phases of the agitation, but since property interests were fortified by the result we had no real tears to shed, though many of us who underwent the metamorphosis to which I have referred, made many displays of solicitude for the poor fellow at the front.

Whatever the result of this new crusade on which you have made so notable and so noble a start, let us see to it that we do nothing to endanger our vested interests. Our first duty, as you seem often to have recognized, is to our class. The landlord class cannot afford to indulge in division and dissensions. But it is always wise to keep up an appearance of strife among ourselves for the tenant may be relied upon to

take sides with one or the other faction. Therefore be not cast down if some of our friends criticise your bill. At heart we are all one, and will stand by our order.

Doubtless you will cover all the more important points of your bill, but I venture to direct your notice to some features that may be regarded as trivial, yet may prove of enormous value to our interests.

We shall find that if we provide an island for the miscreants we are trying to stamp out, there will be many who will pose as offenders for no better reason than that they are desirous of getting to some place where they will not be subject to the landlord. Hence see to it, respected sir, that no volunteering be allowed by your measure; and guard, too, against pleas of guilty, lest many of our workmen may seek exile, and thus deplete our labor supply.

You and I both understand that the insurgency animating most of these anarchists has its origin in a sort of morbid sympathy for the miseries of the disinherited classes. The sight of human misery makes them unhappy, and they are doubtless eager to escape its continued observation. Then, too, some of the visionaries among them go so far as to entertain the notion that a tranquil social order and the highest degree of prosperity and happiness are to be attained only where the institution of landlordism finds no foothold.

Unfortunately, they have much historic warrant for their belief; and therefore we must be cautious in dealing with this whole matter. We should see to it that the island is not capable of sustaining human life, so that all the deportees may soon die of starvation, else history may repeat itself. England lost some of her American colonies by a similar venture as that on which we are about to embark, and will surely lose all her Australasian possessions in the same way, unless some providential interposition in favor of our class shall be vouchsafed to us.

In tracing my lineage to the First Families of Virginia, I have never cared to delve further back than the slave-holding period of the colony, lest I might chance upon the humiliating intelligence that my forbears were among the thugs, thieves, harlots and cutthroats who were sent over to become the founders of King James' Colony. Botany Bay, a penal colony, a receptacle for the scum of

the earth, also demonstrated that the vilest have in them the germ of an exalted decency, which will flourish and flower in an atmosphere of liberty. In both these instances a prosperous and refined people sprang from pernicious beginnings, putting our class to shame, both at arms and in the industrial pursuits. And the reason for this can be traced to the benignity of nature. Hence we must guard well against the possibility of our transported anarchists finding it possible to live where we intend to send them. True, to deport them to some barren island, as has been proposed, will be very much like sentencing them to death by torture; but we must not allow such considerations to deter us in this emergency. To allow these vile outcasts to build up a successful colony without landlords would be an object lesson for which a deluded world is nearly ready, and it were suicidal to us to lend any encouragement at all to such an undertaking.

And not only is it needful that the place to which we shall send the anarchists shall be bleak and barren, but we must not allow them to take with them any books calculated to give instructions in such arts as that of intensive cultivation. Kropotkin, one of the noisiest of the tribe, is the author of a book called "Field, Farm and Factory." Being an anarchist himself it may well be feared that many of his clan know of this book, and they may succeed in baffling our best efforts by learning how to "make the desert blossom as the rose."

And there are other books that must not be allowed to corrupt the young of that colony. We cannot afford to let them take, for instance, the "Life and Letters of Thomas Jefferson." True, our class has forgotten Jefferson, but when we were young we used to regard him as a great American. Happily he is a back number these days. But the anarchists take much comfort from his declaration that "that is the best government that governs least," and the logic of such a declaration may be fraught with serious consequences.

No books at all should be allowed them except such as have been properly edited. Herbert Spencer, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Stephen Pearl Andrews, and writers of that class can scarcely be sufficiently "reduced," and so we ought to prohibit them altogether. But what shall we do about the Sacred Scriptures? Here

is indeed a distressing dilemma. The teachings of that book are a constant menace to our class. Fortunately in our own country we experience no ill effects from its revolutionary outgivings, but that is because we are generous with the incumbents of our pulpits. These emigrants, however, will get away from the influence of right and safe interpretation, and one dare not guess what sort of exegetical comfort they may derive from their unassisted reading of that dangerous book.

Could not your bill provide for an expurgated edition of the Bible? Above all things let us cut out all that would serve to encourage the heresy that God made the earth for all mankind, and not for our order only. In any event we must take Jesus out of the Bible, and the sooner we do it the better, even in the Bible for home consumption, for we cannot count on our ability to keep his influence asleep very much longer.

Let the bill be explicit also on another point; that only the head of a condemned family shall be deported, no matter how much other members of the brood may be guilty of holding heterodox opinions. We must not make it easy for the culprit to get a start in the new land, and we must not deplete our labor supply. The head of a family having been transported, it is clear that the remainder of the "bunch" will be more ready to serve at reasonable wages. Our servant girl problem, unimportant as it now looks, will be one of grave import before long, and we ought not to deprive ourselves of possibilities such as I can see in this feature of the bill.

I know of some anarchists who do not approve of murder—indeed who are so bigoted in that regard that they would not even kill an animal for food—who claim to be interested in the philosophy of anarchism because they profess to be convinced that the chief end of government is to protect landlordism, and who affect to believe that no social tranquillity worthy of the name is possible where landlordism exists. Unfortunately for us, some of these men live exemplary lives, are animated by a keen sense of honor, and strive to deport themselves as if they really believed that silly rot about all men being brothers. Could we not embody in the bill some provision whereby men of that kind might be given an opportunity to

make public recantation and adopt the doctrine that the earth was made for the landlords? Surely that were a humane provision; and I realize how sincerely you strive to maintain your reputation for humaneness, a tendency in you which was emphasized in your admirable attitude last April in your excellent display for the poor Filipinos. That you afterward modified your views somewhat is greatly to your credit, for it shows you to be a safe man, and not a fanatic who would go to any extent in the advocacy of an ideal.

One other matter: Your bill should contain a provision somewhat similar to the "lettres de cachet" of blessed monarchical memory. There will be many cases where the undesirable person will be difficult to reach in court, and perhaps unwilling to volunteer to emigrate. Why not allow each senator, each chief of police, and perhaps a few other functionaries, to have such letters with them at all times, so that no formality at all will be needed to secure the prompt deportation of the suspect. We must, as far as possible, guard against open trials, lest the accused may be able, through the medium of the degenerate press, to give their version of their vagaries, and all such contain animadversions on our class. I have in mind one man who would better be deported on a letter of that kind than openly tried. I refer to one Debs, who, on the assassination of our late esteemed president made bold to say: "As long as there is misery at the bottom there will be no security at the top." What is the use of affording the opportunities of a spectacular trial to a miscreant who condemns himself in advance by such utterances?

In making a legal definition of the word "anarchist" for the purposes of your bill, I think you should be careful to avoid employing the term in its etymological or philosophic sense. Better to cling to the definition made by the young newspaper reporter's lexicon.

I was much impressed with that part of your speech of last April on the Philippine situation which you devoted to your pride of ancestry. I realize now, in much greater measure than I did at that time, that in our pride of ancestry may be involved the pride of material inheritance, and you would have done violence to that phase of your pride of ancestry if you had persisted in a

course that might have alienated many subscriptions from our campaign funds. One may well tremble in contemplation of all that might have happened had we possessed less ammunition in the campaign treasury.

If the dangers I have pointed out to you in this anarchistic matter should compel you to take counsel of history I will not be among those to blame you for so-called apostasy. There is no doubt in my mind that you will be guided by our best interests, and that you will adopt my suggestions as being in consonance with the interests of our class, for all progress, all order, in short all the blessings of civilization depend on the continuous comfort of the propertied and enlightened class.

One line of thought, however, disturbs me. Many of us who were in the movement to stamp out abolitionists, as you may remember by recalling your enthusiastic adolescent attitude on that question, later found it to our interests to become identified with precisely what we had condemned; many of us, including your honored self, were against a single gold standard, yet have since found it expedient to align ourselves in favor of that wise measure; we were ardent, enthusiastic anti-imperialists last April and were earnest in our intention to stamp out imperialism, yet by June we had given over all desire to attack the empire, and indeed we do not now merely acknowledge the empire, but we are unbounded in our undying devotion to it. And so, if we both live long enough, may it not chance that instead of remembering our present ardor in the endeavor to stamp out heretical opinions, we may come to adopt them ourselves? It is a gruesome thought, but at our age, respected and venerable sir, we have no longer the luxurious sensation of surprise. Fraternal yours from property rights,

HERMAN KUEHN.

70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Dec. 9, 1901.

#### A FILIPINO APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Reprinted from the Weekly Springfield Republican of November 22.

#### A LETTER FROM SIXTO LOPEZ.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 12, 1901.—I have been favored with a certified copy of the appeal sent from Hong-Kong by the Filipino central committee to the president of the United States. In framing this appeal the committee has carefully avoided the discussion of matters of contention, except in

so far as was necessary to a clearer understanding of the real situation. They have also refrained from stating all the facts relating to the growing discontent and the indications of unrest in various parts of the islands. They were anxious, so they inform me, to avoid anything which could be construed as a threat or a defiance. Such a construction would be entirely foreign to their intention, which embraces a sincere desire to provide a possible basis for a friendly settlement of the conflict.

I can state, however, that I have had access to evidence which indicates that the situation is even graver than as stated by the committee. And here in Hong-Kong it has been asserted, by one who has seen much of the Philippines, that "all the officers in Manila, both military and naval, with whom he conversed were of the opinion that the whole of the Philippine archipelago would be again under military rule within two years at the utmost." I cannot, of course, vouch for the truth of this statement, or the probability of its fulfillment, but if the facts of the case, such as they really are, have not been made known in America, it should be remembered that there is a vigorous censorship, which has been admitted as not entirely confined to the interests of military operations.

#### APPEAL OF THE FILIPINO CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

4 Ripon Terrace, Bonham Road.

Hong-Kong, Oct. 10, 1901.

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., United States of America—Sir:

Before proceeding with that which forms the body of this communication, we, the Filipino central committee, on behalf of our fellow-countrymen, desire to express our sympathy with the people of the United States, who have been so suddenly and tragically deprived of their distinguished chief magistrate, in the person of the late President William McKinley. In the presence of such a painful circumstance we should prefer to maintain a respectful silence, but the nature of this communication will make it clear that it is impossible for us to longer delay its transmission.

The committee, having authority to act from the general in command of the Filipino forces, beg to submit for your earnest attention and favorable consideration, an appeal, the objects of which are to secure, if possible, permanent peace in our country, and to suggest the establishment of such re-