

000 or \$15,000,000 in this transaction is not the only or even the chief objection to it. It involves something of immeasurably greater worth than any number of millions. It involves popular confidence in the integrity of the Government, that faith of the people in their rulers, which is the life-blood of free institutions. The manner of this thing is more vitally important than its matter. In all kindness the World asks you to look at the facts as they present themselves to the popular mind. This bargain has been made with a suspicious secrecy which has been guarded by a picket line of falsehoods put forth for the misleading of the people. It is a bargain between yourself in your official capacity and your near friends. It promises to give princely millions of the people's money to those friends, and that without any need, as we shall presently show. You have not asked advice of the party leaders in Congress or out. The only person you are known to have counseled with is the contractor with whom you have been bargaining, and he had millions to make by inducing you to accept his advice. His lawyer, who was formerly your law partner, has been in Washington helping the negotiation. James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover bank, has also been in Washington, and he is publicly known to have accumulated \$4,000,000 of gold in preparation for the deal. Mr. Stillman, of the National City bank, who has also been at the capital, has a hoard of \$8,000,000 to invest in the speculation. You must see, Mr. Cleveland, that secrecy of negotiation under such circumstances is bound to excite suspicion. You must realize that men are already saying things which the newspapers as yet hesitate to print. You must be alive to the fact that these suspicions, directed against the conduct of the Government itself, are more threatening to the stability of our institutions than the enmity of any foreign foe could be. The most damaging thing that could happen to the Republic would be the lodgment of a conviction in the people's minds that our Government had become one of syndicates and bargains for the public moneys.

As a result of that editorial the World now claims that Mr. Cleveland abandoned the second secret "deal;" offered this issue of bonds to the public; and thereby received 112 instead of 104½, the latter being the price for the previous issue actually disposed of by the secret "deal" to Morgan and Belmont, which Mr. Cleveland tells of as occurring at the White House, and of which he unblushingly boasts as if it had been patriotic.

"Nothing is better established," says the World now, "than

the fact, of which the World had and published documentary evidence, that the Morgan syndicate had a 'thorough understanding' with the Administration that it was to have the 1896 issue of \$100,000,000 in bonds on substantially the same terms as those which Mr. Cleveland describes as a 'favorable bargain'—namely, about 104½ for bonds worth at that time 117!" If the World is justified in making its assertions, one cannot altogether condemn whoever harbors the suspicions which such facts naturally arouse against all but the sacrosanct. Moreover, if the World's assertions are true, Mr. Cleveland's article in the Saturday Evening Post is lacking in candor to a degree which approximates the level of deliberate deception.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IOWA.

Sioux City, Iowa, April 8.—Without Hearst's candidacy, we should have been snowed under by the Parker crowd, with all its plentiful lack of principle and its abounding thirst for post offices. The alignment in Iowa was practically that of 1896 and every year since, except that we have now regained all the ground lost since 1896. I know of only two prominent Bryan Democrats who were not in line for Hearst; and to offset these there were several prominent gold Democrats of radical leanings. Moreover, the men selected to go to the St. Louis convention are full of the principle of democracy. Once convince them that Mr. Hearst is not true to this principle, and he can not hold them a minute. His following is determined by principle and not personality or any other ulterior consideration. I feel sure that this is the case all over the country, and that wherever a State is carried for Hearst it is a victory for democratic Democracy. I know that it is so in Iowa.

This fact appears as strongly in the men who were against Hearst as in those who were for him. Every railway lawyer, every corporation tool, every professional touter for plutocracy in the State was against him. A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission came out from Washington to tell us what fools we were making of ourselves in the face of the fact that Parker was sure of the nomination. The men who were against us in 1896 and have been fighting us in every convention since, and gradually gaining ground until Iowa last year went into the ranks of the "reorganized," came to the convention using the same bitter arguments against Hearst that they used against Bryan, although the silver question was out of the con-

test, and such men as Weaver, Rhinehart, Evans, Walsh and myself insisted that no reference be made to reaffirmation. The atmosphere is wonderfully cleared. We see now—all of us—that it was not 16 to 1 which they were fighting, but democratic Democracy. The split in our ranks is encouragingly increased in definiteness.

J. H. QUICK.

NEWS

Week ending Thursday, May 12.

Last week's rumors of the fall of Newchwang (p. 71) in the progress of the Russo-Japanese war, appear to have been premature in point of time and mistaken as to manner. But the Japanese have followed up their victory at the Yalu by a succession of further victorious movements, of which the evacuation of Newchwang by the Russians is reported to be one of the results. A landing of a Japanese force has been made at Pitsewo, on the east coast of the Liaotung peninsula, northeast of Port Arthur, and another is reported on the west coast of the same peninsula near Port Adams, or Kinchow, stations on the Russian railroad. A third Japanese force is reported to have disappeared and the war correspondents are speculating as to its whereabouts and the part it is to play. The capture of Dalny, the commercial terminus of the Russian railway a few miles north of Port Arthur, is also reported. Notwithstanding these reports, which imply that the Japanese have completely invested Port Arthur and are in control of the railroad southward from Port Adams or thereabouts, the Russian viceroy, Alexieff, telegraphed the Czar on the 10th that Russian communication with Port Arthur by rail had been restored on the 9th and 10th and that the telegraph line was being repaired. On the 6th, without a battle, the Russians abandoned their second line of defense west of the Yalu, at Fenghuangcheng (p. 71), and the Japanese took possession. The Russians in their retreat were closely pursued. This retreat is believed to have given the Japanese a great advantage in future operations by yielding to them a large strip of Manchurian territory.

Another fight has occurred in