

wisdom of adopting a "sane and safe" policy, and it is invariably assumed that such a policy would be directed mainly to the protection of capital and the continuance of present conditions as far as possible. . . . Let us have a "sane and safe" policy, by all means, but let us not resort to sophistry in the application of these terms.

(Clinton, Ind.) Saturday Argus (Dem.), April 20.—May not Garvin loom large on the convention horizon as a dark horse with a winning record? Probably there is no other Democrat in the country who could more nearly meet the demands of the warring factions. . . . Only the reactionaries could decently refuse to follow his standard were he nominated at St. Louis—and the reactionaries will vote for no man who is a real Democrat.

Independence (Kan.) Times (Ind.), April 23.—Parker stock is not soaring this week. Bryan did a good deal to puncture the pretensions of the New York candidate by his Chicago speech last week. The South, too, seems to be fighting a little shy of Parker, with the idea that a Maryland or Missouri candidate may be among the possibilities. Taking it altogether, the situation, so far as the outcome of the St. Louis convention is concerned, is about as confused as ever, and the possibility of a dark horse who has not yet been mentioned getting the nomination are as good as they were at Chicago eight years ago.

ANARCHY IN PHILADELPHIA.

(Phila.) North American (Ind.), April 26.—Miss Goldman's speech, prevented by police violence two weeks before, was duly delivered on Sunday evening—to a crowd that exceeded the capacity of the hall. She was frank enough, too, to acknowledge her indebtedness to official stupidity for advertising her appearance. And, after all, what was this "inflammatory" address over which the authorities grew so virtuously excited? Its subject was: "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation," and was treated as decorously as though the hall were a polite drawing-room. The woman whom the police assailed as a menace to society had a quiet, commonplace message to deliver, and delivered it, perhaps to the improvement of her hearers. By using their ears, instead of their clubs, the police exhibited an accession of common sense which we trust will be permanent.

(Phila.) Public Ledger (Ind.), April 26.—Official restraint of free discussion is always fruitless, and is liable to produce results the contrary of those desired. Beyond all this is the eternal argument of right. The free interchange of thoughts and opinions, within the limitations of public peace and order, is essential, not alone to individual liberty, but to the healthy life and growth of the Commonwealth. This is a principle the Public Ledger has ever maintained, and will maintain, and the administration is warmly to be congratulated upon its courageous abandonment of a mistaken policy for that which all experience has shown to be right.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.), April 29.—The police department of Philadelphia has had its scabber second thought touching Emma Goldman and her lecture before a local social science club. The officers rudely suppressed a Sunday night meeting of this club, two weeks ago, because this woman was advertised to speak on "The Tragedy of Woman's Emancipation," and in doing so roughly handled citizens of the highest respectability. Last Sunday evening it was decided to permit the address to be given, and there was an audience present which overflowed the hall.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

(Omaha) World-Herald (Dem.), April 22.—Those who understand this man well know that he does not measure the results of his work by immediate victories; nor is he concerned in his course by the prospect of defeat. "God give us the courage to do right" is the rule which men who know Bryan well believe to be his guide; and the fact that sometimes his course seems to be at variance with the course suggested by the eminently practical mind is responsible for the other fact that there are some who imagine he acts thoughtlessly. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bryan adopts his course on all public questions along the lines of principles that, at least so far as his own mind is concerned, are well set-

tled. Who will say that it does not require a fine order of courage for a man to adhere to well-settled principles in the face of the opportunists?

FREE TRADE IN EARNEST.

'Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat (Dem.), May 2.—The election of John DeWitt Warner, of New York, to the presidency of the American Free Trade league is a happy omen. He is a real free trader, not a mere "tariff reformer." His free trade principles he carries to their logical conclusion, and he is not afraid of his horse. It is an equally happy omen that William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, has been chosen vice president of this effective working organization. He is possibly even more aggressive in his free trade ideas than Mr. Warner. His life is, in fact, devoted to sowing the seeds of economic freedom; and it is a safe assumption that in this new field he will be as tireless and as effective as he has been in other fields to which he has turned his efforts.

THE WHITE MAN'S TEST.

Chicago Tribune (Rep.), May 3.—The Japanese have certainly demonstrated that, so far as their nation goes, what was formerly supposed to be the inherent inferiority of the yellow man to the white does not exist. Whether he likes it or not, the white man will hereafter have to acknowledge that both on land and sea the Jap is his equal, man for man, when it comes to fighting.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Frankfort, Ind.) American Standard (Dem.), April 21.—That patent smoothing-iron for the g. o. p., Walter Wellman, writes a letter to the Record-Herald telling how very much Parker resembles McKinley in his methods. Probably that will appeal with great force to real Democrats. Yes.

IN CONGRESS.

This report is an abstract of the Congressional Record, the official report of Congressional proceedings. It includes all matters of general interest, and comes with the last issue of the Record at hand upon going to press. Page references are to the pages of Vol. 38 of that publication.

Washington, April 25-28, 1904.

Senate.

Consideration of the Military Academy appropriation bill, coming from the House was begun in the Senate on the 25th (p. 5766) and continued on the 26th (p. 5863), when the bill, with amendments, was passed (p. 5878). No business of general interest was done on the 27th. After some routine business on the 28th (continuation of the legislative day of the 27th), the Senate adopted the House concurrent resolution to adjourn sine die on the 28th at two o'clock (p. 6042); and, having completed the routine business of the session at that hour on the 28th the President of the Senate declared the body so adjourned.

House.

The time of the House on the 25th was occupied chiefly with the consideration of conference reports on appropriation bills and action on a bill for the election of a delegate to Congress from Alaska. On the 26th (p. 5888) Representative Cockran spoke in answer to charges by Representative Dalzell, and offered a privileged resolution, to which Representative Grosvenor objected as out of order; and on the 27th (p. 5977-78) the Speaker sustained the point of order. On appeal his decision was sustained by a vote of 170 to 126 upon a motion to lay the appeal on the table. Most of the day was occupied in the disposition of conference committee reports on appropriation bills. On the 28th the House adopted a concurrent resolution agreeing to adjourn sine die on the same day at two o'clock (p. 6078), and at the hour named the Speaker declared the House so adjourned.

Record Notes.

Speeches of Representative Grosvenor on the late Senator Hanna (p. 5822) and on President Roosevelt (p. 5897). Speech of Representative Hogg on our public land laws (p. 5839). Speech of Representative Dixon on President Roosevelt and irriga-

tion (p. 5842). Speech of Representative Baker on direct legislation (p. 5845). Speech of Representative Gardner on ship subsidies (p. 5848). Speech of Senator Culom on our foreign policy (p. 5899). Speech of Senator Teller on repeal of desert land act (p. 6012). Speech of Representative Lacy on the public land laws (p. 6096). Speech of Senator Allison on appropriations (p. 6101). Speech of Representative John Sharp Williams (p. 6140).

MISCELLANY

FREEDOM.

We are not free: Freedom doth not consist

In musing with our faces toward the past; While petty cares and crawling interests twist

Their spider-threads about us, which at last Grow strong as iron chains, to cramp and bind

In formal narrowness heart, soul, and mind.

Freedom is recreated year by year, In hearts wide open on the Godward side.

In souls calm-cadenced as the whirling sphere,

In minds that sway the future like a tide. No broadest creeds can hold her, and no codes;

She chooses men for her august abodes, Building them fair and fronting to the dawn;

Yet, when we seek her, we but find a few Light footprints, leading morn-ward

through the dew:

Before the day had risen, she was gone.

—James Russell Lowell.

BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION.

The uniformed forces of the Great Nations marched through the country of the Little Peoples, scattering death and destruction on every hand.

"Why do you thus come to destroy us?" queried the Little Peoples.

"Nay, we come not to destroy, but to build up. We have come in our enlightened unselfishness to bestow great benefits upon you without effort upon your part."

"But we were happy and satisfied until you came."

"Ah, yes; but your happiness was of the Baser Sort."

"Perhaps; but until you came we knew nothing of booze, of infidelity, of burglary and of rapine."

"But we would make you acquainted with these things in order that you may know how to avoid them."

Moral: Any old excuse goes when you must give one.—Will M. Maupin, in The Commoner.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

All hail to the Philippine Independence Committee, composed of over forty of the principal men of the country, many of them not hitherto associated in the public mind with the subject. President Eliot of Harvard, Bishop Potter, Judge Gray of Delaware, Presi-

dent Jordan of California and Wayne MacVeagh are a few representative names from the list, and among its chief endorsers are Cardinal Gibbons, Professor Norton and Robert C. Ogden. The committee will do what it can to commit either or both great political parties to the independence of the Philippines, upon terms similar to those "granted" to Cuba. This announcement is an indication of public sentiment and it will also guide public sentiment. It will give new hope to loyal Filipinos and do something to stir up our Washington officials. Mr. Taft is already aghast at the impertinence of the suggestion. Why, says he, the first thing you know if we make any such promise, the Filipinos will be sending committees here to ask us when we will give them freedom, and some of them will actually suppose that they are to have it during their life-time! Preposterous indeed! Why should people want liberty during their life-time, when it is so much pleasanter after they're dead!—The Union, for April.

THE IMPERIALISM WE FACE.

From an editorial in the Weekly Springfield Republican of April 22.

There is a dangerous group of imperialistic and plutocratic Democrats, the center of whose influence is in New York city, who did all in their power to help along the imperialism which began with the Spanish war.

These men must not be permitted to dictate to the Democratic national convention its principles with reference to American foreign policy, or to our military policy, or to our policy toward the retention or the future acquisition of dependencies. It is distinctly false to say that there is now no imperialistic issue before the people of this country. Imperialism did not begin and end with the forcible acquisition of the Philippines. That act signalized a policy which remains and which in the future must be fought, as occasion may require. The process of changing the republic into an empire, with its associated militaristic bedevilment, is a long-continued one, and as such the Democratic party should face it with permanent, irreconcilable opposition, because that process, unchecked, would rip from under it the foundation upon which democracy stands.

There are certain fundamental principles that really stand for tendencies rather than dogmas, which the Democratic party should sustain under whatever conditions, in whatever crisis. It should stand for the interests of the masses of the people, not for the interests of a plutocratic oligarchy; it should

stand for a democratic republic, not for a republican empire; it should be Jeffersonian in the true spirit of Jefferson, who dared to confess that his passion was peace, and whose political philosophy, hammered into the preamble of the declaration of independence, was the outgrowth of the natural aspirations of humanity, and will ring through all the ages to come. It will not be difficult to make the St. Louis platform conform to these essential principles in a sane and even conservative manner.

MAYOR JOHNSON'S WAY.

HOW TO FIGHT THE RAILROADS.

According to Mayor Johnson Cleveland attorneys for the Pennsylvania Railroad company are largely responsible for the delay in the lake front case now pending in the United States circuit court.

"They now have in their possession," said Mr. Johnson, "the bill of particulars which was filed in this case and which needs only their 'O. K.' to bring an advancement and a rehearing.

"Just so long as this lake front case is unsettled, just so long will Cleveland be deprived of a desirable harbor. If the Pennsylvania company desired to be fair in the matter it would let this case come to trial and abide by the decision of the court. But no, it is delayed year after year, and the railroad continues to enjoy the proprietorship of property worth \$2,500,000, which was simply stolen from the people of Cleveland.

"Nowadays, when a man steals a loaf of bread he is sent to jail or the workhouse, but a railroad company may steal property worth millions and the case cannot be got into the courts. But I am waiting," said Mayor Johnson with a smile, "I am waiting until the Pennsylvania or the Lake Shore Railroad company comes to the city to ask a favor. I want to see them do it. It will give us infinite pleasure to turn them down. If it is to be war, these companies will discover that the city has some weapons of defense."

The lake front case had its original hearing before Judge Hammond, of the United States circuit court, who lives at Memphis, Tenn., and so long as the judge lives no other judge of the same court will take the matter up. In the first hearing Judge Hammond rendered a decision adverse to the city and Hon. George H. Phillips, who was then assistant corporation counsel, gave notice of a motion for a new trial. This motion has never been heard, and cannot be until Judge Hammond returns to Cleveland, which he has since refused to do. On several occasions pressure has been

brought to bear upon him to return to the city, but he has disregarded it. The belief of Mr. Johnson is that if the attorneys representing the railroads involved would consent to an advancement the judge would bring the case forward and return to Cleveland for a hearing of the motion.

Mayor Johnson is one of the strongest advocates of an improved harbor for Cleveland, but he believes that the way to accomplish it most quickly is to get this lake front case again into the courts. The mayor has hopes that Judge Wing may take up the case in the face of Judge Hammond's persistent refusal to do so.—Cleveland Plain Dealer of April 26.

WM. J. BRYAN ON IMPERIALISM.

The written part of Mr. Bryan's speech at Chicago on the 23d of April, 1904, on "The New York Platform," printed in full in The Public of April 30, at page 58, contained the following paragraph on imperialism: "Imperialism is an issue. Our government is now administering a colonial policy according to the political principles employed by George III. a century and a quarter ago, and yet there is not in this platform a single word relating to the question of imperialism, not a plank that defines the party's position on that subject, not a protest against the surrender of the doctrines of self-government. The Kansas City platform stated the party's opposition to a colonial policy, but the New York platform not only fails to indorse the Kansas City platform, but fails to take any position at all on this important question." When in reading this paragraph Mr. Bryan said: "Imperialism is an issue," the sentiment was greeted by the large audience with general and great applause; and upon concluding the paragraph he spoke, extemporaneously as follows, as reported stenographically by Robert F. Rose, of Chicago:

I want to ask you, my friends, if we must submit to a retention of a colonial policy under the American flag, without a protest? If we are going to do it, let me call your attention by a natural process of reasoning to that which we may expect in this country. When a prominent English statesman was denouncing the revolutionary war he said his objection to it was that in order to defend that war the English people would have to assert principles which if carried out would destroy liberty in England as well as liberty in America. And my protest against imperialism is not merely that it affects the men in the Philippine islands. My protest against it is that you cannot defend imperialism in the Philippine islands without asserting principles which if carried to their logical conclusion will establish imperialism on American soil. (Applause.)

When will this question of imperialism be settled? It will be settled only when this nation abandons imperialism in the Philippine islands, or establishes