

IT RANG TRUE.

Governor Hughes' Speech At Buffalo Last Week.

THE PUBLIC JUDGMENT

Two Classes Of Enemies To The Prosperity Of The Country—The Unscrupulous And Those Who Would Profit By Unprincipled Agitation.

A great many influential Buffalo business men listened to Governor Hughes' admirable speech delivered at the banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce last Thursday night. The Governor, who was the principal speaker said in part:

"We sometimes hear voiced a feeling of resentment against the assertion of public rights, upon the ground that it is an attack upon the business interests of the country. A sullen and defiant attitude towards public opinion is becoming an American citizen. Both unprincipled attempts to corrupt it and despotism efforts to defy it must, in this land of sound common sense, inevitably fail.

"One of the dangers of the rapidity of our development is overstrain. Brain and nerve have been imposed upon those who are charged with the responsibilities of success, either in commercial, industrial, or professional life. A railroad man told me the other day that for the purpose of securing necessary assistance in the enlargement of his railroad facilities he had sent to one of the largest railroad corporations in the country for a list of available men. He had received the names of a considerable number between thirty-five and forty years of age, among whom he recognized many who had won distinction for their abilities, and against all was the note 'broken down.' That, I suppose, was the reason why they were available. Now, in a situation like this, where executive ability is crowded to the utmost, and the demands of the day are multiplied, while the hours of the day remain inexorably fixed, there is danger of an undue tenseness and a tendency to disorganization. If we were to put in a plan of special demand of the hour upon all those engaged in the discussion of public and economic questions affecting the business interests of the country, I should say: Let these questions be upon your conscience and under your heart, but not upon your nerves.

"The prevailing sentiment in this country is wholesome and just; it is idealistic; it rejoices in the extension of commerce and the development of industry; it takes pride in the ability that invents, in the talent that can organize effort and make cooperation productive; it honors honest toil of hand and brain; it prizes sagacity and thrift; it extols prudence; it reverences achievement. But it also demands honesty. It also expects the ability to private and to public obligation. It believes in freedom of opportunity, not that a few may exploit the many, but that each, working according to his talent, may receive a just return; that the rights of all in the community relations shall be paramount to the selfish interest of any one.

"The people draw a clear distinction between the builders and the destroyers of our commonwealth. Work is honorable, and no man American believes in idleness. He looks to the future, and he is toiling to develop the resources of our country and to facilitate the exchanges of commerce; for the great army of workers in their varied fields of industry are giving their lives to industry and making possible our commercial development, the people have naught but praise. They are not against business, but against abuses; and to preserve the interests of the former the latter must be stopped.

"Who are the enemies of the republic? They are not those who are doing an honest day's work and who seek to do their work under fair and decent conditions. They are not those who manage industry and commerce with regard for those who are under their direction and with proper recognition of public rights. They are not those who, taking account of the evils that afflict society, attempt to provide adequate remedies.

"There are two classes of enemies to the prosperity of this country. The first consists of the unscrupulous who have no sympathy with democratic ideals, and who, by their abuse of the privileges obtained from the State and their evasion of their public obligations, bring law and government into contempt. The second class consists of those who seek profit in unprincipled agitation. The second strikes upon the evils created by the first.

"Now the great progress of the country is strikingly exemplified in this favored city, must give us pause. Business and commerce must have stability, but they cannot find it unless the public confidence is maintained. This means efficient government and adequate public regulation of public service. There is no measure more truly conservative than that which commands the public respect, as conserving the public interest. Favoritism in public service is an iniquity that the people will not and should not tolerate; it is an evil which the business men of the country are determined to end. The public are entitled to be assured that the business which is conducted by virtue of the franchises they grant, is conducted as the public interest requires. They desire extensions of facilities; they wish to encourage betterment; they have no inclination to hamper industry; but they are tired of financial jugglery, and they demand proper services. There is no reason why those who are endeavoring to meet fairly public obligations, should suffer by the improper practices of others engaged in the same business. The remedy is to provide such regulation of public services as will assure the people that provision has been made for the investigation of every question, and that each matter will be decided according to its merits in the light of day.

"But, equally important is it to insist upon the maintenance of the highest standards of administration in government and not to tolerate any prostitution of public office for private gain. You will serve your own best interests by advertising in THE CHRONICLE.

MADE A DECIDED HIT.

MANDOLIN AND MINSTREL CLUBS IN ANOTHER SUCCESS.

The Performances on Monday and Tuesday Evenings a Delight to Appreciative Audiences.—Mirth, Melody; Song and Story.

A large audience greeted the Mandolin and Minstrel Clubs at St. Euphemia's Hall on Monday night, and by loud and prolonged applause showed its appreciation of the excellent programme offered on this occasion.

The curtain rose on a bevy of pretty young ladies, beautifully gowned, who, under the direction of Prof. Halm, waited to a friendly gathering sweet strains of entrancing music from Mandolin and guitar.

Soupir d'Amours, a dreamy waltz by Baker, was the opening number rendered by the Mandolin Club. It caught the audience at once and held their attention to the end. Nor would they have been satisfied with anything less than a triple encore had they not been eager for the solo of Miss Grace Lansing who, to Miss Euphemia Tyson's admirable mandolin accompaniment, sang with great feeling, Bragg's "Angie." The Irish Melody, Moore's "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," closed the first part and received an echoing and well deserved applause.

Next second, the Minstrel Circle, was devoted to jokes, and hits, and comic songs and dances, in which each member of the club had his share. Dr. Foreman, dignified and ever equal to his part, made an excellent interloper, while every individual in the circle participated in that finished manner characteristic of the organization. The jokes were timely, the hits were good and the songs and dances were given with spirit and effect.

In this part a very clever innovation was introduced. Master Ward Kerrigan, in baseball costume, recited most admirably, the well-known poem, "Casey at the Bat."

Part third was a continuation of the marked success of the opening numbers by the Minstrel Club and each circle performed in that finished manner characteristic of the organization. The jokes were timely, the hits were good and the songs and dances were given with spirit and effect.

The Cake Walk, the closing number of the evening, was all that could be desired. Miss Tyson and Mr. McGreary had splendid conceptions of their parts and amused everyone by their characteristic negro impersonation.

WAS PUT TO BASE USE

FAMOUS PICTURE OF BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Iteau's Historic Painting Was Cut Into Strips And Used For Tents On Wyoming Indian Reservation Recently Thrown Open.

Soon after the Civil War panoramic paintings of the great battlefields were displayed in the larger cities of the East and West, reads an article in the *Washington Herald*. Perhaps none of these were more famous than the canvas of Philip Teau, portraying scenes on the battlefield in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Chicago, and was exhibited in a special Cyclorama Building which stood on Fifteenth street, below Albaugh's Theater, (now Chase's). This would be about twenty years ago. Since then, however, the war between the States has become a thing of the past. The men who wore the blue and the gray are fewer in number and their ranks are being rapidly decimated. Interest in the historic depictions has waned, and the public no longer patronizes the exhibitions. "What," says the *Herald*, "these canvases are put to base use in Wyoming, where Iteau's celebrated painting was one of the unique sights attending the registration for lands of the Shoshone Indian reservation recently thrown open for settlement.

"This ancient work was cut into strips of all sizes and converted into a restaurant tent, the feature of which was its soup and pork and beans. A placard announcing the origin of the canvas was attached to the tent, the pin piercing a portion of the anatomy of Gen. Meade, mounted on his black charger, as he gallops across the memorable field. The gallant Pickett stands directly in the pathway of all the multi-farious kitchen fumes. Many old soldiers have actually kept the restaurant ending of the soul-stirring painting.

Looks Like Jealousy.

Frederick is quite chirpy this morning because a loco loco board set back the dials of progress and made freight rates from Frederick to points in the Carolinas as low as Hagerstown's rates. This can be but temporary. No board on earth can regulate against natural and inevitable facts of the environment and railroad facility. Hagerstown is a railroad center. Frederick is a snake fence center.—*Hagerstown Mail*.

Daughter Of Washington's Secretary.

There died in Montgomery, Alabama, a few days ago the daughter of George Washington's secretary. Her name was Miss Anne Frobel, and she was 95 years old. Miss Frobel was a cousin of Frederick Frobel, the founder of the kindergarten educational system. She was buried at Alexandria, by the side of her father and mother.—*Philadelphia Press*.

Reprieve Will Support President.

Report comes from Washington that Senator Penrose is preparing to come out openly for Mr. Roosevelt's re-nomination in order to offset the effect on his own interests of recent disclosures, and his identification with the Standard Oil and reactionary interests.

No Pickles For Frederick.

The firm of Lutz, Schramm & Co., of Allegheny, Pa., who had planned to cooperate with the business interests of Frederick in establishing a pickle industry, have notified the president of the Frederick Business Men's Association that owing to the lateness of the season the plan will be given up for the present.

TAFT OUT FOR IT

Will Try to Beat Foraker For The Ohio Support.

A STRAIGHT CAMPAIGN.

The Secretary Will Not Give Up His Philippine Trip, notwithstanding The President's Protest.—Will Not Indulge in Personalities In His Coming Fight.

Secretary Taft has declared his intention of going in for the presidential nomination, but not in the strenuous way that Mr. Roosevelt would like. He says his promised trip to the Philippines is an obligation which he will fulfill at all hazards, even if by doing so he should lose his chances of winning, and he further states that prior to resigning his campaign he will make engagements to make speeches in several cities.

Foraker has his guns loaded and is ready for battle in the Buckeye State where both he and his opponent will wage war for the control of the election in the next Republican National Convention from Ohio.

Mr. Taft has let it be known that his campaign will be a clean one, free from personalities, and that he will not engage in any "war of attrition." He seems to have his own ideas about promoting his candidacy and it is his intention to use only fair, honorable and dignified tactics in gaining his point. He will call on the people to uphold the hands of the President, says a news dispatch from Foraker. He seems to have his own ideas about promoting his candidacy and it is his intention to use only fair, honorable and dignified tactics in gaining his point. He will call on the people to uphold the hands of the President, says a news dispatch from Foraker. He seems to have his own ideas about promoting his candidacy and it is his intention to use only fair, honorable and dignified tactics in gaining his point. He will call on the people to uphold the hands of the President, says a news dispatch from Foraker.

Commenting on the situation the editor of the *New York Evening Post* writes: "Secretary Taft's return this week is expected to mark a crisis in his Presidential fortunes. An impatient Congressman in the White House is stated by his faithful Washington correspondents to be anxious to see Mr. Taft 'get into' the Ohio fight, dropping all his public duties, even abandon his Philippine trip, in order to give Foraker a trouncing. There is a lurking doubt, however, whether the Secretary will take orders from anybody to go out and 'get into' for the Presidency. He has said that he would not do it under any circumstances; and there are rumors that, underneath his infinite good nature, there lies a will of his own. Unless we are greatly deceived, he has already set a heavy foot upon one plan of the President to win the Ohio delegates. This was to make a bargain with Foraker and Dick, whereby they would agree to keep hands off his Presidential boom, provided he would undertake to get them enjoy all Federal patronage undisturbed, and become their own supporter in the Senate. Such an arrangement is precisely of the sort to appeal to a 'practical man' like the President, and he is said to have agreed to it on sight. But Secretary Taft, who is a hard-headed fellow, has not only refused and quashed the whole thing, declaring that he would neither scramble nor make deals to get the Presidency. It is this unpleasant habit of Mr. Taft's not to stand hitched which makes it possible that he will again upset the Presidential apple-cart, and the lands and finds out what has been done, or proposed, in his absence.

If it be true that the Taft candidacy does not seem to be making rapid progress, one good reason is that he has not been delivered as he might have been, from his friends. Brothers are usually an awful nuisance in politics, and it is the general conviction that the Taft brothers have been about the most indiscreet of their kind. Especially has the Cincinnati brother shown a positive genius for doing the Secretary a disservice. That it would "please the family" to have a member of it become President, is no good reason for the family's appearing so uncommonly anxious and unreasonably active in the matter. It is Taft's great and good friend in the White House. His condescending patronage of the Secretary has been of a sort to hurt anybody's political prospects. The implication that Mr. Taft cannot stand on his feet is most ill judged. And the same criticism which comes from the White House, expressing mingled astonishment and pain at discovering that the American people will not rise, at the word of command, to hail a candidate whom the President himself has singled out as his successor, is well fitted to depress the most cheerful aspirant."

JOHN VAN LEAR FINDLAY.

John Van Lear Findlay, one of the most prominent lawyers in Baltimore, an orator of national reputation, an ex-member of Congress, and a man long identified with public life in Maryland, died last Friday morning at his home, 927 South Park street, of heart failure.

Mr. Findlay was a member of an old and distinguished Maryland family with collateral branches in Pennsylvania. He graduated from Princeton, which honors, in 1858; was elected a member of the Maryland legislature of 1861-1862; served as city solicitor from 1876 to 1878, and was collector of internal revenue under Andrew Johnson's administration. He was also the position of United States district attorney, but declined the honor. He was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket from the Fourth district, and served from 1883 to 1887, taking an important part in public debates.

When Judge McComas was elected to the United States Senate Mr. Findlay's name was presented as a candidate, and he was also the nominee of the Republicans for attorney general of the State in 1893. This was when the late Lloyd Lowndes, who was then governor, was running for re-election against John Walter Smith, and with his colleagues on the ticket, was defeated.

CONNOLLY HELD THEM

ALLOWS VILLA NOVA TEAM ONLY THREE HITS.

A Snappy Game in Which the Visitors Scored on Errors.—Mt. St. Mary's Got Three Men to Third, But They Stuck.

On last Monday the weather man was kind of repentant and gave us some good baseball weather. The favorable weather brought out a large crowd to view the game at Echo Field. It was a snappy, hard fought game all through. Villa Nova College won 3 to 0.

Connolly allowed the Villa Nova bats only three hits. But M. S. M. made six errors and these were responsible for Villa Nova's runs. Villa Nova scored one in the first on an error by Quinn and Hanick's hit to center which Quirk allowed to get past him and upon whose error McGeehan scored. Another was scored in the third on Salvage's double to left. Salvage was napping at second and Connolly threw to catch him, but Kelly allowed the ball to get through and by the time that Quirk stopped rolling the ball around center field Salvage had scored. Another was scored in the ninth. Hazms hit Kelly for one towards second base which Kelly handled beautifully and threw as well to first, but McHugh dropped the ball. Hanick went to second on Sullivan's out from Mahoney to McHugh, and then took third on a passed ball. Nichols hit to center and threw home to catch Hanick. The runner was called safe at the plate although McShane was waiting for him with the ball. The side was retired on a fast double play, J. Connolly to McHugh to Mahoney. M. S. M. got three men as far as third—but could not be batted in. M. S. M. pulled off two fast double plays, one in the sixth and another in the ninth. And Villa Nova worked one in the second. Hanick's catch of J. Connolly's fly in the ninth was brilliant. Kelly's fielding for the Mountaineers was very good.

M. S. M. BRHOAE V. N. BRHOAE
Kelly 2b 4 0 0 1 2 1 McHugh 3b 1 1 2 2 0
Mahony 3b 1 2 6 4 Salvage 3b 1 1 2 2 0
Smith 1b 1 0 0 0 0 0 Quinn 1b 1 0 0 0 0 0
J. Connolly 4 1 2 4 Sullivan 4 0 0 0 2 1
Quinn 2b 0 0 2 3 Nichols 2b 0 0 3 3 2
Quirk 2 0 0 1 0 Moore 2 0 0 2 0
McShane 3 0 0 0 0 0
Total 30 0 2 27 19 6 Total 31 3 27 19 8

Villa Nova 1 3 3 4 5 6 8 9 7
Mt. St. Mary's 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Summary:—Two base hit, Salvage. Base on balls by Connolly 1, by Sullivan 1. Hit by pitcher, Quirk, Hanick. First base on errors by Mahoney 3, M. S. M. 2. Struck out by Connolly 5, by Sullivan 5. Double play, Kelly to McHugh to Mahoney, J. Connolly to McHugh and Mahoney, Nichols to Murray to McGeehan. Left on base M. S. M. 6 Villa Nova. Passed ball McShane. 1. Stolen bases: Smith, McGeehan, Salvage. Time of game 1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire Thos. J. Butler, M. S. M.

Lebanon College plays at Echo Field on Saturday. This is a strong team. As the Mountaineers have been playing fast base ball a good game is in prospect.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Mount St. Mary's College has a very commendable system for developing ball players. There is a class league composed of four teams from the college, two classes one from the preparatory department and a team from the seminary. A schedule of games is arranged and these games are played on Sundays and Thursdays. Great rivalry is manifested among the teams and the games are hotly contested. The standing of the teams will be given in the next issue. The new seminary building is rapidly rising. A large force of men is at work, and if the weather continues favorable the visitors at commencement will see the structure under roof.

The Mountaineer has gotten out a very attractive alumni pin and, attention having been called to it through the columns of the *Mountaineer*, many of the members of the alumni association are wearing the pin, which is of very attractive design.

Messrs. Henry G. Munoz, '07, and Arthur A. Freeman, '07, visited York, Pa., on Thursday, 18th, to make arrangements for the class banquet which is to be held there next month at the Colonial.

Arrangements are being made for the annual opening of Duck Park. The opening takes place each year on May 1st, and is characterized by something like the Old Kentucky barbecue.

Beginning with May 1st the students do not go to study hall after supper until 7 o'clock. The extra time given to exercise on the campus is greatly enjoyed by them.

The devotion to the Blessed Virgin, the patroness of Mt. St. Mary's College, are a feature of the religious exercises of this good old institution. These devotions take place each evening during the month of May, in the College Chapel.

SUNDAY DIVERSION

It happened last Sunday, out in Reno, Nevada. It happened in a barroom where sports and gamblers and hangers-on had assembled, as was their custom, to indulge in the festive game and pass the time away.

The principals in the fight were the governor of the State, John Sparks, and Editor E. O. Morgan, of the *Reno Gazette*, the leading Republican paper of Nevada. It seems that the editor had criticized the Governor for appointing one "Sage" Day to the position of the Nevada Publicity Commission and the Governor took exception to the article and expressed his belief that Mr. Morgan was a "liar." Morgan was in the saloon and when the Governor entered hot words were followed by blows. Sparks struck Morgan and the force of the blow carried both off their feet. Gamblers in the saloon stopped play to see the fight, but friends stopped the row, and it is claimed that but for the interference of friends of the Chief Executive a shooting affray would have followed.

When separated the combatants went to the street, Morgan being followed by the *Gazette's* editorial rooms by the Governor, where the fight was renewed.

A JUST REBUKE.

James K. Hackett Scores Baltimore Box Parties.

A BABBLING NUISANCE.

The Well-known Star in Letter to The American Stated that he and his Company had been More Annoyed in Baltimore than in any other City.

For a number of years I have been the recipient as an actor of the greatest courtesy and cordiality at the hands of the public of Baltimore during my many few appearances—from my point of view—in your charming city, wrote Mr. Hackett. Their cordiality has been so marked that they have made me feel, as you might say, thoroughly at home and in touch with the public. It has been my fortune not to have appeared here for some little time, and during that interim I have seen and heard many comments upon the discourtesy of the box parties in the city of Baltimore, not only to the actors upon the stage, but to their own audiences who have been seated in the less conspicuous seats of the orchestra and parquetry circle. I have played now five performances at the Academy of Music in your city in "The Walls of Jericho" this week, and while I would not for any consideration take it as a personal offense either my own friends, nor the friends of my friends in Baltimore—among whom I have the honor to number many of the oldest families—I must say that I have been more annoyed and so have the members of my company, during the past week by occupants of the boxes than in any other city of the Union during my career, which covers a great many years. Tonight a box party (the names of the occupants do not know, nor would I mention them if I did know) were, perhaps unintentionally, guilty of causing me to cease my speech during the last act, while the rest of the house, was quite silent—in fact, the proverbial pin could have been heard to drop. The audience, as usually as possible, to call their attention to the fact that they were disturbing not only my own efforts, but the appreciation of the audience, who seemed, unlike the occupants of this box, to be really enjoying the efforts of my company, for they had evidently and ostensibly entered the theater.

"I realize that a majority of our people do not look upon the theater as anything beyond 'an entertaining show.' Whether they are right or wrong is not for me to say. I do not mean to do anything to hurt them, but I do realize that for the benefit of the average theatergoer of the city of Baltimore the careless (and I use the word advisedly because I cannot believe that Baltimoreans would be guilty of intentional discourtesy) of the type of people who have occupied the boxes during the past week, in many instances, should be brought to the realization that the average theatergoer comes to see a play in which the actor or actress gives forth the best efforts that they can, no matter how humble, and that they owe courtesy not only to the people on the stage, but to their less conspicuous fellow-citizens in front. It is impossible for an actor to give forth his best efforts to his audience when he is surrounded by boxes of people, no matter how charming away from the theater, who become when seated in the conspicuous position that the boxes necessitate in the front of the theater a lot of babbling and apparently naive nuisances, not only to the people in front, but to the people upon the stage.

I am quite sure that not only the majority of the audiences of the theaters, but actors and managers as well, would much prefer vacant boxes to the very thoughtless people who so hopelessly juggle an art which depends upon an inflection, a gesture and the slightest change of emotion of the voice and character.

Let me assure you, my dear sir, that there is no way to get around this, but the many kindnesses I have received at the hands of the Baltimore public, both socially and professionally, and I feel quite sure that the reputation that the average occupants of the boxes of this city is fast earning, producing managers in my profession is due entirely to carelessness, and not intended to be a discourtesy to either their fellow-citizens nor to even the humble exponents of dramatic art.

CARDINAL MAY RETIRE.

The Boston Evening Transcript's correspondent at Rome writes that Cardinal Merry del Val, who has been secretary of state since the election of the present pope, is now facing a crisis which may involve his relinquishment of his office. Many cardinals of the Curia have expressed the hope that the secretary's policy has always been too aggressive and has caused much harm to the Church, especially in France. It is generally agreed here that the pope has now consented to make a change, and that an English-speaking prelate will be appointed secretary of state, because the pope can hardly do without a foreign secretary who understands English. Much of the important business of the Curia is now conducted with English-speaking countries. It is said to be not improbable that an American prelate will be chosen for the important position, and rumor has it that Mr. Kennedy, the present rector of the American college, now on a visit to the United States, will receive the position on his return. It is well known that the rector of the American College wields enormous influence in Rome, and that he is the intermediary between the American bishops and clergy and the Vatican in many important matters. His business with the Vatican requires a great deal of tact and diplomacy, and that he will be nominated secretary of state is to be considered by no means a wild rumor.

Oil In Garrett County.

Although several previous endeavors to find oil proved unsuccessful, prospectors, fired with hope and enthusiasm, are boring wells near Oakland, Garrett County, and citizens are already subscribing to stock in the Young River Gas and Oil Company.

TO EDUCATE CHILDREN

STATES SHOULD MAKE EDUCATION COMPULSORY.

If Parents Fail to Appreciate their Duty, the Law, Under Obligation to the Child, Must Interfere and Protect his Rights.

"There is a duty of the law to the child, distinct and well defined in many particulars, and calling for the enactment of general, national, well-regulated statutes, for its benefit and uplifting," said Hon. Chas. M. Hensler, Judge of the Juvenile Court of Baltimore, in a recent address, published in full in the *Catholic Mirror*. "The statute law of the land must be directed towards the attainment of wisdom in high places, towards the prevention of jobbery and corruption, and the assertion of high moral standards to prevent the undermining of efficiency in public administration, and the debasement of the standard of public virtue—such must be the nation's promise to the developing child. The children of the land must be educated. Illiteracy has no rights; it is contrary to our national ideal. Every illiterate citizen makes popular government uncertain, and where it is ascertained that the conscience of the parents does not rise to a full appreciation of this their duty, then the law, under the obligation to the child, must interfere, and education must be made compulsory. No child must be permitted to grow up in ignorance; ignorance is the ally of crime and poverty; and jails and almshouses and sorrow and death follow in its wake. The State does not encroach upon the rights of the family, and is not despotism when it insists that it take possession of the child for any cause there failure of education for that child. Such a condition is a civic disorder; and Mercurius, the great disciple of Confucius, writing (289 B. C.), asserted 'That it is the business of the sages to enact the good laws of the land of all under Heaven; they must examine therefore into and remedy the cause of disorder.'

"The solution of the problem should not be attempted in a spirit of 'meddlesome and meddling paternalism,' as Herbert Spencer calls it. But should it be true, as Frederick Frobel says, it is 'only from the secret chambers and sanctuaries of the family can the welfare of the whole race of mankind return to us,' is it not essentially the right of the parents of the child, when for any reason that sanctuary closed, to have brought to him, by well-regulated, intelligent, compulsory education laws, the beneficence there denied; and should we, when the State attempts that duty, protest it with a sneer as 'meddlesome and meddling paternalism?'"

"I doubt very much whether there is any adequate apprehension of the character and scope of the legislation that is being demanded of the Federal Congress by the labor organizations," he said. "I want to say in starting that I have no objection to the organization of any branch of the community so far as the organization is devoted to legitimate purposes. I have never made an assault upon any organization, although I have recently had great provocation to make such assault. Now there are two pieces of legislation that have been demanded of Congress by the labor organizations, and I would like to see opposition to such legislation that the very lively controversy was started which I met in my last campaign for re-election in the Second District. It is opposed to that legislation then, I have no objection to it because I am opposed to it now. It is a fine example of the instance when it is wise not to legislate."

After considering the proposed bills in detail, the first of which, Mr. Littlefield says, is to make the law punishable as a conspiracy that would not be a crime in an individual, he took up and defended the use of the power of injunction by the Federal Courts.

"It is a humiliating fact that the House of Representatives is the most cowardly political body in the United States. It is not even equal to the ordinary State Legislature. The ordinary congressman when he is elected gets the notion that there is a career before him. It is almost impossible to get any member of the House to vote against any proposition that seems to imperil his chances of return. That means an end of his career. Now these matters are not understood by the people. They have never been discussed before them. I know a great many members of labor organizations, and I have never found one of them who undertook to defend or indorse in cold blood these pieces of legislation.

SO NOW YOU HAVE IT.

MR. GRAVES HAS SPOKEN; THE WORLD IS WISER.

Georgia Democrat Affirms That President Roosevelt and Would-be President Bryan, are The Best Ever.—Party does not Count.

"There they are, the two greatest men in all the world. By the record they stand each for righteousness and justice everywhere. They are the unmatched champions of the people in the supreme crisis of our economic life. One Democratic Republican or Republican Democrat, it matters not. They are American statesmen and patriots in every pulse. One or the other of these men should establish order and justice in this crisis of our economic life. One or the other should be the president and pilot of the people in these tremendous times. Either is worthy. Each deserves. Which can be?"

"If it was never true before in all our history it is true today that these two men, leading opposite factions, have on their lips the power to change the face of parties and to regenerate the republic's life. One word from Bryan would send Roosevelt, omnipotent, to the White House. One word from Roosevelt would just as surely make Bryan president and clothe him with the power for reform. Roosevelt could elect Bryan almost as easily as Bryan could re-elect Roosevelt. Never was such power, never such opportunities and never such responsibility in four American hands before. The obligation is even upon each.

"Will either rise to the great height which destiny has builded them? I do not know—nor do you. We only know and I am sure you know, that history pointed my own hero to his opportunity. If he may not grasp it, let us hope the other may."

"If Bryan, from defeat, will not retine the laurel upon Roosevelt's conquering brow, then from the great heights of victory let President Roosevelt reach down to lift the patriot Bryan up to power and duty.

"Just this I would say in parting: The day and its needs are above the partisan, and the practical patriot is the republic's hope."

Which is Right?

"I can say to you," said Mr. Jones, a Baptist minister in Louisville, "that the greatest benefactor of the Baptist Church has about completed arrangements for a gift of \$50,000,000 for the education of the Chinese."

"Neither Mr. Rockefeller nor any of his associates has the pleasure of the acquaintance of Rev. Mr. Jones, replies the Rev. Mr. Gates who has charge of the distribution of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts. We do not know him. I think that is all there is to be said about it."

Better Late Than Never.

In compliance with instructions from Lord Elgin, England's Colonial Secretary Governor Sweetnam sent the following telegram to Rear Admiral Davis: "At the instance of the secretary of state for the colonies, I desire fully and unreservedly to withdraw my letter, and express regret that I wrote it." Then, exercising what little sense he had left, he resigned.

Or The Green Goods Either.

The peach crop may be injured by the frost and snow, but nothing is said about the green gages.—*Annapolis Capital*.

COWARD BODY.

Representative Littlefield Scores Congress.

A VIGOROUS ATTACK.

House of Representatives, he Declared, Would Deprive the Business Interests of the Country of the Protection of Law.—Speech Received With Applause.

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, representative in Congress from the Second Maine district, flayed Congress unmercifully in a much applauded speech delivered on Monday night before the Commercial Club of Providence. His hearers were representative business and professional men and they listened with rapt attention to the speaker's vigorous attack upon the House of Representatives which he declared was the "most cowardly" political body in the United States.

Mr. Littlefield, it may be remembered, has repeatedly opposed those labor organizations which he claims "would deprive the business interests of the country of the protection of the law."

"I will see my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth" and "my right hand forget its cunning" before I vote to deprive the business interests of 30,000,000 people of the protection of the law," said Mr. Littlefield with emphasis. "It is true, and I take pride in it, that I have led the opposition to these measures in the House and so long as I remain a member I shall continue to oppose them. I will not consent to surrender the property interests of the country to the mercy of labor organizations."

"I doubt very much whether there is any adequate apprehension of the character and scope of the legislation that is being demanded of the Federal Congress by the labor organizations," he said. "I want to say in starting that I have no objection to the organization of any branch of the community so far as the organization is devoted to legitimate purposes. I have never made an assault upon any organization, although I have recently had great provocation to make such assault. Now there are two pieces of legislation that have been demanded of Congress by the labor organizations, and I would like to see opposition to such legislation that the very lively controversy was started which I met in my last campaign for re-election in the Second District. It is opposed to that legislation then, I have no objection to it because I am opposed to it now. It is a fine example of the instance when it is wise not to legislate."

After considering the proposed bills in detail, the first of which, Mr. Littlefield says, is to make the law punishable as a conspiracy that would not be a crime in an individual, he took up and defended the use of the power of injunction by the Federal Courts.