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FIFTY-SECOND YEAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7. 1901, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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POLITICIANS STAND IN AWE OF ROOSEVELT

"During the two months I have been hot," said Senator Quay, with a forced smile. President, I have been overwhelmed with advice-most of it bad."

This blunt speech, attribuated to President Theodore Roosevelt, gives an index to his frank, vigorous, uncompromising character. Since it was uttered, his message to Congress, which has set all the world to talking, has still further illustrated the fearlessness of his disposition; that a new force, a new personality, has entered the domain of national and international politics, is now unmistakably evident, and how it is to be reckoned with, is the problem that is agitating the deep pool of Washington political life.

The following article, taken from the columns of the New York Herald, and written by its Washington correspondent just prior to the delivery of the now famous message, tells most interestinly how the President impresses the old-time political forces that surround

On the threshold of a new Congress a new President stands with his natural courage undaunted by the pit-falls that have been set for him, or by the perplexities that beset his course. and with a thirty thousand word mes-sage ready for the reading clerk.

As it gathers, the new Congress is giving outward signs of an attack of awe, possibly not so much because of the thirty thousand word message as for the new man in the White House, hose ways of doing things are calculated to upset congressional schemes a more or less personal character and bring the dear public into some-what more intimate relations with its own affairs than it has been accustomed

to enjoy. One feels a change in the very official atmosphere of the national capital. The White House is no longer a whispering gallery. Much of the mystery that has for generations enveloped the depart-ments and obsoured in a fog big schemes that the American people knew nothing about, until, alas! too late they were hatched and chirping, has begun to roll away like a September fog from the Potomac. The sunlight of candor mingles with the laughter of children at the President's abode, and the men who came to mumble innuen-does as at court and to get favors that no one else could get have found that the custom of a dozen administrations has been abandoned.

ROOSEVELT METHODS STUN THEM.

This man who is doing business at the Executive Mansion is the same who sent for a stenographer at Albany when a distinguished and now extinguished politician came to make im-

proper proposals regarding a bill. He has no debts to pay any man. He is his own master. He has now for more On the eve of the meeting of Conthan two months made the machine

So it was with a justice of the Su-preme Court who believes in getting his family comfortably fixed in good plitces. This distinguished jurist took his place in line with his son. When his turn came to speak with the President he leaned over and whispered into the ear of Mr. Roosevelt. Instantly the President straightened up and ex-claimed. clatmed:

"It is impossible, sir. It cannot be done." Everybody in the room heard it, and the justice withdrew.

SENATORS SHAKE THEIR BEARDS

All this is interesting gossip, but it is far more important when it is con-sidered in its bearing on the outcome of the present session of Congress and the political future of the Republican party and the present frank and in-dependent occupant of the White House. Undoubtedly President Rooge-yolt has thought about the effect a velt has thought about the effect a row with the Senate will have on his political future, but no one has heard him discuss it. It may be that the President is willing to leave the whole question to the Republican votes. It is President is willing to leave the whole question to the Republican voters. It is a fact that he is fond of saying that he is thinking more about the three years immediately in frot of him than of any that lie beyond. He commits himself no further, then that

further than that. But in the hotels the Senators who are here wagging their beards and expressing wonderment, in sorrowful tones, about where the young man will tones, about where the young man will find friends when he makes mistakes and needs strong folks to stand up in the Senate for him. It is evident that the senators have not quite grown ac-customed to the new order of things. It also seems certain that they have not yet got the full measure of the many sided Roosevelt. All of them have been to see him. Most of them have had long talks with him.

long talks with him. They sometimes found him willing to take advice, and in most instances capable of discriminating between what is good and what is likely to compromise him if it were followed. They have found him full of ideas, some of which threaten to break the china of very great interests that have for these many years been growing and fattening many years been growing and rattening with few to say them nay. When they have sought to control him on these questions they have found him ready to do so if they could convince him that he was wrong. That has been the trouble. He has

been prepared for them, and conse-quently a most embarrassing pupil. He argues with them at the hour that he can give to them in the cabinet room. He has them to dinner and he argues there. He has bed more adding the

there. He has had more advice than any other President, and probably con-siders most of it bad. Much of it is undoubtedly bad. WHAT WILL HE SAY ABOUT TRUSTS?

A Change in the Official Atmosphere of the National Capital is Very Much in Evidence and the White House Is No Longer a Whispering Gallery-President of the United States Has No Political Debts to Pay-He is His Own Master-Machine Leaders of a Dozen States Are Now Standing on Their Heads.

turing markets-in conquering the industrial world, if you please. There is scarcely a Republican of prominence and means who is not interested financially in some one of these great combinations. And the great fin-anciers and their syndicates stand in the position they have chosen behind the party of the gold dollar and the Dingley bill, which made the great commercial expansion of the country possible. To a man they are opposed to any interference with the existing conditions. In the Senate, they are in-trenched. In the House ditto. This is the situation that makes the President's message one of the chief great combinations. And the great fin-

This is the situation that makes the President's message one of the chief points of interest at the opening of Congress. It will be a crucial test in the career of Mr. Roosevelt so far as the uncompleted term of Mr. McKinley is concerned. He has been accused of breaking his pledge made at Buffalo to carry out absolutely unbroken the pol-icy of President McKinley. He has been reminded that if he advocates federal reminded that if he advocates federal supervision of trusts he will be run-ning counter to the policy of his prede-cessor, who never hurt the trusts. FOLLOWING MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

This is only to say that President Roosevelt is upsetting the policy of Mr. McKinley because he has a suggestion for the shackling of trusts differing on-ly in detail from that urged by Mr. McKinley. For it has been for gotten only by the men who have been seek-ing to mislead Roosevelt, that the late Deschart only last December when President only last December when addressing Congress used this language: "Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within fed-

eral jurisdiction should be promptly applied by Congress." And the Philadelphia Convention of

1900 said this in its platform: "We condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolles, to limit pro duction or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually re-

language.

could not keep.

hard he tries.

Under the circumstances, it is to

Roosevelt's credit that he made that pledge at Buffalo. His own heart was

deeply stirred by grief, and he had had brought home to him the sense

of the nation's loss and a realization of

the wonderful capacity for statesman-

ship of the man in whose footsteps he would have to follow. He spoke from

the fullness of his heart. But now, looking at it with a cool mind, he sees how difficult it will be to square per-

formance with promise, no matter how

Look at some of the other questions that President Roosevelt has inherit-

Take reciprocity. At Buffalo Presi-

strain and prevent all such abuses, pro-tect and promote competition and se-cure the rights of producers, laborers

and all who are engaged in industry and commerce." In the face of quotations like these the criticism that the new President is smashing the policy of the old have fallen flat. Thus the way is clear for plain talk about the trusts without any.

WHOLE COUNTRY WATCHING KNOX.

elt's attitude on the trust question, the In view of President Ro

all their lives by diplomacy and silence, | In personal life Roosevelt-always will not succeed as rapidly as the pub-lic is likely to expect.

They will compare his accomplishments here with a quick charge up Kettle hill at Albany. The public ex-pect him to take up the work of Mr, McKinley and carry it through without a break. They think he is invinc ible and cannot fail in anything. Twice unfortunate man. It is possible that he will succed in the end, but the way will be long and hard. It will be the strenuous life, with no time for literary work.

IS NOT PLAYING POLITICS.

There has been talk of the President building up a machine of his own in national politics. There is about as much truth in that as there was in the reports sent abroad when Mr. Roosevelt was governor that he was building up a state machine in New York for the purpose of upsetting Senators Platt and Odell,

But the policy that the President is pursuing in appointments is just the reverse of what is charged. While he is ignoring the national committeemen in many instances, it is because they do not present good men for appointment, and he has not made a single appointment for the purpose of building up one faction or dragging another down, with the exception of those in Delaware. There the President decided to ignore Addicks because he thinks Addicks and his methods are to

the discredit of the party. While the President is consulting with all members of the party of prominence there are two men in whom he seems to repose the utmost confidence These are Secretary of War Root and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. He has known them long and intimately, Root was his counsel and close friend in the preliminaries to his nomination for governor of New York in 1898, and made the address to the Saratogo con-vention regarding Colonel Roosevelt's taxes which were at that time a burn-ing issue. Lodge was responsible for Mr. Roosevelt coming to Washington as assistant secretary of the navy. Of all the men in public life, no others are so close to the Precident as these

HENDERSON IS PREPARED.



interesting—is doubly interesting since he has been in the White House. Those who knew him well when he was civil service commissioner, police commissioner, assitant secretary of the ravy. and governor find no change in him. except that which would occur in any well bred man who had been placed in

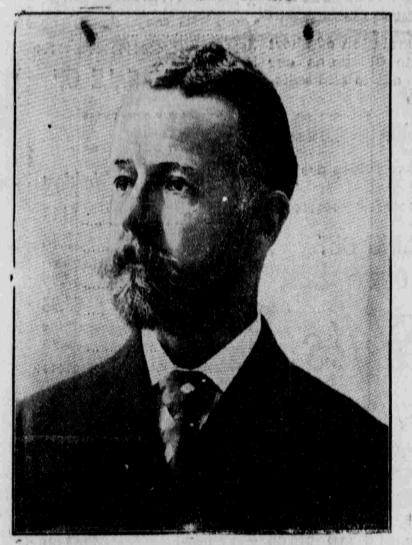
well bred had who had been placed in a position of great dignity. There is about him nothing to sug-gest what is vulgarly but expressively known as the "big head." He is per-fectly natural. He has been known to talk to a senator who had deceived him with the same vigor of expression that he used in Mulharey street in rethat he used in Mulberry street in rebuking a reporter who had betrayed his confidence in a newspaper inter-

view. He is glad to see old acquaint-ances. He is cordial to everybody. Just as fond of horseback riding as ever, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are often cantering over the suburban are often cantering over the suburban roads of the district. He does not like to appear in public outside, of the White House, and, unlike Presidents Cleveland and McKinley, takes the po-sition that his family are entitled to privacy and that the public has no in-terest in anything that goes on at the White House except official doings. He is partial to his old magazine acquaint-ances as before and some of them are ances as before, and some of them are not helping him by pouring out on him floods of fulsome flattery and apolo-gizing for what does not even need explanation.

explanation. In his impulsive way he is just as bad a judge of men in whom to repose confidence as ever, and some of those he has trusted since he became Prestdent have caused him annoyance. They say he puts the names of all such

down in a little book. As entertainers President and Mrs Roosevelt have made a delightful impression in Washington. There has never been such a continuous run of small dinners at the White House since it was built. The President has been here for seventy-four days and it is no exagreration to say that in that time he has had guests to dinner and to luncheon on at least sixty-four of these days. The White House will be a scene of gayety until the close of the season, and it is probable that are so close to the President of these two, and none have the influence at the White house that they possess. Washington will have a winter that will break the social record. The cen-ter of this will be at the White House,

LODGE TO LEAD SENATE.



Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, will, it is authoritatively stated, represent the views of the administration on the floor of the Senate during the ensuing term. As the mouthplace of President Roosevelt in the "upper" house, this distinguished statesman will therefore come into greater prominence than ever before. This is the very latest photograph of Senator Lodge.

leaders of a dozen states literally stand | gress I find the greatest interest felt on their heads. When two opposing factions come to him with a quarrel about offices he listens to them and here in the attitude of the President re-garding the trusts. That is the one garding the trusts. point in the message that the Congressional, commercial and financial worlds says: "Gentlemen, you must agree." When the reply, "We can't agree" is made, then he says: "Weil, if you can't, then I will have to settle it to suit my

own ideas." Who ever heard of such a thing! But the plan has worked like a charm In nine cases out of ten the factions have come to an understanding and named a man, and he has almost invariably been an improvement over his prede-cessor. There have been incidents of this character enough to fill a book. It happened with the Kentuckians. It happened to Senator Platt, of New York, when he had to take Stranahan for collector. It happened to Quay, of Pennsylvania only last week, and that's a good story.

SHOCKS FOR PLACE HUNTERS. It was over the postmastership of Philadelphia, Quay wanted one man. The anti-Quay men wanted another. Quay called. He had been against Han-na at the Philadelphia convention and expected that he would carry his point.

There was no sign that the two fac-tions could come to an agreement. Suddenly the President suggested the nation of Colonel Clayton MacMichael. Quay assented without taking his second thought, and went out to consider whether he would go back and change his mind. He had decided to change his mind, so it is said, when a news-paper reporter told him that he had come from the White House and that the appaintment of Colonel MacMichael been announced.

"That is striking while the iron is

actions of Attorney General Philander C. Knox are now eagerly awaited by the ground for his enemies to stand on in ing against either the party or the Mowhole country. mannen mannen hannen ha Kinley policy. Now the question is merely one of anguage. Will the President make

est speeches that were ever made by a President, declaring in favor of extend-ing the reciprocal relations. He would specific declarations, or will be content himself with general references to the evils of bad trusts and the benefits of undoubtedly have followed this up by good ones? Harm to no trust, good or had, is likely to follow general discusa stronger message this winter, and would have made a great effort to carry sion. Specific references and the point out his recommendations. He would probably have succeeded. He had Conout of remedies are sure to be followed in the long run by beneficial re-sults. That is why the reading of the gress in his control. He had given an exhibition of his power. first Roosevelt message is a critical point in the Roosevelt career. HIS HERITAGE A GREAT TASK.

RECIPROCITY ALREADY DEAD. Mr. McKinley has been dead less than

three months, and reciprocity is dead also. The voice of the sagacious states-Mr. Roosevelt's friends now agree that a mistake was made at Buffalo, when man who had piloted the sagedbus states good times has been forgotten. It is evident that his policy will be aban-doned by his party. Mr. Roosevelt is still for reciprocity, but it is clear that on taking the oath of office he pledged himself to carry out "absolutely un-broken" the policy of President McK [1ley. He was making a promise that he he has become helpless of inducing Con-gress to do anything this season. He No living man could have followed out the course of the late President, who had no equal in the history of the coun-try as a manipulator of men. The realwill urge reciprocity, but it will require another congressional election be-fore he can make headway. His mes-sage now will be as ineffective as the Papal buil against the comet. ly great things that he did were hard for him, but they would have been impossible of performance by any other

ven Cuba is knocking at the doors of Washington with no chance of being admitted on a reciprocal basis if the high protection senators have their way. The President wants to give the island, for whose prosperity we are responsible, an opportunity to develop. He will demand in his message that the duties on sugar and tobacco belowered, Secy. Root and Gen. Wood have made strong pleas for such ac-tion. Had Mr. McKinley lived he would have favored this relief for Cuba. Noone doubts that he would have succeed-Whether President Roosevelt will succeed or fail will depend not on his

would have done, but on his ability to dent Mckinley made one of the greatget the support of the citizens of the United States on this moral issue. President McKinley would have had influence in Congress plus public support. President Roosevelt will have only the

public support. Then there is the tariff, which is in-

volved in the reciprocity question. It was clear that the late President was growing to favor a lowering of the duties. He would have begun his campaign in Congress at the session now near at hand, and he would have carried his point at the next session. What will the new President do? The impression is that in his message ho will advise the putting aside of all tariff discussion for the present. In this he is following the advice of Congress individually expressed. Congress is giving advice to itself. Thus Then as to the upbuilding of the merchant marine.

President McKinley was not strongly in favor of the Frye bill of the last Congress, but he was an earnest advocate of government aid to American shipping, and his last speech showed that he was prepared to take up the question and urge it with all his power. President Roosevelt will bring this question to the attention of Congress, but it is not a guess to say that there will be no ship subsidy legislation at the coming session of Congress. That is a certainty. These things do not mean that the

new President will fail in his efforts to complete the McKinley policy. But they certainly do mean that President Roosevelt, coming to the Presidency under embarrassing circumstances, un tried in the walks of legislation and knowing nothing of the adroit ways of power to smooth Congress the right knowing nothing of the adroit ways of way, at the same time holding a strong the men in Congress, who have been hand on the reins, as Mr. McKinley accomplishing results at Washington



Speaker David B. Henderson of the House of Representatives, is prepared to wield the gavel with all the strenuousness that his exacting, if exalted, position demands. He is feeling physically fit and ready to cope with any parliamentary situation that comes along,

HEATORY'S COURSE CHANGED BY A PIG.

farmers raise, that was in-

directly the means of pre-

venting the impeachment of

President Andrew Johnson in

1868. This seems incredible,

yet it is one among a score of reminis-

cences called forth from old-time Kan-

sas politicians by the publication in the

Sunday Inter Ocean recently of the

story of Edmund G. Ross, formerly

United States senator from this state

who is now setting type in New Mexico The story is vouched for by a number of

the early settlers of Jefferson and

Douglas counties, among whom are Lorenzo J. Worden, who managed Sen-

ator Ross' campaign, and John Speer

A. F. Thomas and Will Griffin lived

on adjoining farms in Douglas count

in 1866, and both were Democrats.

became involved in a dispute ove ownership of a small pig which di

its time between the feed lots of Griffin and Thomas farms. So bitter

became avowed enemies, and their fam-illes took up the quarrel. Finally Thom-as even changed from the Democratic to the Republican party in order to avoid meeting or seeing his neighbor at nolities anthenes, which meetings anthenes

political gatherings, which were numer

This was the condition of affairs in Douglas county in the fall of 1866, when

Sam Riggs became a candidate on the Republican ticket for the state senate

That he was elected by one vote and that that vote was cast by A. F. Thom-

as, the former Democrat, hence de-old-timers who remember the story de-ny. Thomas had been busy working on restion day until almost the former Democrat, none of the

ny. Thomas had been busy worked and his farm on election day until almost time for the polls to close. He role down to the polling place in his precinct down to the polling place were just

and found that the judges were just preparing to close up and count the hal

lots. Nobody objected, however, to let-

ting Thomas vote, and he cast a ballot

this dispute become that the n

ous in those days.

a veteran Lawrence editor.

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OPEKA, KAN .- It was an | over the result, but the recount showed the same result, and Riggs was given a certificate of election, ordinary pig, such as Kansas

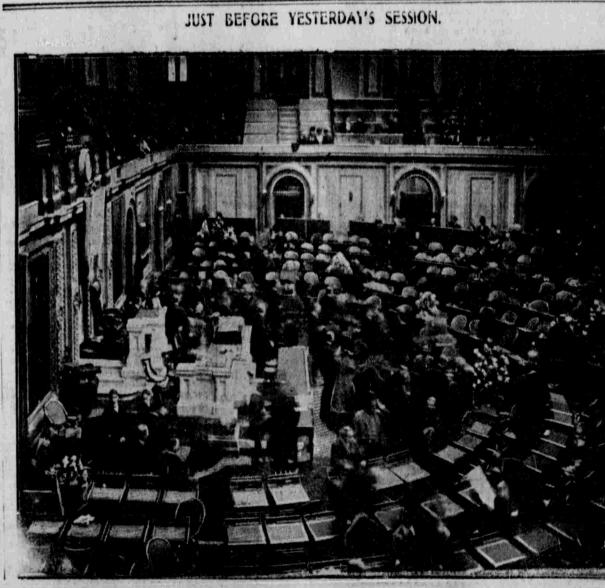
The legislature met early in January in 1867, and as United States Senator Jim Lane had committed suicide the year before, the legislature was re-juired to elect his succesor. Edmund Edmund , Ross had been appointed to fill the acancy caused by Lane's death, and had served a part of a year. He was a candidate for re-election, and Lorenzo J. orden was his campaign manager.

Mr. Worden says: "I knew we had a hard fight on hand, but we had been preparing for it. We could not have gotten into the contest at all had it not been that we carried Douglas county by one vote and elected Riggs. There was a deadlock between oss and Tom Carney, Jim Legate, now f Leavenworth, came to me and told me that he was authorized to offer me \$2,000 for a vote which would elect Carney. I told him that I was not that kind of a hairpin. I told him I wanted the Lawrence postoffice, which paid \$4.-090 a year, and that I intended to have t. Sid Clark, who now lives in Okla-oma, tried to get into the game, but he only received a few votes and was never a factor in the fight. The big fight was between Ross and Carney We finally put through a deal whereby we got one of the Carney votes and had Ress named as the caucus nominee. We elected him easily, and I got the postoffice and held it for twelve years." Chicago Inter Ocean.

A serious drawback to the use of A serious drawnock to the use of iron protected with lead enamel has been the injury to the enamelers' health Fly the new and very successful pro-cess of M. A. Dormey the lead enamel is occas of M. A. applied by mechanical means, and all danger to workmen is avoided. After being heated to redness, the articles to be treated are placed in a double hermetically-scaled chamber, with glazed sides, each half of the chamber being worked alternately. The namel powder Is dusted over the metal, the surplus being carried away by the draft from a high chimney, and the iron is rotat-ed from the outside, while the sieves for Riggs. When the count was made it was found that Riggs had been elect-ed by one vote. There was a contest

are wondering about. They want the exact language to be used on this engrossing subject before they can weigh its effect. That he is to say something is certain. He must meet the question, say his friends, or be accused of evading the issue that he has deliberately made. He was making it when he forced the unwilling New York legislature to pass the Ford Franchise Tax bill; when he had that historic examination made of the State Trust company, uncovering friends and foes alike; when he sent his message to the legislature advocat-ing the publicity cure for trusts; when he wrote his letter accepting the nom-ination for Vice President, and finally when he made his speech at Minneapo-lis just before Mr. McKinley was shot. He must see, so the critics say, that ditions be regarded as evil have be come m . prenounced. There is a bil-lion and a half dollar steel trust. There is a tailread combination that surpas-ses anything in history, the latter hav-ing actually been formed since Mr. Receivent has been President. On this question the position in which

the Prosident finds himself presents ser-jous phases. Everybody knowns that these trusts and combinations have two sides. There is a monopolistic product restricting and price raising side that has been denounced by the party. There is a side that has to do with cheapening product to the manufassurer, if not s to the consumer at home, and enabling the surplus to be used in cap-



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