

POLITICIANS STAND IN AWE OF ROOSEVELT

"During the two months I have been President, I have been overwhelmed with advice—most of it bad."

This blunt speech, attributed 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, and sent just prior to the delivery of the now famous message, tells most interestingly how the President impresses the old-time political forces that surround him.

On the threshold of a new Congress a new President stands with his natural courage undaunted by the pitfalls that have been set for him, or by the perplexities that beset his course, and with a thirty thousand word message 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, whose ways of doing things are calculated to upset congressional schemes of a more or less personal character and bring the dear public into somewhat 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 departments and obscured 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 innumerable 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 improper proposals regarding a bill. He has no debts to pay any man. He is his own master. He has now for more than two months made the machine

hot," said Senator Quay, with a forced smile. So it was with a justice of the Supreme Court who believes in getting his family comfortably fixed in good places. The 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 exclaimed: "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 considered in its bearing on the outcome of the present session of Congress and the political future of the Republic and the present frank and independent occupant of the White House. Undoubtedly President Roosevelt has thought about the effect a position with the Senate will have on the 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 voters. It is a fact that he is fond of saying that he is thinking more about the three years immediately in front of him than of any that lie beyond. He commits himself no 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 find friends when he makes mistakes and needs strong folks to stand up for the Senate for him. It is evident that the senators have not quite grown accustomed 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 had 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 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 consequently 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 had more advice than any other President, and probably considers most of it bad. Much of it is undoubtedly bad.

WHAT WILL HE SAY ABOUT TRUSTS?

On the eve of the meeting of Congress...

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 mouthpiece 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 on their heads. What two opposing factions come to him with a quarrel about offices he listens to them and says: "Gentlemen, you must agree." When the reply, "We can't agree" is made, then he says: "Well, 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 play 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 predecessor. 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 postmaster's office of Philadelphia, Quay wanted one man. The anti-Quay men wanted another. Quay called. He had been against Hanna at the Philadelphia convention and expected that he would carry his point. There was no sign that the two factions could come to an agreement. Suddenly the President suggested the name 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 newspaper reporter told him that he had come from the White House and that the appointment of Colonel MacMichael had just been announced.

"That is striking while the iron is

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.

WHOLE COUNTRY WATCHING KNOX.

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 financiers and their syndicates stand in the position they have chosen behind the party of the gold dollar and the Dingey 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 entrenched. In the House ditto.

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 shaking of trusts differing only in detail from that urged by Mr. McKinley. For it has been gotten only by the men who have been seeking to mislead Roosevelt, that the late President only last December when addressing Congress used this language:

"Restraint upon such combinations as are injurious and which are within federal 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 monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure 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 has fallen flat. Thus the way is clear for plain talk about the trusts without any ground for his enemies to stand on in substantiating the charge that he is going against either the party or the McKinley policy.

Now the question is merely one of language. Will the President make specific declarations, or will he content himself with general references to the evils of bad trusts and the benefits of good ones? Here, again, no trust, good or bad, is likely to follow general discussion. Specific references and the pointing out of remedies are sure to be followed in the long run by beneficial results. That is why the reading of the first Roosevelt message is a critical point in the Roosevelt career.

HIS HERITAGE A GREAT TASK.

Mr. Roosevelt's friends now agree that a mistake was made at Buffalo, when on taking the oath of office he pledged himself to carry out "absolutely unbroken" the policy of President McKinley. He was making a promise that he could not keep.

No living man could have followed out the course of the late President, who had no equal in the history of the country as a manipulator of men. But now, looking at it with a cool mind, he sees how difficult it will be to square performance with promise, no matter how hard he tries.

Look at some of the other questions that President Roosevelt has inherited. Take reciprocity. At Buffalo Presi-



In view of President Roosevelt's attitude on the trust question, the future actions of Attorney General Philander C. Knox are now eagerly awaited by the whole country.

dent McKinley made one of the greatest speeches that were ever made by a President, declaring in favor of extending the reciprocal relations. He would undoubtedly have followed this up by a stronger message this winter, and would have made a great effort to carry out his recommendations. He would probably have succeeded. He had Congress in his control. He had given an exhibition of his power.

RECIPROcity ALREADY DEAD.

Mr. McKinley has been dead less than three months, and reciprocity is dead also. The voice of the sagacious statesman who had piloted the country to good times has been forgotten. It is evident that the policy will be abandoned by his party. Mr. Roosevelt is still for reciprocity, but it is clear that he has become helpless of inducing Congress to do anything this season. He will urge reciprocity, but it will require another congressional election before he can make headway. His message now will be as ineffective as the Papal bull against the comet. He would probably have succeeded. He had Congress in his control. He had given an exhibition of his power.

Even 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 be lowered. Secy. Root and Gen. Wood have made strong pleas for such action. Had Mr. McKinley lived he would have favored this relief for Cuba. No one doubts that he would have succeeded. Whether President Roosevelt will succeed or fail will depend not on his power to smooth Congress the right way, at the same time holding a strong hand on the reins, as Mr. McKinley

would have done, but on his ability to get 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 involved 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 he will advise the putting aside of all tariff discussion for the present. In this he is following the advice of Congress individually expressed. Thus Congress is giving advice to itself.

Then as to the rebuilding 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, untried in the walks of legislation and knowing nothing of the adroit ways of the men in Congress, who have been accomplishing results at Washington

all their lives by diplomacy and silence, will not succeed as rapidly as the public is likely to expect.

They will compare his accomplishments here with a quick charge up Kettle hill at Albany. The public expects him to take up the work of Mr. McKinley and carry it through without a break. They think he is invincible and cannot fall in anything. Twice unfortunate man. It is possible that he will succeed in the end, but the way will be long and hard. It will be the strenuous work, 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 committee men 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 Adickes because he thinks Adickes 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 in detail. Root was his counsel and close friend in the preliminaries to his nomination for governor of New York in 1888, and made the address to the Saratoga convention regarding Colonel Roosevelt's small dinners at the White House since it was built. The President has since been for seventy-four days and it is no exaggeration 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 gaiety until the close of the season, and it is probable that Washington will have a winter that will break the social record. The center of this will be at the White House.

In his impulsive way he is just as had a judge of men in whom to repose confidence as ever, and some of those he has trusted since he became President 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 since been for seventy-four days and it is no exaggeration 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 gaiety until the close of the season, and it is probable that Washington will have a winter that will break the social record. The center of this will be at the White House.

HENDERSON IS PREPARED.

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

HISTORY'S COURSE CHANGED BY A PIG.

POPEKA, KAN.—It was an ordinary pig, such as Kansas farmers raise, that was indirectly the means of preventing the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson in 1868. This seems incredible, yet it is one among a score of reminiscences called forth from old-time Kansas 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 acting as judge in New Mexico. The story is vouchsafed by a number of the early settlers of Jefferson and Douglas counties, among whom are Lorenzo J. Worden, who managed Senator Ross' campaign, and John Speer, a veteran Lawrence editor.

A. F. Thomas and Will Griffin lived on adjoining farms in Douglas county in 1868, and both were Democrats. They became involved in a dispute over the ownership of a small pig which divided its time between the feed lots of the Griffin and Thomas farms. So bitter did this dispute become that the neighbors became avowed enemies, and their families took up the quarrel. Finally Thomas even changed from the Democratic to the Republican party in order to avoid meeting or seeing his neighbor at political gatherings, which were numerous in those days.

This was the condition of affairs in Douglas county in the fall of 1868, 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. Thomas, the former Democrat, none of the old-timers who remember the story deny. Thomas had been busy working on his farm on election day until almost time for the polls to close. He rode down to the polling places in his precinct and found that the judges were just preparing to close up and count the ballots. Nobody objected, however, to letting Thomas vote, and he cast a ballot for Riggs. When the count was made it was found that Riggs had been elected by one vote. There was a contest

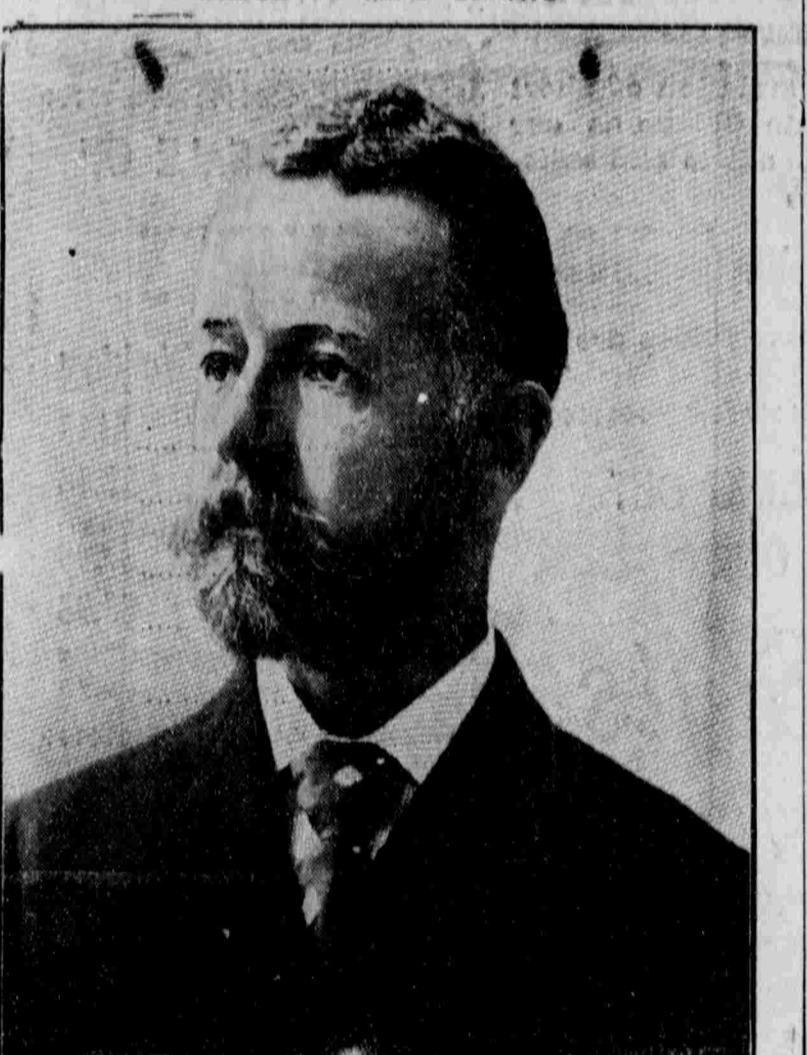
over the result, but the recount showed the same result, and Riggs was given a certificate of election.

The legislature met early in January 1869, and as United States Senator Jim Lane had committed suicide the year before, the legislature was required to elect his successor. Edmund G. Ross had been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Lane's death, and had served a part of a year. He was a candidate for re-election and Lorenzo J. Worden was his campaign manager. Mr. Worden says:

"I have 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 Ross and Tom Carney. Jim Legate, now of 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 harpist. I told him I wanted the Lawrence postoffice, which paid \$4,000 a year, and that I intended to have it. Sid Clark, who now lives in Oklahoma, 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 got through a deal whereby we got one of the Carney votes and had Jim named as the caucus nominee. We elected him easily, and I got the postoffice and held it for twelve years."

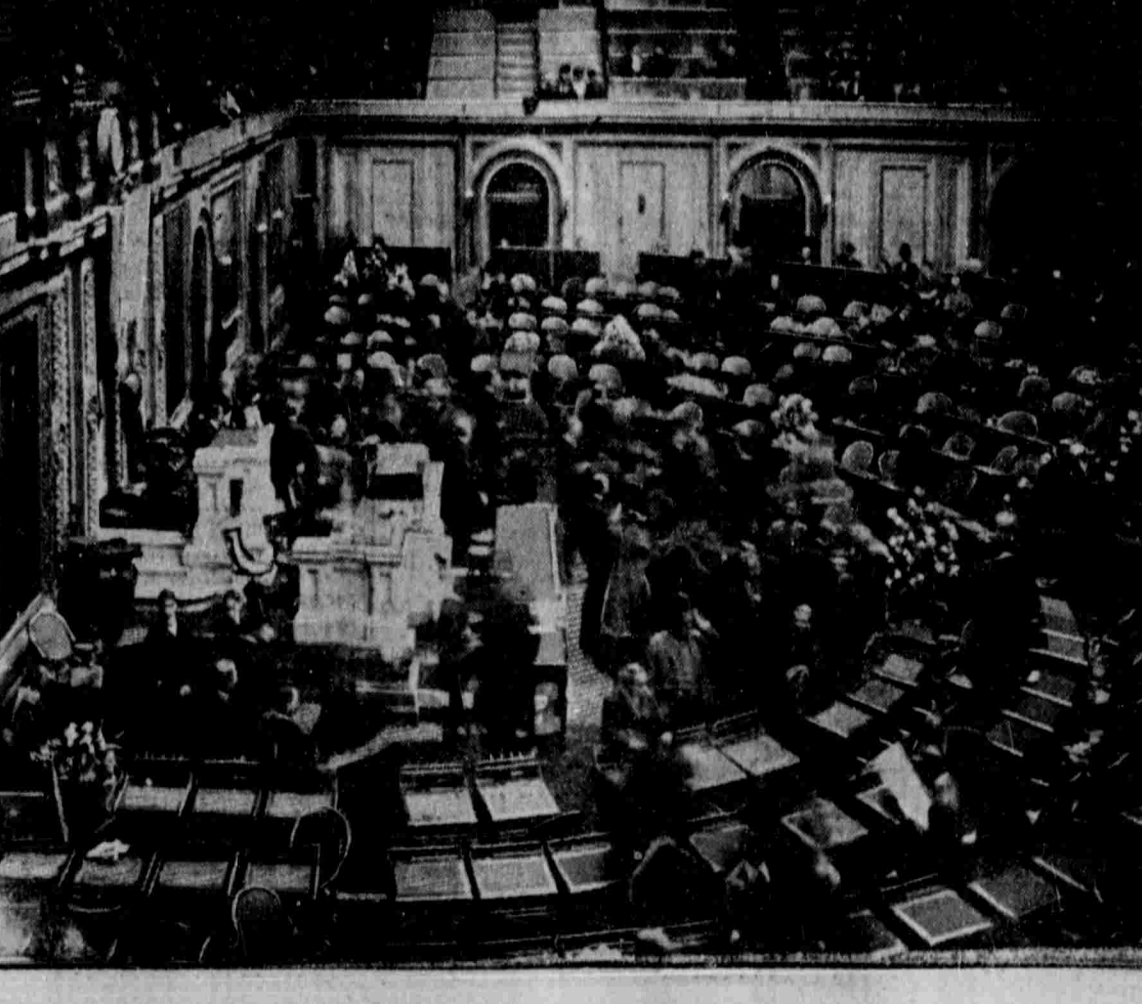
—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A serious drawback to the use of iron protected with lead enamel has been the injury to the enamel healthily the new and very successful process of mechanical means, and all danger to workmen is avoided. After being heated to redness, the articles to be treated are placed in a double-barreled, mechanically-actuated chamber, with glass sides, each half of the chamber being worked alternately. The enamel powder is dusted over the metal, the surplus being carried away by the draft from a high chimney, and the iron is rotated from the outside, while the sleeves are vibrated by an electrical heater.



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JUST BEFORE YESTERDAY'S SESSION.



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