

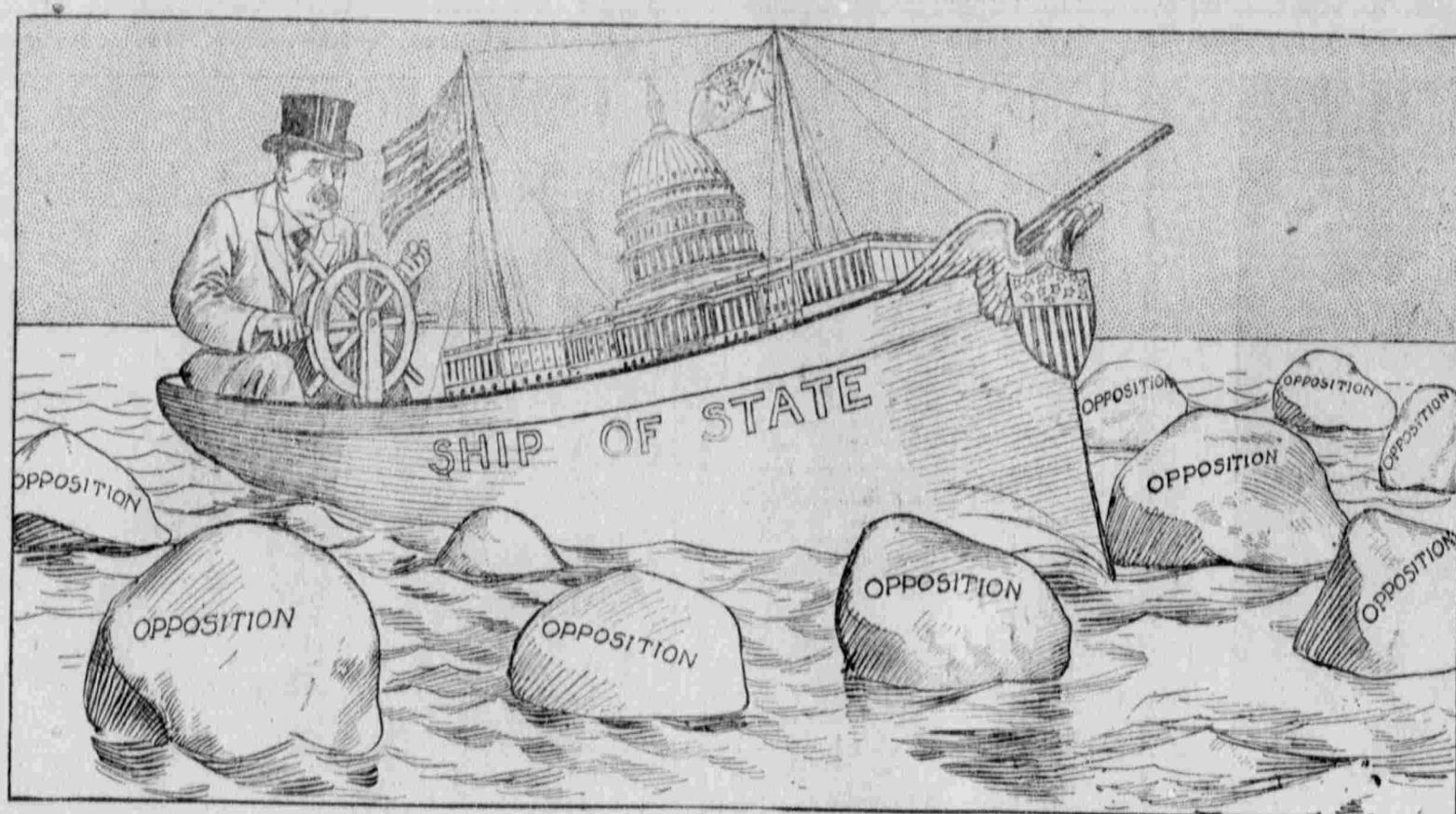
When Presidents and Congresses Have Disagreed; Not Always Smooth Sailing for the Ship of State



THE recent differences between the national senate and President Roosevelt suggest various other instances of a similar character in past administrations. During the first few administrations congress had not yet developed into sufficient individuality to turn its face deliberately upon an executive measure. When James Monroe entered upon his first term he found a singularly complaisant congress awaiting his initiative. The war of 1812 was over, and everybody was happy.

This state of political attitude was too perfect to endure. The immediate element of discord which presented itself was Mr. Monroe's secretary of state, John Quincy Adams. This clever statesman took quite a different view of the questions which came up for executive sanction from that of the national legislature. His career as Mr. Monroe's secretary of state was brilliant, but antagonistic to congress, as a general rule. Two of his achievements alone should have brought him fame—the treaty with Spain resulting in the acquisition of Florida and the principal authorship of the Monroe doctrine. He would not advise the president to sign the Missouri compromise bill, thus taking his stand against slavery before he came president. It was a remarkable testimony to Adams' ability and reputation for integrity that he should ever have become president. The very house of representatives which elected him knew perfectly well that he had disagreed with it on most occasions. His opposition to its measures resulted in the formation of the Whig party.

Andrew Jackson, popular idol though he was, failed to preserve amicable relations with congress. The doubtful



STEERING BETWEEN THE ROCKS.

Indian fighter was a man of violent prejudices and managed to inject more personal reasons into his opposition to congressional measures than any of his predecessors. He conceived a violent hatred for the powerful institution

known as the United States bank and determined to crush it. In his first message he recommended drastic treatment of the bank, but his advice was politely ignored. He was still more insistent in subsequent messages, and

the bank was driven to bring the matter to a test by applying to congress for a new charter. Both houses voted favorably, but Jackson refused to sign the bill. An attempt was made to pass it over the veto, but failed.

Martin Van Buren came to the presidency determined to put an end to the political squabbles which had arisen over the temporary disposition of the public funds. He was opposed by a congress which made all his efforts fu-

tile until just before the close of his administration, when he succeeded in extracting the bill for an independent treasury from a reluctant extra session.

James K. Polk met with well organized congressional opposition during his term. A large majority in both houses was in favor of a lavish expenditure of public money on internal improvements. The president was bitterly opposed and exerted every influence within his power to defeat all measures looking in that direction. Finally a bill providing for extensive public improvements passed both houses and was promptly vetoed. A second bill was introduced and passed on the very last day of the session.

John Tyler and congress revived the old United States bank dispute. As a preliminary congress repealed Van Buren's subtreasury bill, Tyler agreed to that action, but he declined to be a party to the restoration of the old bank. Congress passed a bill reviving the system, and the president vetoed it. An attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed. Another financial bill was introduced and passed. Mr. Tyler vetoed it at once. Great confusion arose in political circles. The cabinet resigned. The conflict with congress was kept up during Mr. Tyler's entire term.

Millard Fillmore, elected vice president on the ticket with General Taylor, was obliged to deal with a congress in which the majority in both houses belonged to the opposing party. Under the circumstances he did not expect to receive substantial support in many administration measures, and he was not disappointed. As a compensation for this dearth of political support no member of the cabinet ever uttered a dissentient note. President Fillmore was the originator of several wise measures. Toward the close of his term James Buchanan had numerous differences

with congress. He instructed the minister to Mexico to prepare a treaty with that country and sent in a message to congress recommending favorable action. Congress took no notice of his request.

The fundamental and irreconcilable differences between Andrew Johnson and congress began to show themselves as soon as he succeeded to the presidency. The first breach was over the veto of the freedman's bureau bill. After that it became evident that the president and congress had nothing in common. Mr. Johnson appeared to see the merit in any measure proposed by either house and any measure proposed by either house was vetoed by him. The congress was so impressed by the president's policy that it resorted habitually to the expedient of passing its measures over the veto. The quarrel strengthened amazingly and resulted in the two fruitless impeachment efforts.

Benjamin Harrison crossed swords with congress at the very outset of his presidential career. All the measures recommended in his first message were ignored, and he felt sore over the slight. To add to the impending rupture, some of his appointees were "turned down" by the senate. The president avoided himself of the veto privilege with remarkable frequency all through his term, and the congress paid scant attention to his dissent. His last official act was to veto a bill for refunding the national debt.

Grover Cleveland exercised the veto power beyond all precedent. Out of 587 bills that passed both houses at a single session 115 were vetoed. There was less open friction between the president and congress than might have been expected under the circumstances. A large proportion of his vetoes were permitted to stand as finalities. JAMES O. BELMONT.

Men Who Control the "Party of the Grand Dukes;" Some of the Leeches That Drain Russia's Lifeblood



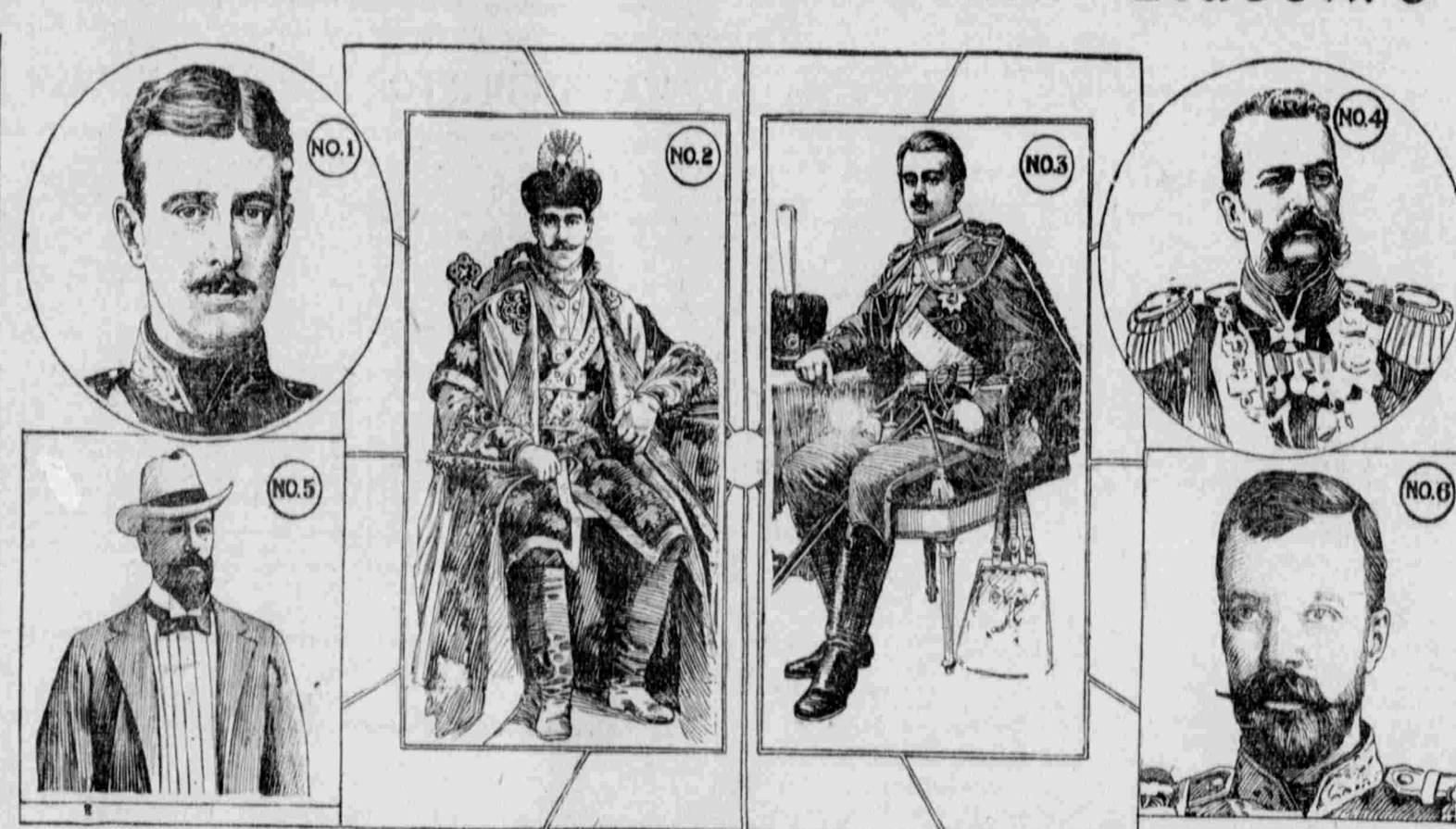
THE conduct of the Russian grand dukes during the industrial disturbances which have threatened the empire from time to time and their avowed opposition to all measures of reform in the administration of the government have done much to speed the day when their presence in the capital will be resented by those who have the country's best interests at heart.

Paradoxical as the statement may seem to be, it is true nevertheless that the Romanoff family has never been popular in Russia. Individual members of the race have been accorded temporary expressions of national approval, but the instances in which a Romanoff has surprised his subjects into spontaneous enthusiasm are exceedingly rare. First of all, the family in Teutonic in its origin, a bluish which the Slav cannot overlook. The founder of the house was a Prussian named Andrew Kobyla, who went to Moscow in 1341 and entered the service of Grand Duke Simon. He married a Russian wife, and for four generations the family lived in comparative obscurity. Roman Yurievitch, head of the house in the fifth generation, had a beautiful daughter who attracted the attention of the reigning czar, Ivan the Terrible, and he made her his carina. That was the opportunity of the Romanoffs, and they seized it. Few descendants of the beautiful czarina have succeeded in making the Slavonic masses oblivious of the Teutonic taint that has been so intensified by intermarriages with German princely houses that the Romanoff strain of today is far more German than Russian.

Dagmar, the mother of the present autocrat, is a Dane, and her royal son is remarkably like her physically. The daughters of old Christian of Denmark have done more to maintain the respect-

ability of the royal houses of Europe than all other influences. Dagmar has become thoroughly Russianized and is regarded as one of the most uncompromising supporters of the war policy. She is probably the best hated woman in the empire. The czar's elder sister, Xenia, who is the wife of his cousin, the Grand Duke Alexander, has inherited nothing of the traditional Slav. Her husband, one of the numerous cadets of the house of Romanoff, so far from the imperial purple that nothing short of a political cataclysm could reach him, seems to be the only male member of the family who is actually popular. Their household at St. Petersburg, with five healthy and bright children to illuminate it, is one of the most cheerful at the capital. The Grand Duchess Olga, the czar's younger sister, was married four years ago to Peter, duke of Oldenburg. She is not as well liked as her sister.

The Grand Duke Michael, the czar's only brother, has become a personality of far less moment since the birth of his imperial nephew. Previous to that enlargement of his elder brother's political horizon he was one of the most conspicuous figures in the empire. This was due solely to his position as heir apparent and not to any personal qualities which he was believed to possess. He is now about twenty-three years of age, rather taciturn and retiring and disinclined to make acquaintances. He has always been a protégé of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is the central figure in the so-called "party of the grand dukes." The Russian proletariat has been taught to believe that Michael is less alien to Slav traditions than any other member of the Romanoff royal family. Before the coming of the czarowitz it was understood in European Russia that the party of the grand dukes had endeavored to strengthen itself with Michael's alleged pro-Slavic tendencies.



SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN OF RUSSIA'S GRAND DUKES.

1. Cyril, czar's first cousin. 2. Michael, czar's brother. 3. Boris, czar's cousin. 4. Vladimir, czar's uncle. 5. Alexis, czar's uncle. 6. Alexander, husband of czar's eldest sister, Xenia.

The czar has three uncles—Vladimir, Alexis and Paul. The oldest, Vladimir, born in 1847, is undoubtedly the most powerful man in the empire. As the senior member of the Romanoff family he has been permitted to exercise great

authority not only in family matters, but in affairs of state. He still stands very near to the throne; there are only three lives between himself and the sovereign power. In the event of a regency he would probably become vir-

tual dictator. The grand duke and his wife, who is a German woman—a princess of Mecklenburg—are very prominent in St. Petersburg court circles. The grand duchess is seen in public far oftener than is the czarina, and she

spares no effort to make her position unassailable. These Romanoffs have four children—Helen, married not long ago to Prince George of Greece, and three sons, Cyril, Boris and Andrew. Cyril and Boris have seen service in the

present campaign, and Andrew is colonel of a crack regiment.

Another member of his older generation of Romanoffs who has made rather a poor showing in the present struggle is the Grand Duke Alexis. In his early youth this prince gave promise of becoming a sailor of whom his country might be proud. In 1870-71 he visited America and won many friends with his handsome face and boyish enthusiasm. As the present head of the Russian navy he has not fulfilled the promise of his earlier years. He has never married and is reputed to be excessively fond of the luxuries of life. The czar's youngest uncle, Paul, has not shown as much activity in political circles as have his brothers. He is a widower and by marriage a nephew of the king and queen of England, his wife has been a daughter of the king of Greece.

The Grand Duke Sergius, recently assassinated at Moscow, and his wife had more influence at court than any other of the czar's relatives. Nicholas was always a great admirer of his energetic uncle, and they were so intimate that they called each other by their Christian names. Sergius was only a few years older than his royal nephew, and their intimacy was strengthened by the fact that they were brothers-in-law. The still beautiful grand duchess was once the most courted royal maiden in Europe. Kaiser Wilhelm was smitten with her charms, but she preferred Sergius, and they lived an exceedingly happy life together in spite of the fact that they were childless. Sergius was governor of Moscow, one of the most responsible positions in the empire. He was always the most enthusiastic promoter of the present war, and at the beginning of the campaign he devoted himself energetically to the organization of the ambulance corps. His persistent attitude as a fire eater made him exceedingly obnoxious to the peace party. FRANK J. CARWELL.

Five Years of Successful Defying of the Extradition Law; The Romantic Careers of Two fugitive American Criminals



THE recent decision of the British privy council which invalidates the previous opinion of a Dominion judge in reference to the extradition proceedings against John F. Gaylor and Benjamin D. Greene revives the interest which was felt originally in every step of the contention.

To comprehend this remarkable case and the delay and frustration of all legal attempts to reach it, it will be necessary to recall the details of the affair from the beginning. On April 24, 1888, Captain Oberlin M. Carter of the United States engineer corps was put in charge of the improvement of rivers and harbors in the south, with headquarters at Savannah, Ga. While in this position of trust Captain Carter so arranged that a concern doing business under the title of the Atlantic Construction company secured a contract involving the expenditure of several millions of dollars. This company consisted of John F. Gaylor, Benjamin D. Greene, E. H. Gaylor and W. T. Gaylor.

About a year after the contract had been awarded to the Atlantic company Captain Carter was appointed, very suddenly and greatly against his inclination, military attaché at the United States legation in England. He protested vigorously, but his appeal for a reconsideration of the appointment was unheeded. It was not long before the reason of his unwillingness to accept so desirable a position as that of attaché became apparent. Carter's successor, Captain Gillette, who was given charge of the Savannah improvements, detected the irregularity in the matter of the contract at once. He immediately charged Captain Carter with conspiracy to defraud the government.

In December, 1897, Secretary of War Alger ordered an investigation. The



WILL UNCLE SAM BE ABLE TO GET THEM ACROSS THE BORDER?

trial of Captain Carter by court martial followed speedily. It was charged against the attaché that he drew up the contracts and specifications in such a way that no firm but the Atlantic Construction company was privileged to put in a bid. It was also charged that Carter and the company divided among themselves the surplus above

the actual cost of the work. It was established at the trial that when payments were about to be made Captain Carter would go to New York and there draw a treasury order for the full amount plus \$75, his expenses for the journey. Immediately afterward this check would be given to Greene. A few days later Gaylor would send his per-

sonal check for one-third of the payment plus \$75 to Carter. It was found that the dates of these checks drawn in favor of Carter corresponded with those of his visits to the Union League club of New York city, of which he was a member. Carter's share of the loot amounted to about \$722,528. He was found guilty and was

sentenced to a fine and imprisonment. He also suffered military degradation. It was a matter of considerable effort and consumed a good deal of time to secure Carter's conviction. Many schemes were tried to delay action. A scheme to throttle the business failed utterly. In December, 1900, Gaylor and Greene and the other members

of the Atlantic Construction company were indicted by the United States grand jury at Savannah for conspiracy to defraud the government of \$575,949.90. Shortly afterward the accused men surrendered themselves to United States Marshal Shields at New York. Then began the long and fiercely contested struggle against extradition to Savannah. Both Gaylor and Greene appeared in that city, and each gave a bond of \$40,000. They were met step by step by the law's stubborn insistence. When they saw that their case was hopeless Gaylor and Greene forfeited their bail and fled. The bondsmen were afterward reimbursed by the fugitives.

The indicted men made no special effort to conceal their movements, and it soon became known to the public that they had gone to Canada. They went first to Montreal. Finding that the extradition commissioner was a resident of that city, they proceeded to Quebec, the most luxurious hotel in that ancient city and at once secured the services of some of the ablest lawyers in the Dominion. The United States authorities immediately demanded their extradition. Commissioner Lafontaine at Montreal issued a warrant for the arrest of both men.

At this point the situation became dramatic. On May 5, 1902, a party of detectives armed with the warrant went to Quebec, seized the unsuspecting criminals, thrust them into a cab and drove rapidly to the river. Arrived there, the men were put aboard the tug Spray, the speediest vessel on the St. Lawrence river, and started at full steam for Montreal. Before he left the cab Gaylor had managed to yell out of the window, "I am being kidnapped." The news was carried to the men's friends, and a boat was secured at once and sent in pursuit of the tug. The race up the river was most exciting. Great crowds watched it from the

shore. The Spray was too fast and had too much of a start to be overtaken. Realizing this, the chief constable of Quebec, armed with a writ of habeas corpus, hurried to Three Rivers by a special train and intercepted the tug. No attention was paid to the challenge, and the fugitives were taken to Montreal, and the extradition commissioner committed them to jail.

Then began a battle royal between the two cities to obtain custody of the American fugitives with money to spend. The Quebec authorities secured another writ addressed to the Montreal jailer, and he surrendered the prisoners. They were taken back to Quebec in triumph, and lodged in jail for safe keeping. The Montreal contestants were not at all discouraged. They procured further writs and served them on the Quebec jailer. It was at this stage that Judge Caron, who had not yet appeared in the case, came into view. He issued a writ compelling the extradition commissioner to bring all the papers into court for review. He ended by dismissing the proceedings and discharging the prisoners. Gaylor and Greene were escorted back to their hotel in great state.

The jubilant contractors then made the charge against Mr. Erwin, who had been representing the United States in the matter, that he had offered to settle for \$500,000. Erwin denied the accusation and declared that the Dominion officials had connived at the failure of the extradition proceedings and had accepted bribes. It was then that the United States appealed to the privy council of Great Britain. The privy council's decision sends the entire matter back to the extradition commissioner at Montreal. The indications are that the case will be fought all over again in the Canadian courts, and it is not at all certain when the absconding contractors will be taken to Savannah to stand trial on the original charge. CHANNING A. BARTOW.