

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

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JOHN McCLEROY, Editor.

Office: 519 Thirteenth Street N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 13, 1907.

NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be sure to give former address.

While other States lament a shortage, Colorado rejoices in the largest wheat crop she has ever known.

All sorts of explanations have been given for the wet weather, except the obvious one of the water which is being squeezed from the railroad stocks.

The Religious Telescope, of Dayton, O., organ of the United Brethren, published a fine Memorial Day number, with a picture of Gen. John A. Logan on the front page.

The Americans have cleaned up Manila as thoroughly as they did that of the world's chief plague spots—Havana.

The health report for last month showed an entire absence of contagious diseases.

The people of the Province of Asturia have presented the Spanish baby with a gold casket weighing 50 pounds.

If his existence will save them from those distressing Spanish wars of succession he is well worth the present.

Even the "eternal and unchangeable Roman Catholic Church" has caught the spirit of revision, and the Pope has ordered the Benedictines to make a revision of St. Jerome's Latin translation of the Bible, which has been the authorized version for centuries.

The sugar planters—cane and beet—are pluming themselves upon having reached a production of nearly one-third the enormous sugar consumption of the United States.

Last year they manufactured 967,224,000 pounds, or 65 per cent. more than six years ago.

The most increase is in beet sugar, which has doubled in five years.

Louisiana is finding a use for convicts that will not conflict with free labor.

A dozen jailbirds in fine health are to be fed sirup and molasses in the bleaching of which sulfur has been used.

They will be carefully studied, from day to day, by expert physicians to detect whether any ill-effects follow the injection of sulfur into the system.

Thomas F. Ryan, the eminent financier, is quite of the President's opinion as to the necessity of taking the railroads out of Wall Street and making a permanent divorce with the "stock quotation tickers."

He says that the railroad officers and practical railroad men should control the roads and not gamblers and speculators.

After all the doleful predictions about the Kansas wheat crop, the official report is a bright ray of hope.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture reports that there will be a reduction of only one-third from the big crop of last year, which was 92,000,000 bushels.

The State will have 66,000,000 bushels this year, and wants about 20,000 men at once to help harvest it.

The New York Sun speaks of a new word—"polyfoxying"—which it says has lately come into use to characterize the methods of Legislatures which seek by dictatorial tactics to thwart measures advocated by Governors.

The term is applied to the Legislature of Missouri, which has been polyfoxying Folk of Illinois, which has been thwarting Deen, and likewise to the Legislatures of Texas, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey.

The Sun, which is usually accurate on anything relating to the American speech, is in error as to polyfoxying being a new word.

It is an old and useful term in the West, and our grandfathers in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa were quite prone to use it to designate underhanded and cunning proceedings of any kind.

FLAG DAY.

The general observance of Flag Day in the schools of the country is of the highest educational value.

To teach the rising generation what the Flag meant to their fathers and grandfathers is the best possible provision that can be made for the future peace and progress of the country.

The Flag embodies all that we understand as Americanism. It is the symbol of all the hopes and aspirations of the dearest principles, the unconquerable convictions of the men who have made the United States what it is.

What the Flag has done in the past is an earnest of what it will do in the future, if as loyally followed, as bravely supported, as zealously pressed to the front by the rising generation as it has been by those in the past.

Soon the Flag and the destinies of the country will be in the hands of these school children, and the lessons they learn on Flag Day they will carry through life, and be of the utmost importance in influencing their conduct as American citizens.

RECENT PENSION DECISIONS.

A very misleading paragraph is going the rounds of the papers in regard to some recent decisions by Jesse E. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior. The article in question seems to refer to two decisions, one made in January on the case of William H. Newport, formerly in Co. C, 56th Ill. (Mechanic Fusiliers). He was granted a pension in 1899 under the Act of June 27, 1890, which was subsequently raised to \$8.00 a month. Aug. 4, 1906, his name was dropped on the ground that he did not serve 90 days in the war of the rebellion and had performed no duty as a soldier to give title under the Act of June 27, 1890. Newport appealed, contending that the records were erroneous and that his discharge showed that he served for a period of more than 90 days. He asserts that he was mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, and mustered out Jan. 28, 1862. It appears from the records that J. W. Wilson was authorized to raise a regiment, which was afterwards designated as the 56th Ill. (Mechanic Fusiliers), and that he enlisted several hundred men in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin upon promises that they would receive more than the ordinary pay of soldiers and be employed as skilled laborers, mechanics, carpenters, etc. When they were gathered in the rendezvous at Chicago it was found that there was no law to authorize the enlistment of such a regiment, and the War Department finally ordered the regiment to be mustered in and out of the service as infantry, which was done on various occasions between Jan. 28 and Feb. 5, 1862. The claimant says that he served on camp guard and fatigue duty at Camp Douglas, but the Assistant Secretary holds that the performance of such duties did not constitute actual military service and nothing has been found to show that the members of the regiment were armed or equipped or performed any military service. The regiment was mustered in and out of the service in order to permit the payment to them of soldiers' pay while they were away from their ordinary vocations and in some measure reimburse them for the losses they had sustained. The men had refused to serve as common soldiers.

MURDERER ORCHARD'S TESTIMONY.

Many people will be shocked into incredulity by Murderer Orchard's cold-blooded testimony as to the industry and lack of remorse with which he followed his horrid trade of assassination. It seems unbelievable to them that any man could go about day after day coolly taking away human life with as little compunction as a pig-sticker in the Chicago Stock Yards slays his victims. History, however, tells us that such natures are not at all unusual. We read of this generation have seen a Capt. Wirz, aided and abetted, specifically ordered, by Gen. John H. Winder and Jefferson Davis, conduct a system which every day sent to their graves hundreds of fully as good men as Orchard, slow, and accompanied this with cruelties incomparably worse than Orchard visited upon his victims. There are men born so destitute of moral sense and sympathy as to feel absolutely no compunction about taking human life, and Orchard is one of them. Pobedonostzoff, the Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod, and Weyler, the Cuban butcher, were conspicuous examples of these. Where mercy, sympathy and regard for human life are prominent in most minds was an absolute blank in theirs. The way that Orchard told his story shows this, and it adds much to the likelihood of its truth. If he had boasted of his crimes; if there had been the slightest show of pride and exaltation in what he had done, we could readily imagine him one of that other common type of criminals who when at last discovered will exaggerate his wrong-doing and seek to make himself a phenomenal criminal. This is because vanity is a common trait among criminals and they are usually boastful liars. Nothing of this kind showed itself in Orchard's testimony. He went along telling his story in the same calm, emotionless way that a bricklayer would tell of the work he had done, the walls he had run up and the arches he had turned. It was nothing to be especially proud of, but simply a bald, bare statement of how he had earned the money paid to him. His story was singularly straightforward and clear, and he came out of a severe cross-examination surprisingly well. In fact, he came out of it, to return to our simile on the bricklayer, precisely as that mason would have done after being severely catbashed as to the story of his daily employment.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INCOME TAX.

The gist of the President's speech to the editors at Jamestown Exposition was: Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment, both should be part of our system. A graduated income tax of the property would be a desirable feature of Federal taxation. I still hope that one may be devised which the Supreme Court will declare constitutional. In my judgment, the inheritance tax is a far better method of taxation. It is far more important for the purpose I have in mind—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. I do not believe that advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America. The tax could be made to bear more heavily upon persons residing out of the country than upon those residing within it. As Lincoln pointed out, there are some respects in which men are not equally not equal; but there is no reason why there should not be an equality of self-respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law. The first strong objection to National Income and Inheritance Tax is that it is an invasion of the State's domain of revenue. The Government can easily and readily get all the money it wants. The State has great difficulty in securing enough. By the State we mean in this instance the Counties. Extensive and imposing as our National institutions are—our Army, Navy, Executive Departments, Panama Canal, etc.—they are relatively quite small compared to what is done by the States thru the Counties. The Counties must build roads and bridges, care for the poor, insane and defective, educate children, administer justice, preserve peace, etc. As everyone knows, the great burden of taxation in this country is always that imposed by the Counties. State and National taxation never cut much figure in a majority party assessment. But the Counties are always ravenous for money, and are loading down the people with just as much tax as they will stand. Every County in the Nation needs far more money every year than it can prudently raise. There is probably not a County but could wisely and beneficially expend twice as much money as it now raises as it will have to spend. It is wise, therefore, for the Government to invade, farther than it has, the State's domain of revenue. If the Income and Inheritance Tax is a good thing, why should not the States adopt it and use the money to help the Counties?

FINE JOB PRINTING.

The National Tribune having added an entirely modern and very complete job office to its establishment, is now prepared to do job printing in a style equal to that of the best offices in the country. Type, presses and machinery are all of the latest and best, and work produced cannot be surpassed anywhere. Particular attention will be paid to patriotic printing of all kinds. Any one desiring fine printing of any description is invited to send in a statement, and an estimate will be promptly furnished.

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL COGHLAN.

The active service of the Navy loses one of its genuine ornaments in the retirement under the age law of Rear-Admiral Jos. B. Coghlan, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard. He is a gallant officer, of the highest professional attainments. His record extending from service as Midshipman during the civil war to command of that splendid fighting machine, the Raleigh, in the victory off Manila Bay. He came into world-wide notice by his recitation of a poem at the banquet given by the Naval League Club, Philadelphia, to the naval officers after their return from the Philippines. The poem ran: Der Kaiser von das Faterland Und Gott und all things command; Ve two—ach! Don't you understand? Meinselb und Gott! Vile some men sing der bower divine, Mein soldiers sing "Die Wacht am Rhein." Und drink der health in Rheinisch wine Of me—and Gott!

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A very misleading paragraph is going the rounds of the papers in regard to some recent decisions by Jesse E. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior. The article in question seems to refer to two decisions, one made in January on the case of William H. Newport, formerly in Co. C, 56th Ill. (Mechanic Fusiliers). He was granted a pension in 1899 under the Act of June 27, 1890, which was subsequently raised to \$8.00 a month. Aug. 4, 1906, his name was dropped on the ground that he did not serve 90 days in the war of the rebellion and had performed no duty as a soldier to give title under the Act of June 27, 1890. Newport appealed, contending that the records were erroneous and that his discharge showed that he served for a period of more than 90 days. He asserts that he was mustered in Sept. 19, 1861, and mustered out Jan. 28, 1862. It appears from the records that J. W. Wilson was authorized to raise a regiment, which was afterwards designated as the 56th Ill. (Mechanic Fusiliers), and that he enlisted several hundred men in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin upon promises that they would receive more than the ordinary pay of soldiers and be employed as skilled laborers, mechanics, carpenters, etc. When they were gathered in the rendezvous at Chicago it was found that there was no law to authorize the enlistment of such a regiment, and the War Department finally ordered the regiment to be mustered in and out of the service as infantry, which was done on various occasions between Jan. 28 and Feb. 5, 1862. The claimant says that he served on camp guard and fatigue duty at Camp Douglas, but the Assistant Secretary holds that the performance of such duties did not constitute actual military service and nothing has been found to show that the members of the regiment were armed or equipped or performed any military service. The regiment was mustered in and out of the service in order to permit the payment to them of soldiers' pay while they were away from their ordinary vocations and in some measure reimburse them for the losses they had sustained. The men had refused to serve as common soldiers.

MURDERER ORCHARD'S TESTIMONY.

Many people will be shocked into incredulity by Murderer Orchard's cold-blooded testimony as to the industry and lack of remorse with which he followed his horrid trade of assassination. It seems unbelievable to them that any man could go about day after day coolly taking away human life with as little compunction as a pig-sticker in the Chicago Stock Yards slays his victims. History, however, tells us that such natures are not at all unusual. We read of this generation have seen a Capt. Wirz, aided and abetted, specifically ordered, by Gen. John H. Winder and Jefferson Davis, conduct a system which every day sent to their graves hundreds of fully as good men as Orchard, slow, and accompanied this with cruelties incomparably worse than Orchard visited upon his victims. There are men born so destitute of moral sense and sympathy as to feel absolutely no compunction about taking human life, and Orchard is one of them. Pobedonostzoff, the Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod, and Weyler, the Cuban butcher, were conspicuous examples of these. Where mercy, sympathy and regard for human life are prominent in most minds was an absolute blank in theirs. The way that Orchard told his story shows this, and it adds much to the likelihood of its truth. If he had boasted of his crimes; if there had been the slightest show of pride and exaltation in what he had done, we could readily imagine him one of that other common type of criminals who when at last discovered will exaggerate his wrong-doing and seek to make himself a phenomenal criminal. This is because vanity is a common trait among criminals and they are usually boastful liars. Nothing of this kind showed itself in Orchard's testimony. He went along telling his story in the same calm, emotionless way that a bricklayer would tell of the work he had done, the walls he had run up and the arches he had turned. It was nothing to be especially proud of, but simply a bald, bare statement of how he had earned the money paid to him. His story was singularly straightforward and clear, and he came out of a severe cross-examination surprisingly well. In fact, he came out of it, to return to our simile on the bricklayer, precisely as that mason would have done after being severely catbashed as to the story of his daily employment.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INCOME TAX.

The gist of the President's speech to the editors at Jamestown Exposition was: Most great civilized countries have an income tax and an inheritance tax. In my judgment, both should be part of our system. A graduated income tax of the property would be a desirable feature of Federal taxation. I still hope that one may be devised which the Supreme Court will declare constitutional. In my judgment, the inheritance tax is a far better method of taxation. It is far more important for the purpose I have in mind—the purpose of having the swollen fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their size a constantly increasing burden of taxation. I do not believe that advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of such enormous fortunes as have been accumulated in America. The tax could be made to bear more heavily upon persons residing out of the country than upon those residing within it. As Lincoln pointed out, there are some respects in which men are not equally not equal; but there is no reason why there should not be an equality of self-respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law. The first strong objection to National Income and Inheritance Tax is that it is an invasion of the State's domain of revenue. The Government can easily and readily get all the money it wants. The State has great difficulty in securing enough. By the State we mean in this instance the Counties. Extensive and imposing as our National institutions are—our Army, Navy, Executive Departments, Panama Canal, etc.—they are relatively quite small compared to what is done by the States thru the Counties. The Counties must build roads and bridges, care for the poor, insane and defective, educate children, administer justice, preserve peace,