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


# The National Tribune.

(ESTABLISHED 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Foreign postage, $1.00 in addition to subscription price.

Canada postage, 50c in addition to subscription price.

ADVERTISING RATES—FLAT.

35c per agate line for display.
25c per agate line for Classified Columns.
50c per count line for reading notices.
Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue.
No discounts for time or space.
Columns 2¼ inches wide; 21½ inches long; seven columns to the page.
Sample copies mailed on request.

Entered at Washington, D. C., Post Office as second-class matter.

JOHN McELROY, Editor.

Office: 14th and E Streets Northwest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAR. 30, 1911.


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.

The exaggeration of the cost of the Sulloway bill still goes on. The New York papers are publishing telegraphic reports that the bill would have cost $70,000,000. There are no liars like so-called statisticians.

The Department of Georgia regrets that it is not to have Commander-in-Chief Gilman with it at its Annual Encampment at Fitzgerald, April 7. The Commander-in-Chief is due to be at the Encampment of the Massachusetts Department on that date.

The charge that foreigners largely constituted the Union army is not borne out by the report of inmates at the New Jersey Home at Vineland last year. Of the 103 men in the Home, 95 were born in the United States and only eight in other countries. Of the women, 177 were born in the United States and only 13 abroad.

The Department of Maryland, G. A. R., will hold its Annual Encampment in the Odd Fellows' Temple, Baltimore, April 10-11, with the session beginning at 1 o'clock p. m., April 10. Commander-in-Chief Gilman will be present. The annual banquet will be held at the Belvidere Hotel on the evening of April 10. William J. Vannort, Department Commander; Robert C. Sunstrom, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis., announces that the Wisconsin Vicksburg Monument Commission has designated May 22 next for dedicating the Wisconsin Memorial and the 13 monuments to Wisconsin organizations. There will be no postponement. The organizations which engaged in the siege were: Infantry, 8th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th and 33d; 1st, 6th and 12th batteries and 2d Wis. Cav.

The Department of Missouri, G. A. R., will hold its Annual Encampment at Jefferson City May 24-25. The comrades of Jefferson City say that the destruction of the State Capitol will not interfere with their arrangements for a successful meeting, and that both comrades and citizens will do their utmost to suitably entertain their guests. Robert N. Denham, Department Commander; Thomas B. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The New York Assembly has passed a bill introduced by Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips to appropriate $50,000 to help meet the expenses of the coming National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Rochester, N. Y. The money will be placed in the charge of a committee composed of the Adjutant-General of the National Guard, Mayor Edgerton, the Commander of the Department of Maine, G. A. R., and four men to be appointed by the Governor, two of whom are to be G. A. R. men and two citizens.

Lieut.-Col. A. J. G. Kane sends us the following syllabus showing the protection given to pensioners by the laws of New York:

Pension Money—Invested—When Exempt from Levy and Execution for Debt.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, State of New York, Sec. 1303 (see also Sec. 1394), exempting a pension (war service) from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, the exemption extends to property the purchase of which can be directly traced to the pension moneys and which is necessary or convenient for the support and maintenance of the pensioner and his family. Yates County National Bank vs. Carpenter; 119 New York, 550; 30 State Reports, 121; Rev. St., 49; Hun, 40; 17 State Reports, 251; 1 New York Supp., 733; 14 Civil Proc. R., 372.

The Buffalo Express shows the usual tiresome ignorance of pension haters. After the usual cant of wishing every deserving soldier to be liberally pensioned it says:

There are more pensioners on account of the Spanish War than there were soldiers who ever saw a Spanish flag or heard the sing of a Spanish bullet—more pensioners than the total number of men in Shafter's army.

The pensioners on account of the Spanish War and the War in the Philippines are not for a moment restricted to the number of men in Shafter's army in Cuba, but include all those who served for years in Cuba and the Philippines chasing down guerrillas, restoring peace and order to those distracted communities and hunting the thieves and ladrones to their holes in the mountains. It was long, hard, exciting and dangerous service, and we can rest assured that every man who has gained a place on the pension roll on account of that service earned every dollar that he gets.

## ANOTHER PROFESSOR GONE WRONG.

Tennyson says: "Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers." There is a mountain of trouble made in this world by men getting hold of half facts and figures out of place and insisting on talking to them. Prof. Wm. C. Veditz adds to the unpleasant notoriety which college professors have gained of late years by a tirade against pensions in an address delivered before the Bankers' Association at Washington, D. C., and which has attracted the attention of the press. It is another sad illustration of how little a college professor may know about the actualities of life.

The Professor says he believes that too much money is being given to men who do not deserve pensions. Men of mature thought before accepting such a statement in its entirely would inquire as to what may be said on the other side. A little inquiry would show that we have an Interior Department and a very capable Bureau of Pensions, organized with the highest ability, conducted by men of unexceptional integrity and devoted to seeing that men who do not deserve pensions shall not get them.

It may be that the Secretary of the Interior, with his corps of legal assistants, and the Commissioner of Pensions, selected by the President for his intimate knowledge of the pension system and confirmed by the Senate after a thoro examination of his qualifications, are much inferior to the learned professor in their knowledge of this subject and the methods of administration. If so, we had better alter our form of Government, and have our public business transacted by men selected by college faculties on account of their ability to memorize Latin quantities instead of upon proof of executive ability.

The most serious trouble with college professors is that they glean their knowledge from foreign text-books, and do not gain wisdom by exhaustive study of the workings of our own institutions to see how theories and suggestions come out in actual practice. It is to this we owe such political nostrums as the initiative, referendum and recall.

This country has been built up to its present greatness by earnest, practical men, looking eagerly for any suggestion for improvement, practically trying many things and finally holding firmly on to that which actual trial has shown to be good. In spite of the outcries of half-thinkers, trained in foreign thought, our institutions are at least as effective, as vigorous and as honest as any found in the world. We think that they excel all others in these essential aspects.

The Pension Bureau, the most often assailed by these imperfect thinkers, has maintained itself successfully against their assaults, and whenever the assaults have reached the dignity that is deemed worth while to answer the Bureau has splendidly vindicated itself. It has a corps of officials equal to any found in the world, who have the reputation of the Bureau strongly at heart and who devote themselves with the utmost ability and energy to keeping the pension roll clean and honest, to perfecting methods by which only the rightful ones shall receive the Nation's justice and to exposing and punishing those who would take advantage of the laws. In this they are aided to a degree not found in any other Department of the Government's expenditures by the whole people. The disbursements of the Pension Bureau reach every crossroads and village in the country, and the men and women who receive pensions are continually under the scrutiny of their neighbors. Every time a veteran's hens scratch up a neighbor's garden a detective is created to invoke scrutiny on the veteran's pension. Every old soldier who happens to be occupying a fair place under the Government makes detectives of all the clerks who would like to get his place and pay. No other branch of the Government's expenditures is under the severe scrutiny of so many envious eyes, and in none other is fraud so dangerous.

The cabal of pension attorneys of which the Professor speaks so confidently is a figment of his imagination. If there is any pension attorney in the United States who is accumulating a fortune or even making more than a fair living out of the prosecution of pension cases it would be interesting if the Professor would point him out.

One illustration, which, not being in an European text-book, has probably escaped the Professor's attention. President Cleveland came into office in 1893 with an official announcement that the pension roll was full of fraud, and that every community had its thousands of well-known impositions and shams. Mr. Cleveland selected a Secretary of the Interior and a Commissioner of Pensions to make this assertion good, and bring to his Administration great renown for his vigorous reform policy. The Secretary of the Interior went to Congress for an unusually large appropriation, $500,000, to employ a great force of Special Agents to develop these frauds. Congress not only gave him $500,000 for that year, but it continued it for the four years of his Administration, making a total appropriation of $2,000,000 for this work.

These Agents, eager to win the approval of their superiors, visited every neighborhood personally, interviewed the pensioners, listened to every bit of neighborhood scandal, to the stories of raids in neighbors' gardens, sifted all the local scandals as to the veterans' widows and put the veterans and their widows thru the third degree to get something to convict them.

Not only did the Pension Bureau throw its whole energies into this work to the detriment of its other business, but all of the Bureaus and Departments that could be made to help were drawn into the work of substantiating, if possible, the President's assertions and making political capital. The Post Office Department and that of the Attorney-General were particularly active in this to the neglect of their legitimate duties. Incredible cruelties were inflicted upon old men and women by requiring them to reprove their claims after the lapse of years had scattered their witnesses and death had claimed many of them.

The result of this most rigorous examination, an examination to which no other department of expenditures had been subjected, was a complete vindication of the honesty of the pension rolls. These extraordinary efforts to detect frauds did not in any year develop as many as 300 among the million that were on the pension rolls, where in the ordinary run of business the Bureau had been discovering an average of about 250.

We will not have the effrontery to assert that this stupendous effort by the President of the United States, aided by all the powers at his command, should offset the mere dictum of a young college professor. We are mentioning it merely as a contribution to the discussion.

What the Professor, like all others unfriendly to the pension system, fails to comprehend—what all of the present generation fail to comprehend—was the immensity of our war in every respect and the colossal record of disabilities left in its train. There is no other war in history to compare with it. Where 2,000,000 men on the side of the Union and 1,500,000 on the Confederate side spent four long years in intense effort every day to destroy and cripple one another the resultant is far beyond the power of any mind to grasp. The men and women on the United States pension roll represent far more hardships, more actual fighting, more disabilities than in all of the wars of Europe since the Napoleonic era.

To those who really study history and interpret it in the light of experience the wonder is not that the pension expenditures should be so great, but that they are not vastly more than they really are.

The Professor's assertion that part of the money for pensioning veterans should go to pensioning clerks merely shows his inability to place facts in their proper relation. The pensioning of veterans and the pensioning of clerks have no more to do with each other than either has with the extermination of the boll-weevil.

Before the Professor indulges in any more confident declamations on the pension system we would challenge him, as we have others, to visit any Pension Agency on pension day, take the pensioners as they appear, listen attentively to their stories of what entitles them to pensions and cross-examine them rigidly.

We have sufficient faith in his sense of fairness and justice to believe that he will go away with the conviction that instead of the United States paying too much for pensions and paying them to unworthy persons, he will become an advocate of still greater expenditure and much more liberal treatment to those to whom the Nation owes everything.

## MUCH TRUTH.

It is hard for even a "yellow" writer and muckraker to write without, inadvertently it may be, saying something truthful and striking. This is the case with the following editorial from Hampton's Magazine for April:

With a mighty unanimity the safe and sane press denounced the House of Representatives for passing a new general pension bill which will add an estimated $45,000,000 to our already swollen pension roll. It was a terrible thing, they said, to take $45,000,000 out of the Treasury and give it away in pensions, especially right after President Taft and Assistant President Norton had succeeded by herculean efforts in cutting down the estimated expenses of the Government by something like $3,000,000. What shall it profit an Administration to save three millions if Congress at the same time forces it to spend an extra 45 millions? And while some sad and serious souls asked that question the cynics whispered that it was done to saddle an unrepealable extravagance on the new Democratic House. Tongues wagged, pens spluttered and typewriters rattled about the new pension bill, but never once did anyone seem to have any true sense of proportion in the discussion. As for the $45,000,000, nearly all of it will go toward increasing monthly pensions of old soldiers from $12 to $15.

Unquestionably our whole pension scheme is full of error and fraud, but many other things in our Government are so much worse that we strain at a gnat when we shriek at raising an old soldier's pension $3 and swallow a camel when we allow the tariff barons to escape with millions and millions of loot. By a grant of the taxing power to be used for private purposes the people of the United States gave Andrew Carnegie something like a half billion dollars, the interest on his steel corporation bonds being the annual pension we pay the Lord of Skibo for his patriotic services in laying the foundation for the steel monopoly. Mr. Carnegie was good enough to admit to the Ways and Means Committee that he had got his by the tariff, and, having got his, that he could no longer see any particular need for protection for steel.

The annual pension bill has been staying around $150,000,000 for a long time. It is an enormous amount, but the largest slice of it that goes to any one man is $72 a month for total disability.

Since the Dingley bill was passed in 1897 we have pensioned the steel owners until we have poured more of our money into Pittsburg alone for the making of mushroom millionaires than has been disbursed thru the Pension Office in all its history, to say nothing of the several thousand tariff-made woolen, cotton, rubber, sugar and other millionaires.

The Pension Office is a fit candidate for rigid, honest investigation, but as a matter of economy we should make more money by taking the graft out of the tariff.

The undeniable historic truth is that when our country was in commercial and economic subserviency to Europe the veterans voted solidly for protection. They did this as a patriotic duty:

1. To render the country financially and industrially independent.

2. To keep the money at home which went abroad as a tribute to Europe and especially England.

3. To provide work and wages for American citizens.

The protective policy could not have been inaugurated and maintained except for the solid vote of the veterans.

In this they incurred the bitter, vindictive hatred not only of the powerful ring of importers and free traders in New York and other seaboard cities, but of the whole South, which had been for generations educated in free trade as a political faith. The whole subsidized press was arrayed against them.

The then modest and enterprising makers of tin, iron, steel, shoes, cloth, tools, machinery, were most glad and grateful for the help of the old soldiers. They were quite willing that a part of the money received for protective duties should be expended for pensions.

The protective policy became wonderfully successful—successful beyond anybody's expectations. Manufacturers' profits became sure and enormous. They enlarged their factories, began importing laborers in immense numbers from Europe, they supplied the domestic trade and began invading the foreign markets with success.

But their appetite grew with feeding. The more money they made the more rapacious they grew. Where at first they had only wanted a moderate success, they now wanted everything in sight. They were like the man in the old hymn:

Jeshuiran he waxed fat;
He waxed fat, and down his belly hung.
He blasphemed the Lord his God,
And high his buttocks flung.

Their greedy eyes turned upon the money going out of the Treasury to the pensioners, and they hungered to turn it in some way into their own pockets. They joined in the howl their old enemies, the free traders, were keeping up against pensioners. Their servile press opened their batteries of defamation against the veterans, and became as virulent as the free trade and Copperhead press.

The aged veteran, sitting by his scanty fire, wraps his thin garments about him, and thinks, with the Banished Duke:

"Blow, blow, thou Winter Wind;
Thou are not so unkind
As man's ingratitude."

## THE SOLDIER AND THE BOND-HOLDER.

Comrade Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, R. I., Past Commander, Department of Rhode Island, G. A. R., has written some unusually able letters to the Providence Tribune, defending the Sulloway bill and pointing out most convincingly how the money account stands between the Government and the veterans who saved its existence. He puts the argument upon strictly financial ground. He said:

The cost of the civil war was approximately $6,061,460,582. This amount the Government agreed to pay with interest at seven per cent, in coin, the bonds issued as security for the payment of the loans having been exempted from taxation. The Government paid every dollar of this huge debt and the interest in gold.

On the other hand, the Government agreed to pay the soldier $13 a month (a higher rate, of course, to officers) and paid him in depreciated paper called greenbacks. These notes were worth at the time only 50 cents on the dollar. With the soldiers this money was emergency money, for which there were many demands. They could not hold it for increased value.

Approximately there was paid to these men who stood on the firing line of battle and saved the Union $1,061,460,582, this amount being largely under the actual sum paid, but sufficient for illustration. A deduction of 50 per cent for depreciation amounts to the sum of $530,730,291.

Forty-six years have elapsed since the close of the war. If the above amount, representing 50 per cent depreciation, had been invested at that time at six per cent interest, a recognized legal rate, it would have doubled every 11 years.

At this rate of interest the amount would have increased to $8,491,684,656, with interest for two years more to be added.

The veterans, who are quite universally poor men, do not expect this vast sum to be paid them, but they do feel that they should be spared the humiliation in their old age of being treated either as frauds or mendicants when relief is asked adequate only for bare subsistence in these times of, to them, a prohibitive high cost of living.

## VOTING STRENGTH OF THE VETERANS.

The assumption is too general that the veterans as a political power have vanished. Nothing can be more fallacious, more misleading and more disastrous to the politician who entertains the delusion. According to the Commissioner of Pensions Report, there are 542,000 veterans on the pension roll, and if we include those who for any reason have not yet had their names entered upon that roll of honor there must be in excess of 600,000. Taking their own, the votes of their sons, sons-in-law and those who think and act with them, there must be a solid body of between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 voters who have a deep interest in all that concerns the veterans, their pensions and the cause for which they fought. This was evidenced in the most remarkable manner by the wonderful indorsement of the Sulloway bill by the Legislatures of 24 of the largest, the most populous, the wealthiest and the most progressive States in the Union. A body of men which can swing such a mighty effect as this is a political quantity of the highest value, and must be taken into constant account in all political calculations. If the Democrats are wise in their day and generation they will enter this sum as far the largest factor in every estimate they may make as to the political future. The astute Republican leaders are waking up to this immense fact, and it behooves the Democrats to be on the alert. By so doing they may take advantage of the present situation and anticipate the Republicans in passing the Sulloway bill or its equivalent.

## HOPE IN THE COUNTRY PRESS.

With the Metropolitan press in strong array against the veterans their main hope is in the country press, and we urge them to cultivate this, and plead their cause as much as possible in their local papers. These, after all, really mold public opinion and influence votes and Congressmen. The country papers are not only cognizant of the needs of the veterans with whom they are directly in touch, but they know how well deserved may be anything that can be gotten from the Government for them, and they have, furthermore, the benefit of the money that is distributed thru their communities by the medium of pensions. Every dollar that is spent in a little town or neighborhood in the way of pensions is immediately felt in increasing the supply of ready money. One thousand dollars coming into any country neighborhood in the way of pensions is better for that community than $20,000, $30,000 or even $50,000 dollars in the vaults of a New York banker and controlled by a stock gambler or jobber.

## LODGE ON PENSIONS.

In response to a letter from Comrade Horace W. Field, 52d Mass., Leverett, Mass., protesting against Senator Lodge's action when the Sulloway bill came up for consideration, Senator Lodge wrote:

Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 10th, protesting, in behalf of the veterans of Leverett, against my action on the Sulloway pension bill. I have always been, and am now, in favor of extending all reasonable aid to the veterans of the civil war, and I need hardly say that my action was taken only in response to a deep-rooted conviction, and that if I could have approved the bill I should gladly have done so. Since the civil war the Government has paid out for pensions almost $4,000,000,000, and since 1875 our annual appropriations have exceeded the combined expenditures for the Army, the Navy and rivers and harbors. Altho the number of pensioners has been decreasing since 1902, the annual expenditures have steadily advanced, and this bill proposed to add to our present expenses a sum equal to $385,000,000 within the next 10 years. No such sum is available under our present system of revenue, and it could only be met by the imposition of new taxes, in spite of the fact that there has been all over the country a great popular outcry in favor of reducing or removing altogether many taxes which are now imposed under the present tariff. Congress every year passes thousands of private bills to relieve cases of real distress, and in view of all these facts I did not feel that I could conscientiously support a measure which made absolutely no distinction as to length of service or financial standing or actual disability, and which involved a far greater amount than the plan proposed at the Atlantic City Encampment. I am not in any sense hostile to pension legislation as such, but I do believe that we should make some distinction in pensions on the ground of length of service, actual disability and financial standing, and that we should consider fully what is involved for the whole country in the way of new taxes if this bill is to become law.—H. C. Lodge.

This letter is a specious falsehood. Except by a determined effort to grossly exaggerate the cost of the bill can it be made to appear that the Sulloway bill would have cost $385,000,000 within the next 10 years. As we have frequently quoted Disraeli's remark: "There are liars—liars and statisticians." An accountant that would present such misleading figures to any great railroad or business institution would be at once discredited and considered unworthy of his position. The first discrepancy in these figures is the assumption that all those who are now on the pension rolls will live for the next 10 years. Everybody who reflects a minute knows that the terrible ravages of death will in that time have reduced the pensioners to one-third or one-fourth of their present number. Equally misleading is the Senator's talking of additional revenue needed for the bill and the necessity of reducing the taxes. There is plenty of revenue if it is not devoted to enterprises of doubtful benefit. A host of things for which Mr. Lodge's friends are clamoring for millions of money can wait until we have more certain information as to their benefit. We will probably lose much more than we gain by any such demand, since these schemes are crude, incomplete and possibly are nothing like as necessary as they are represented to be. Lastly, his talk about length of service actually displayed financial standing as a pretext for opposing any pension legislation.

## TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

On the anniversary of Lincoln's birth Comrade John T. Bell, editor of the Modesto (Cal.) News, wrote a tribute to the great President of unusual literary and historical merit. It concluded with:

"Finally, when this good man was on the verge of despair, there came a gleam of light, not from the East, but from the West. That modest, silent soldier, Grant, was winning victories, and Lincoln took fresh courage. Here was a man who never asked for more troops, but handled with masterly skill those he had, who never found fault with conditions, whose subordinates never quarreled. This man he invited to call on him one day in March, 1864, handed him a commission which put him in command of a million soldiers, and told him that he would have at his service all of the resources of the Nation, and that all he asked was for him to adopt his own plans and win victories in the future as he had won them in the past. Then, after four dreadful, dreadful years, there came a day when this sorely distressed and harassed man walked the streets of the Capital of the late Confederacy, the war practically ended, black men and women and children thronging about him, eager to touch the garments of one who was to them the direct agent of the Almighty in breaking the bonds which had shackled the black people in the South for 250 years. Eleven days later an assassin's bullet ended the life that had been so full of benefit for his fellows, so full of sadness for himself."

## SOLDIER'S HOME IN FLORIDA.

Senator Taliaferro has introduced the following bill, which has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"That the Board of Managers of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers are hereby directed to establish a branch of the home at some suitable locality in the State of Florida, upon a tract of land of an area of not less than 300 acres.

"Sec. 2. That said branch Home shall be located on the ground purchased, unless a suitable tract should be donated to the Board of Managers within six months after the approval of this act: Provided, That said Board of Managers may select any Government property suitable for such Home by and with the consent of the Secretary of War.

"Sec. 3. That as soon as practicable after the approval of this act the said Board of Managers shall begin the erection of a suitable building or buildings on the grounds secured by purchase or otherwise for the use of said branch Home.

"Sec. 4. That the sum of $100,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward defraying the expenses of the purchase of land and the construction of buildings thereupon for such branch Home.

"Sec. 5. That all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who are now or may be hereafter eligible have admission into the branch Home for disabled soldiers as provided in this act."

There certainly should be a Soldiers' Home in Florida, where the comrades can enjoy the marvelous climate and have their years prolonged by a cessation of battling with the rigorous Winter in the North. The bill introduced by Senator Taliaferro has wisely left the selection of the location indefinite. This will be decided after the bill is passed by the commission who will study the various locations offered and conclude as to the best one.


# ST. ANDREWS BAY COLONY.

St. Andrews Bay Development Company is a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with a capitalization of $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of a par value of $100 each.

This Company controls about 80,000 acres of the best lands around St. Andrews Bay, Fla., for which it has paid from $5 to $200 an acre.

On this land it has platted the townsite of Lynn Haven, in which the first assignment of lots has been made.

The subscriptions to the first offers of the Company have been so large that the successful development of the town of Lynn Haven and the Colony has been established beyond the peradventure of a doubt, and while the first subscribers are to be congratulated on having secured their holdings at the prices first offered, the project now, with a large and active population insured to the town, is even more attractive at the figures of the offer now made by the Company.

Valuable experience in the town and Colony of St. Cloud has demonstrated to the management of the Company that many who are interested prefer an investment in a town lot and a share of the Company stock without the addition of a five-acre tract. In St. Cloud town lots have increased in value from 200 to 1,000 per cent, and the stock has paid three 5 per cent dividends between September, 1909, and December, 1910, with every prospect of continuing dividends at the same rate.

The following offer therefore is now made:

The lots assigned are all uniformly 50 by 150 feet in size, located in the town of Lynn Haven, and the shares of stock are of the par value of $100.

| | |
|---|---|
| One town lot and one share of stock | $100 |
| Two town lots and two shares of stock | 200 |
| Three town lots and three shares of stock | 300 |
| Four town lots and four shares of stock | 400 |

In case the purchaser desires to obtain one or more five-acre tracts in addition to one or more town lots and shares of stock, the tract or tracts can be secured by the payment of $50 for each five-acre tract desired in addition to the prices above.

In no case will more than four lots and four shares of stock, or four lots, four shares of stock and four five-acre tracts be assigned to one individual.

On the receipt of subscriptions, either in check, money order or currency by express, receipts will be forwarded for each subscription, signed by the St. Andrews Bay Development Company, The National Tribune and by the National City Bank of Washington, the depository of this Company, and a warranty deed, free and clear of all incumbrances, will be forwarded in accordance with the terms of this offer and the amount of the subscription.

Prices will be sharply advanced after April 1st.

Address The National Tribune Company, or St. Andrews Bay Development Company, Fourteenth and E Streets Northwest, Washington, D. C.


## CREDIT TO REPRESENTATIVE EDSON.

Much credit is due to Representative George W. W. Edson, whose maiden speech in the Massachusetts Legislature was in favor of indorsing the Sulloway bill. The Boston Traveler said:

"It was the most eloquent speech heard in the House so far, and at its close was greeted with great applause."

The Globe said: "Representative Edson made a great impression."

Mr. Edson had hardly made an opening when the whole House was in attention.

"That fellow is going to carry the House," said one of the members in opposition.

"Impossible," said another; "the opposition is too great."

To carry the resolution required a four-fifths vote, but when the names were called Edson had won by a vote of 184 to 34, a victory to be proud of. This was in the face of a telegram from Senator Lodge that the resolution must be killed. Mr. Edson spoke as the son of a veteran and also a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, but above all as a citizen of Massachusetts.

Col. David Cornwell, Allegan, Mich., replied to a vicious editorial in the Chicago Record-Herald:

My Dear Sir: I have read your editorial in to-day's issue on the Sulloway pension bill, and say, all honor to the Senators of the grand old State of Illinois, to whose credit I served more than five years in the civil war.

I deny that there is objection to this bill from any considerable number of "veterans who risked their lives" in the war of the rebellion on the side of the Union.

If you are capable of drafting a pension bill that will give exact justice to each soldier for the time served, the battles fought, the suffering from cold and hunger, from wounds and sickness and from confinement in rebel prisons, why, get busy.

The "immorality and criminality" is not in the Sulloway bill, but in your befuddled brain and ungrateful heart.

You intimate that the bill has not had proper discussion, and favor putting it over to another session of Congress.

Would you favor putting it over from Congress to Congress and discussing it until the old veterans are all dead?

If it is better that a few guilty men escape punishment than an innocent one suffer, had we not better risk pensioning one unworthy soldier than to deprive a dozen honest old veterans of the means to live in humble comfort in their old age?

The soldier got $13 a month in a depreciated currency, and it was never made good to him. The capitalist bought bonds at par in this currency, and they were redeemed in gold.

Do you call that a "square deal" for the soldier?

But for him this whole country would be a Southern Confederacy, with slavery legalized thruout its length and breadth.

The soldier who has plenty thru inheritance or other good luck should not oppose this bill, for he will never be compelled to profit by it against his will. It is more than probable that the soldier who is not for the Sulloway bill—if there are any such—thinks it will stand in the way of some other bill by which he would fare better.

Our Government can never fully repay these old veterans for the service they rendered the Nation in the time of its great distress, because it has not nor can it get money enough, but it easily can and should make them comfortable for the few remaining years of their lives.

One could never imagine the great-hearted Lincoln voicing such views and sentiments are are expressed editorially in the Record-Herald of this date, and are to be found every month in the World's Dirty Work.

President Taft has handled Fred D. Warren, the Kansas Socialist editor, with tact and entire sense. Warren, whose ravings in the Appeal to Reason have been regarded as highly dangerous to peace and good order, was sentenced to six months of hard labor and a fine of $1,500. To have sent him to jail, which he coveted, would have made him a martyr and brought about no end of suspiration by the Socialist group. The case came up on account of a series of inflammatory articles which Warren had written in regard to the arrest of Pettibone, Moyer and Haywood for their complicity in the assassination of the Governor of Idaho. Warren capped his offense by publishing an offer of $1,000 for any person who would capture ex-Gov. Taylor and return him to the officials of the State of Kentucky. President Taft gave pardon to Warren, but accompanied it with these scathing comments:

"I would question the wisdom of making the defendant conspicuous and feeding his vanity by treating him seriously when his violence, his exaggerations, his wild accusations, and his mock heroics ought to be treated with ridicule.

"To deal with him with such severity is to manifest a concern as to the evil influence he exerts out of all proportion to the facts.

"Doubtless his writings are read with pleasure by a number whose views are as wild and as perverted as his; but for all persons of common sense a reading of his articles is the best antidote for the poison he seeks to instill. To visit such an offense with severe punishment would give him an opportunity to pose as a victim of governmental prejudice."

## GEN. THOS. J. HENDERSON.

### The Veterans of His Old Brigade All Loved Him.

Editor National Tribune: It was with deepest regret that I received the news of the death of Gen. Tom J. Henderson. My own regiment, the 63d Ind., and the 112th Ill. were brigaded together the later years of the war, with Col. Henderson as brigade commander. We all loved him for his brave, strong, forceful character, and especially for his ever kind and considerate care of his men.

Gen. Henderson was a large, commanding figure, with a strong voice. (We called him "Whispering Tom," as in the presence of the enemy he was wont to subdue his voice, which even then could be heard the full length of two regiments.) How his sudden appearance in the works from a sick cot at Franklin cheered the brigade and helped resist the terrible onslaughts of Hood's charging columns of whisky-crazed men! His own men could not have loved him more than we of the other regiments, and I have enjoyed many good visits with him at National Encampments.

I deeply sorrow at the loss of so true, brave, noble a man, and greatly sympathize with his bereaved family.—Wm. H. Hornaday, Past Department Commander, Lawton, Okla.

Editor National Tribune: The death of Hon. Thomas J. Henderson comes with deep sadness to every living soldier of his regiment, the 112th Ill. Honored and beloved as he was during the civil war, he was always referred to since as one of the noblest of men in every calling of life. I recall in tenderness when in the battle of Resaca, Ga., he was wounded, I took him in my arms and carried him amid shot from the battlefield. His character of merit is stamped upon my memory to recall as the shadows fall on the shortest end of my life.—John M. Poor, Co. I, 112th Ill.

### Dee-lighted.

The National Tribune: I returned from St. Andrews Bay a short time ago, and was well pleased with the prospects there. As proof of how well I think of it, I expect to move there within the next three weeks, and am not going there to practice my profession. (A physician does not want to go to a healthy climate to locate.) Two days before I left here to go to St. Andrews Bay we had about 16 inches of snow. That same Sunday the men working on the Government dredges, so they told me, went in the Bay bathing. When I arrived on the Bay I found the fruit trees in bloom and picked flowers in the woods. When told that I might starve there, I have said: "The only way one can starve there is to keep one's mouth shut." With a season of from Feb. 15 to Dec. 15, the rain and a little energy, one cannot help but make a living on five or 10 acres.—Dr. J. N. McCartney, Sioux City, Iowa, March 7, 1911.

### Who Hoisted the Flag?

Theodore E. Lawton, 70 Mill street, New Bedford, Mass., wants to know who hoisted the American ensign over the City Hall at Augusta, Ga., May 6 or 8, 1865.