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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

EAST IS ALL SNOWBOUND

Wet Snow and Rain and Very High Winds.

WORST OF THE SEASON

From Cleveland to the Atlantic and Canada to Tennessee.

TELEGRAPH WIRES ARE DOWN

Street Car and Railroad Lines Suffer—Roads Drifted—Cold in the South.

Chicago, April 20.—Telegraphic communication with all points east of Cleveland has been cut off since early this morning by a storm, which extends from Canada to Tennessee and east to the Atlantic coast. A heavy, wet snow, driven by a gale, has played havoc with wires and poles, and both Western Union and Postal companies report a complete suspension of business to the seaboard.

Officials here fear that this storm will cripple wire equipment worse than for several years.

STORM IN OHIO

Wires Down, Trolley and Steam Lines Blocked, Roads Impassable.

Cleveland, April 20.—Northern Ohio was to-day swept by a fierce storm of wind and snow, which prostrated telegraph and telephone wires in all directions. The wind reached a velocity of fifty-five miles an hour. All telegraphic communication was severed between Cleveland and points east and south. A few wires were patched up to the west, but even these were reported to be working slowly.

In some respects the storm was the worst during the winter. The heavy, wet snow came down in blinding sheets, and the streets in this city were covered with slush almost anxle deep. Traffic on many street car lines was delayed.

Telephone and telegraph poles were blown across the tracks and the trolly wires were tangled up. The police and fire alarm wires were carried down, and some sections of the city were cut off from the fire and police signal exchanges.

Out of more than a hundred wires connecting Cleveland and Buffalo, not one was in working order early to-day. The conditions between Cleveland and Pittsburg, it was said, were equally bad. Telegraph and telephone officials declared that the storm was the most destructive for a long time. The long distance telephone lines were reported down in every direction, there being no communication with any outside point.

It will undoubtedly be many days before full reports can be made to the telegraph and long distance telephone service. Many poles are prostrated, causing innumerable breaks in the wires.

Danger From Wires.

The electric lighting companies shut off their current in some parts of the city, owing to the general mix-up of wires. A number of persons received severe shocks and several horses were killed. James White, a contractor, living at 9 Beaver street, stepped on a live wire on Broadway and was rendered unconscious. He was badly burned.

Traffic on nearly all the steam roads was delayed. In many places the tracks were reported to be buried under deep slush.

Storm on Erie.

Lake Erie was lashed into a wild fury. A crib 200 feet long and about 25 feet wide anchored at the end of the east breakwater preparatory to being sunk, was driven ashore inside the west breakwater. The crib crashed into the west pier, but little damage resulted.

Roads Impassable.

Information from the surrounding country districts indicates that the storm was of unusual violence and wrought much damage. In many places the snow is reported a foot deep on the level, and the roads have been rendered almost impassable by drifts.

Electric railways connecting Cleveland with near-by towns found it almost impossible to operate cars. Some lines were tied up.

COLD IN GEORGIA

Frost Is Predicted—Rain and Snow in the South.

Atlanta, Ga., April 20.—The storm, which last night caused a general disturbance over parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Florida, has moved to the northeast, and is to-day in eastern North Carolina. Snow fell in Tennessee and Kentucky and rain in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. In Atlanta the winds have been abnormally high for twenty-four hours, a maximum velocity of fifty-six miles being reported this morning. The temperature has fallen nearly forty degrees, and reports indicate some damage to small gardening. The weather bureau predicts frost for north Georgia tonight.

The telegraph companies are seriously handicapped by the loss of wires in every direction.

SNOW IN KENTUCKY

People Are Moving Out to Get Away From Floods.

London, Ky., April 20.—For twenty-four hours snow has been falling over eastern Kentucky and has reached a depth of fourteen inches. The mountain streams are full to the bank and people living near by are moving out. Floods are feared when the snow goes off. Those moving out are suffering from the cold. Such severe weather has never before been known at this season.

Steamer Weathers the Storm.

Detroit, April 20.—The Detroit and Cleveland line steamer City of Cleveland, which left Cleveland last night for Detroit, arrived to-day nearly an hour late, after a hard fight with the storm on Lake Erie. The waves smashed many of the windows on the starboard side of the steamer, and two iron stanchions in the mess room were cracked entirely through by the violent pitching. It was the heaviest sea of the season.

Ohio River Is Rising.

Cincinnati, April 20.—Experienced river men say that the Ohio river will reach a stage of fifty feet here and may go higher. The rainfall in the past twenty-four hours along the river above here is from 2.6 inches, at Pittsburg, to 3.54 inches at Huntington, W. Va., and unusual floods are reported from the Guyandotte, Big Sandy and Kanawha rivers.

Huntington, W. Va., April 20.—The Big Sandy, Twelve Pole, Guyandotte, Tug and New rivers are at flood tide. Great suffering is reported. All the log booms in Guyandotte and in all the tributaries of the Big Sandy have been swept away, causing an enormous loss. Fifteen inches of snow has fallen in the West Virginia mountains, and five inches throughout the Ohio valley.

TRUSTS WILL AVERT PANIC

Stagnation Is Universal in Europe.

HARD TIMES IN JAPAN

But the United States Still Has Splendid Prosperity.

A SAFEGUARD IN COMBINATIONS

Prominent Financier Says They Will Do Much to Prevent Hard Times.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, April 20.—For a number of months rumors of a rapid decline in trade and business generally have been coming across the Atlantic. In Germany, in England, in Austria, in the Netherlands, in fact, in practically the whole commercial Europe, the signs of the times are pointing to an oncoming financial stringency. The volume of business in those countries, as compared with the volume last year and the year before, shows a heavy falling off, and already labor is restless in anticipation of the shutting down of manufacturing concerns in the large centers of industry. It is whispered that some of the recent tariff changes in Europe have been made with a view to protecting the home markets and the home producers from the outside world. Whether this condition will be merely temporary, or whether it is the precursor of a widespread panic, only the future can tell.

Echoing the warnings of Europe, there now comes word that hard times are beginning to show themselves in Japan, the only progressive nation in the orient. E. C. Bellows, American consul general at Yokohama, informs the state department that "the financial conditions in Japan at present is far from encouraging, and her bankers, statesmen and business men are exerting every effort to avert a pending panic." A number of large failures already have occurred, and more are expected. The president of the Bank of Japan, at the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, said:

Throughout the past year the specie reserve of the bank steadily dwindled month after month, the excess of imports over exports and a financial panic in Shanghai, owing to the Boxer trouble, all contributing to bring about this regretable result. The depletion of specie and the increased demand for money occasioned by the Chinese trouble necessitated the bank's issuing notes beyond the prescribed limits in June and the succeeding months.

Notwithstanding these ominous reports from both sides of the world, the United States continues to enjoy the splendid prosperity which was ushered in with the McKinley administration in 1897. There has been no falling off in trade, but on the contrary a steady and gratifying increase from month to month and from year to year. Naturally, however, if all the rest of the commercial world is to experience another season of hard times, this country cannot hope to escape, for hard times abroad will seriously affect our export market, where we dispose of the surplus American product. Should this export market be closed, for whatever reason, there would be overproduction at home and a shutting down of manufactures everywhere.

TRUSTS AS A SAFEGUARD. In this conection it is well to note what the New York folks are saying regarding the gigantic commercial consolidations which have been put under way recently, and which the democratic party calls "trusts." Speaking of the threatening conditions in Europe, one of the close friends of the Morgan-Hill syndicate said to me recently:

If America is to escape another panic, wholly or in part, it will be due to the so-called trusts, which are rapidly placing in a few hands the immense commercial interests of the country. Community of interest, close co-operation, economy, promptness of action, are all made sure by these consolidations; and even should it be impossible for us wholly to escape the hard times which now are bearing down upon Europe, they will be felt here in a greatly modified form.

We will still have the home market, and will be in position, owing to the consolidations referred to, to take swift advantage of every trade opening abroad. This will mean that we will get our full share of the business in the world markets, and probably more than our share, which will result in a correspondingly larger sale of our yearly surplus. Relatively, therefore, a panic will not be as severe here as in other parts of the world. If we can undersell Germany, France, the Netherlands, England and Russia during times of plenty, we can undersell them during times of scarcity.

It is my prediction that this country will never again go through a panic such as that which came in with the year 1893. The trade combinations of the years since then have made such a thing impossible. There will undoubtedly be periods when trade is not as lively as it is at other times; but there will be no such times as we then experienced.

PORTO RICAN CASE FORECAST. Public interest in Washington is centering with renewed interest in the forthcoming decision of the supreme court in the Porto Rican cases. The best information at hand is to the effect that the decision was put into final shape early this week, and is ready to be handed down whenever the court decrees.

It is said by those who claim to have reliable sources of information, that the court, by a vote of five to four, will uphold the McKinley administration in the position that the constitution does not follow the flag. Congress, according to this guess at the court's position, will be sustained in its contention that it has the right to levy a tariff on Porto Rican goods sent to this country, but will be overruled as to the tax on American goods designed for export to Porto Rica. The export tax is unconstitutional.

The gentleman from whom this information comes says that he understands the opinion of the court has been written and rewritten at least half a dozen times. The five judges believed to uphold the administration reached their conclusions independently and there has been much trouble in phrasing the opinion so as to make these five points of view blend into one harmonious whole.

This forecast of the court's opinion may or may not be correct. I quote it because it seems to be the most definite statement so far made. It is rather significant, however, that with the revival of gossip this week, and the feeling that the opinion will be rendered next Monday, there is a disposition to accept the foregoing forecast as that most likely to represent what the court will hold.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN MINNESOTA. Professor William Hays of the Minnesota agricultural school, after spending several days in Washington on business at the agricultural department, left to-day for New York. He will visit Cornell university and the state agricultural school at Geneva, returning to St. Anthony Park late next week.

In Washington, Professor Hays secured the promise of important co-operation between the department and his school in the work of plant breeding. The trip has been successful in every way.

C. F. Saylor, the traveling sugar beet expert, who knows more about the sugar beet industry of the country than any other man, had a long interview with Professor Hays and told him that he regarded the Minnesota factory as having safely passed the experimental stage. "Minnesota," he added, "is rapidly coming into line as a sugar beet state, and, in my judgment, that industry is quickly to become thoroughly established there on a paying basis."

Mr. Saylor and Professor Hays discussed the question of raising beets for seeding the northwest and they came to the conclusion that there was no reason why the northwest should not raise its own seed from this time in great abundance.

At Geneva Professor Hays will inspect the plant breeding system, which is under fine headway there. At Cornell he will make a study of the system of agricultural instruction in rural schools, which in New York has been carried forward with great success. The Minnesota legislature last winter appropriated $20,000 with which to start such a system and Professor Hayes' investigations at Cornell will help put it under way.

—W. W. Jermane.

Washington Small Talk.

Postmasters appointed to-day: Minnesota—Clear Lake, Sherburne county, Robert Pearce. Iowa—Bernia, Mahaska county, William Mognett. North Dakota—Fergus, Grand Forks county, G. A. Fisher. South Dakota—Joubert, Douglas county, H. L. Brown; Terraville, Lawrence county, O. W. Hurlburt.

Fifty-one young men are to be commissioned as ensigns from Annapolis this year. John E. Lewis of Minnesota is the only one in the list hailing from a northwestern state. This class was graduated hurriedly from Annapolis two years ago on account of the Spanish war, and has spent the time since then on sea duty.

AGGY'S ADDRESS TO THE OUTLYING INSURGENT CHIEFS.

WILY TOM JOHNSON

He Knows That Ohio in 1902 Will Be Safely Republican.

MAYOR HARRISON, TOO, IS COY

Politicians Figure That Both Foresee Another Defeat for the Democrats.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, April 20.—The spectacle of two recently elected democratic mayors—Tom Johnson of Cleveland and Carter Harrison of Chicago—proclaiming that they are not candidates for the democratic nomination for president is interesting to politicians. It is noticeable that neither is very emphatic in his declaration, that both have reservations, and that only the opportunity is required to establish the two mayors on a sound and permanent footing as active candidates.

Mr. Johnson says he will not run for governor or United States senator. In this he is probably sincere, because he believes that it would be absurd for a democrat to think of carrying Ohio under existing circumstances. McKinley's plurality in the state last fall appears to place Ohio in the republican column for 1902; at any rate, this is the view Mr. Johnson takes of the matter.

The coyness expressed by both mayors may be due to the fact that they have little confidence in democratic success four years hence. They probably foresee the events so clearly outlined by Senator Vest a few months ago. There has to be a divorcement of certain elements that now go to make up the sum total of the democratic organization, and this process will not be accomplished except at the loss of another campaign.

PREPARING TO COMPETE

THE N.-W. SYSTEM WILL EXPAND

Report From Chicago That Stockholders Will Be Asked to Ratify Plan.

Chicago, April 20.—The Post to-day says: As a defense against the reported Burlington-Great Northern-Northern Pacific combination, the stockholders of the Chicago & North-Western and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha roads will be asked to ratify plans for important extensions. The extensions have been planned by a joint committee representing both roads and are said to be on a scale which will make the two systems formidable competitors of the Hill lines.

RICE LAKE BRANCH

Organization Articles Filed and Work to Begin at Once.

Special to The Journal.

Madison, Wis., April 20.—The Chippewa Valley & Northwestern Railroad company, which is to connect the Omaha and North-Western lines between Rice Lake and a point in Iron county, filed articles of organization with the secretary of state to-day. It will be a branch of the North-Western to run from Rice Lake in Barron county 100 miles northeast through Barron, Washburn, Sawyer, Ashland, Price, Iron and Vilas counties to a connection with the Chicago & North-Western in either Iron or Vilas counties. Work is to begin at once. The capital stock is $50,000.

The incorporators and directors, all officials of the Omaha company, are W. A Scott, Thomas Wilson, Charles W. Johnson, James T. Clark, E. E. Woodman, L. A. Robinson and Isaac Seddon, all of St. Paul.

BANKER BRANDES FIGHTS

ATTACKS THE MICHIGAN OFFICER

He and His Wife Assault the Deputy, Who Comes to Take Him Back—Put in Irons.

Chicago, April 20.—Charles Brandes, alleged to be the fugitive manager of the Waldron, Mich., bank, was taken back to that state to-day, having waived extradition.

At the county jail to-day Brandes and his wife, who had been admitted to talk to her husband, attacked Sheriff Chestnut of Hillsdale county, Mich., and a local deputy. Brandes was overpowered and put in irons.

BY ARBITRATION

Building Trades Strike at Tacoma as Good as Settled.

Tacoma, Wash., April 20.—The building trades strike inaugurated Monday is practically settled. The contractors and representatives of the building trades unions agreed to submit their difficulties to a board of arbitration and work on between 150 and 200 new buildings was resumed yesterday. The strike threatened at the outset to hinder hundreds of property owners who are crowding the architects' offices with building designs, but the prompt setlement of the strike allayed their fears.

Corpse Postpones the Funeral

New York Sun Special Service

Huntsville, Ala., April 20.—There was great excitement in Dallas, Ala., to-day at the funeral of Mrs. Frank Marlow. The corpse, which was lying in plain view of the many mourners, gave a gasp, the body became warm and her pulse began to beat feebly. Physicians were called, but the woman died in an hour, and the funeral was continued.

The physicians say that Mrs. Marlow was in a trance and then died.

Yellow Fever on the Condor

Victoria, B. C., April 20.—H. M. S. Condor has arrived at quarantine. She has yellow fevre on board.

RISING WATERS

Flood Sweeps Down on Carnegie—Railroad Lines Washed Out.

Pittsburg, April 20.—A flood swept down on Carnegie and the whole Chartiers Valley, six miles southwest of Pittsburg, during the night, such, it is said, as never was known before.

hTe body of an unknown woman was found floating in Chartiers Creek at Woodville.

The railroads are washed out and trains are caught in the flood, unable to move either way. Carnegie and the whole valley are in a panic to-day with traffic of all kinds suspended, while people are rushing to places of safety.

The streets of Carnegie are under three feet of water and people are going about in skiffs. The flood swept into business houses and home too fast for the people to save much of their property and stock, and the loss will run into the thousands.

Cars of the Southern Traction company were caught on the streets in the flood and are standing there now, those on Mail street in three feet of water.

The Washington branch of the Pan-Handle railroad is practically washed out. To cave the bridges the railroad company ran cars loaded with heavy stone on them.

At the Western penitentiary conferences are being held as to the best steps for the safety and security of the prisoners, should the worst predictions be realized. The danger line at the penitentiary bank is twenty-seven feet, and at 11 o'clock this morning the Ohio had reached twenty-one feet and was still rising ten inches an hour. At noon it was still raining hard.

Predictions are now confidently made that the great flood of 1884 will be reached and possibly passed before twenty-four hours. The volume of water here is greater than in 1884 and is raising four inches an hour faster than in that year.

TRAINS STOPPED

Railroads East of Columbus Are Tied Up.

Columbus, Ohio, April 20.—The storm has cut off communication by rail with eastern points. Pennsylvania trains from New York, due here at 7 a. m., had not arrived at noon. Special trains were made up at Columbus to make connections with St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The Pennsylvania company was the only railroad having a line open east of Columbus and that reached only to Trinway, Ohio.

Snows Thirty-six Hours.

Zanesville, Ohio, April 20.—Snow has fallen for thirty-six hours continually and all the streets are blocked. Floods are feared in the Muskingum valley.

LIPTON NO DEPEW

Sir Thomas Balks at After-Dinner Speeches in America.

New York Sun Special Service

London, April 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton fears after dinner speeches in America more than meeting the cup defender on the Sandy Hook course.

"I dodged it the last time," he said, "but it looks as if they are going to let me have it this year. Here are cordial invitations from Mayor Harrison of Chicago and Charles Francis Adams of Boston, insisting on my accepting public receptions in those cities. I shall be delighted to go, but doesn't it mean having to make a speech? I cannot do that."

TRANSPORT'S ROUGH VOYAGE

Garonne Was Disabled, Put Into Honolulu for Repairs.

San Francisco, April 20.—The transport Garonne arrived to-day from Manila. On board are 1,000 men of the Twenty-sixth volunteer infantry. Most of the men are from New York and Massachusetts.

The Garonne left Manila forty days ago, and had an extremely stormy voyage. She was disabled and put into Honolulu for repairs.

AFRAID OF GOLD

Niles People Are Losing Heavily on Counterfeit $5 Pieces.

New York Sun Special Service.

Niles, Mich., April 20.—The appearance of counterfeit $5 gold pieces in great numbers in this part of the state has resulted in so much loss and annoyance to business men that most of them fear to accept any of the yellow metal. The coins are an excellent imitation.

AGUINALDO'S ADDRESS

He Urges His Followers to Accept the Sovereignty of the United States---Trust the American Flag.

Address Is Expected to Result in the Surrender of the Remaining Rebel Leaders in the Philippines.

Manila, April 20.—The following is Aguinaldo's address to the Filipino people:

I believe I am not in error in presuming that the unhappy fate to which my adverse fortune has led me, is not a surprise to those who have been familiar with the war. The lessons taught with a full meaning, and which have recently come to knowledge, suggest with irresistible force that a complete termination of hostilities and lasting peace are not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the welfare of the Philippine islands.

The Filipinos have never been dismayed at their weakness, nor have they faltered in following the path pointed out by their fortitude and courage. The time has come, however, in which they find their advance along this path to be impeded by an irresistible force, which, while it restrains them, yet enlightens their minds and opens up to them another course, presenting them the cause of peace.

This cause has been joyfully embraced by the majority of my fellow countrymen, who have already united around the glorious sovereign banner of the United States. In this banner they repose their trust and belief that under its protection the Filipino people will attain all those liberties which they are beginning to enjoy. The country has declared unmistakably in favor of peace. So be it! There has been enough blood, enough tears and enough desolation. This wish cannot be ignored by the men still in arms if they are animated by a desire to serve our noble people which has thus clearly manifested its will. So do I respect this will, now that it is known to me.

After mature deliberation I resolutely proclaim to the world that I cannot refuse to heed the voice of a people longing for peace, nor the lamentations of thousands of families in yearning to see their dear ones enjoying the liberty and the prosperity of the great American nation.

By acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty of the United States throughout the Philippine archipelago, as I now do, and without any reservation whatsoever, I believe that I am serving thee, my beloved countrymen. May the Philippines be thine.

—Emilio Aguinaldo.

COERCION, SAYS TOWNE

Former Senator Talks of Aguinaldo's Proclamation.

Kansas City, Mo., April 20.—Ex-Senator Charles A. Towne was shown a copy of Aguinaldo's proclamation. He said:

"It is clearly the utterance of a man who yields only to force, and, considering the occurrences of the past two years, it constitutes one of the most pathetic incidents in history. I see nothing in the proclamation on which to base any imputation on the good faith of Aguinaldo.

"There is, however, an expression that somewhat alters my opinion of his astuteness based on his previous conduct. He says that the Filipino people will, under the sway of the United States, obtain all 'promised liberties.'

"He cannot have forgotten the assurance of General Anderson in 1898 as to the justice with which our allies against Spain would be treated or the solemn promises of the president at the beginning of the era of benevolent assimilation.

"One thing should be borne in mind, the surrender of every hostile force in the Philippines and the absolute acceptance of our dominion throughout the archipelago does not dispose of the question involved in the acquisition and government by this republic of distant colonial dependencies.

"Wrong as the policy is, and cruel as it is against the Filipinos, it is infamously more wrong and cruel from the standpoint of the welfare of the United States."

STRONG MOVE FOR PEACE

Address Is Likely to Bring in the Rest of the Insurgents.

Washington, April 20.—There is no doubt in the minds of the officials here that Aguinaldo's address will have considerable influence with the insurgents who have up to this time refused to recognize American authority and accept the terms of the amnesty proclamation, which expires the first of May. This leaves but ten days more in which the opposing insurgents have to present themselves to the American officials for the purpose of being included in the terms of the amnesty. Those who fail to do so within the time remaining will be considered ineligible for any office in the government of the Philippines and will be deprived of all the privileges and rights of citizenship until such disability is removed.

There are but few officers of any prominence connected with the Philippine insurrection who have not already surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. General Alejandrino and General Trias are among the most prominent who continue in opposition, and the war department officials hope that Aguinaldo's address will induce them to surrender within a short time. Should they do so and take the oath of allegiance there is little doubt but their followers will do likewise, thus putting an end to all organized opposition to American authority in the Philippine archipelago.

Especial gratification is felt at the unreserved tone of the document and the full acceptance it indicates of American rule. This, it is felt, will bring to the support of the government many Filipinos, who, wishing for peace, have hesitated to assist the Taft commission.

In this country it is expected to reduce the criticism of the administration and to cause less discussion of the general policy of the war in the islands and more consideration of the important matter of the best administration to be evolved for their government. Aguinaldo, now that he has accepted American sovereignty, probably will be given considerably more liberty than he has enjoyed hitherto. His services will be used as far as possible in the pacification of the islands. The extent, however, to which he will be permitted his freedom is for General MacArthur to determine, with the assistance of the Taft commission, for the aim of the government here will be to rest largely upon the views held by its representatives in the islands.

Wait for Chaffee.

Washington, April 20.—Adjutant General Corbin authorizes the statement that no material changes will be made in the army in the Philippines until after the war department has heard from General Chaffee on the subject. General Chaffee will relieve General MacArthur of the command of the military forces in the Philippines on June 30 and the present expectation is that a general civil government will be established about that time.

To Release Prisoners.

Manila, April 20.—To signalize the importance of Aguinaldo's address in the pacification of the country, General MacArthur orders the release, on swearing allegiance to the United States, of 1,000 insurgent prisoners.

ARM TORN OFF.

Special to The Journal.

Milton, N. D., April 20.—While putting a belt on a pulley in the Pembina Portland Cement mill this morning John McIver, Jr., had an arm torn off near the shoulder. He is in a critical condition.

POULTNEY BIGELOW RAVES

He Says the United States Is Going to the Dogs, and He Prefers to Live Under an Emperor.

New York Sun Special Service.

London, April 20.—Poultney Bigelow, the American historian and traveler, who has just returned to London after delivering a course of lectures at Harvard and Yale universities, declares that the United States is heading toward revolution. He said:

Commercialism runs riot in the United States. The Yankees are coining their ideas and energy into money and the trust builders are doing the rest. These money kings must necessarily exercise a blighting influence on the morals of public servants. They create all manner of temptations and breed all manner of jobbery.

In Washington I found a cynical contempt for the constitution. Corruption stalks through the government departments. It disgraces the halls of congress. Congress itself is little more than a brokerage shop for the sale of authority to fleece the people. The legislators, department officials and petty public servants of all kinds neglect no opportunity of turning their official prerogative to profit.

I learned many specific instances of flagrant jobbery, especially in connection with the Philippine war. Thousands of officials, whose stealings range from very small to very large amounts, do not want the struggle to come to an end. They would much prefer to see it indefinitely prolonged.

Of course, I should not think of reflecting on such men as Secretary Hay and Judge Taft, but if Hay were the Archangel Gabriel and Taft St. Peter returned to earth, they could not stop the complex and far reaching system of thievery that prevails in the public service.

President Hadley of Yale, I see, denies that he said a continuance of the present tendencies would land an emperor in Washington within twenty-five years. I do not see why he should desire to deny such a statement. We would better have an emperor—some one to take a firm stand against the rising tide of official immorality—than have rulers who have no interest in the government beyond the next election. I would rather live under Emperor William of Germany than under the vicious tyranny of railway, oil and steel kings.

America needs a thorough arousing of the public conscience. It needs, to deliver it from the slavery of capitalism, such men and women as delivered it from the slavery of human beings. In other words, it needs an epidemic of cranks—cranks like William Lloyd Garrison—cranks such as England had in Richard Cobden and John Bright.

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