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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

Governors and Waterways Men.

If the public interest in the yearly gatherings of the Governors of the States is continued, as it bids fair to be, these annual meetings cannot fail to serve some important purposes for the welfare of the nation. In fact, the programme for the fifth annual congress, now in session at Richmond, is another reminder of the extent to which these meetings are becoming a fixture in our public life.

Each succeeding year thus far has confirmed the belief in their usefulness, and it is not to be doubted that the present gathering will command a still more general attendance and attention. There is a growing need of such interstate conferences. No other existing agency could supply it. It is true that representatives of the States come together in Congress, but their business is national and not of State matters.

The chief topics of these Governors' meetings should be pertaining to matters to which interstate co-operation is desirable and where uniformity of legislation or administration among the States would promote public interests. The present conference will devote a good deal of its time to waterway improvement, work which generally is being done by the Federal government, but in which the States are determined to co-operate to a greater extent than they did hitherto.

Domestic matters which concern a single State would seem to be out of place at the meetings, except in so far as they might be helpful. But the announcement that instead of administrative matters, which were discussed at last year's meeting, the present gathering is to devote itself to legislative topics gives hope for a further development of the system. While the Governors are not legislators, and hence not competent always to formulate laws effectively, and as they are not in a position to assure the enactment of any measures that might be agreed upon, they will have to content themselves with mere recommendations to their State Legislatures. For the profitable discussion of legislation, it might be well to have representatives of State Legislatures in attendance.

That the Rivers and Harbors Congress, which is now in session here, again means business is easily discernible from the fact that Louisiana alone has sent a delegation numbering 200 to the meeting in order to urge its claims for the "father of the streams" and emphasizing the importance of the opening of the Panama Canal to the commerce of the country.

Often promoters get up their blood even if army engineers report the infeasibility of a certain project, and come here to fight it out in person and prove that the experts are not practical men. Hence the work mapped out for the prominent men who are now among us from almost every section of the United States is not by any means a sinecure, and heterogeneous interests are liable to clash.

Barton Miller.

For the third time has Barton Miller been convicted. To go into the details of that case would be a waste of space, as every one here knows all about the big sums of money of which the First Co-operative Building Association of Georgetown found itself short some years ago. Barton Miller was the secretary and treasurer of the association. Scores of men and women in humble circumstances who had placed their trust in their fellow-citizen, who had been reared among them, were the losers. A number of them, poor working people, could ill afford the loss; some, even widows, who had put their all, laid away for the support of their declining days, into Miller's keeping as an officer of the association, have to be supported by charitable friends.

If ever there was a panic in that section, it was when Georgetown learned of the smash of its pet association and that some $134,000 had disappeared. Suspicion pointed strongly to Miller. He was arrested. No books could be found. Miller was tried. Miller was convicted. Twelve jurymen said that he was guilty. Where is all that money, collected from men and women in the lower walks of life, who gave up their savings that some day they might own a home of their own, according to the purposes of the association which they joined?

Twice tried, twice found guilty, Miller's able attorneys each time managed to get the District appellate court to reverse the verdict on the ground of "errors;" that is, by means of technicalities. In one instance it was discovered, "after the trial," that one of the jurors had a father who had been interested in the defunct concern; that is, that he had lost money there, if we recollect rightly. This, according to our law, annulled the finding of the jury, although no one seemed to dispute the correctness of the verdict, and the appellate court, going strictly by the letter of the statute, had to grant an appeal, and a third trial was the result. In another instance we are told that the presiding judge "talked too much," meaning that he took upon himself the task of posting the jury as to the defendant's guilt. Now, that seems strange to the layman. We know of a number of cases where the judge even went so far as to deliberately tell the jury either to acquit or to discharge a defendant. Is it not the particular business of a court to aid the twelve laymen with his better knowledge of the law and of what ought to be done? A presiding judge is not a machine. He has to be wide-awake to separate the chaff from the wheat and to tell the jury what is what. It seems to us that it is particularly the court's province and duty to guide the jurors.

As there can be no question of the standard qualities of our Federal judiciary, dignity, ability, and integrity of the gentlemen on the bench here being long established, and to which all that could be said here neither could add nor detract from, there remains only the alternative that our statutes are too elastic when they permit hair-splitting or technicalities to prevent justice from being achieved.

If Barton Miller is not guilty, who is? If he has not spirited away the books, who has? Three times convicted, after abusing the patience of his fellow-citizens, whom he is thus convicted of having wronged deeply; after being out on bail for years, enjoying life in public places at considerable outlay, we hear that still another motion is to be made for a fourth and very costly trial. What is the defect in our laws that such a thing is permissible to the annoyance and cost of the citizens? Can it be true that we have one law for the rich and another for the poor and friendless? Were Barton Miller friendless, where would he be to-day, with a twenty-year sentence pronounced upon him after the first trial? Evidently, a universal code is not all that is needed in this federation of States. What we must have and the lesson that just such trials teach is the making of laws that will not permit technicalities to upset justice.

Would that we had the silver tongue of the Roman lawyer, Cicero, who, when prosecuting Catiline, and having reached the limit of endurance, exclaimed: "Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?"—How long wilt thou abuse our patience?

Publicity the Best Safeguard.

Mr. Clark, the practical railroad man of the Interstate Commerce Commission, admits that the Board needs more power from Congress before it can enforce rules for running trains that will decrease the number of avoidable accidents. He hopes that publicity will help some, and is not very much impressed with the complaint that railroad negligence is increasing. He regards publicity as the best modern safeguard of travel. Yet there always has been plenty of publicity for railroad wrecks, and it has not stimulated negligent managers into the adoption of block signal systems, safe crossings, and other necessary devices to prevent wrecks. The New Haven disasters have not lacked publicity, but the New Haven directors, in the face of a storm of public censure, simply announce that passengers are safe enough on their system as they are operating it.

Railroads like the New Haven system stand in need of drastic regulation by an Interstate Commerce Commission, having ample authority to compel care for the safety of passengers. If Mr. Wilson does not insist on awakening the Interstate Commerce Commissioners to the need of safeguarding the public on railroad trains by promulgating more stringent laws and having them enforced, he will disappoint the country.

With the exception, perhaps, of a few progressive railroad directors, the American people do not look for voluntary solicitude from railroad managers. In the case of directors who ignore the indictments of scores of coroners' juries, and who scorn protests from patrons riding in daily fear of death, governmental compulsion is a necessary policy.

"Bully" for Gov. Stubbs.

Three years ago Gov. Stubbs of Kansas made an investigation of the number of divorces in his State and their causes. He found that there was one divorce to each eight marriages, and an investigation of what had caused the separations showed that 70 per cent of the divorces were due to poor housekeeping, poor cooking, and failure to make the home the most enjoyable place to stay.

Acting on his advice, the Kansas State University and Agricultural College established more complete courses in housekeeping, and are devoting more time to this than heretofore. The Kansas Agricultural College has gone a step farther, and has arranged a complete correspondence course in housekeeping for the use of club women who are tired of talking of Roman history, Greek statuary, and Ibsen.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

ONLY SIXTEEN DAYS.

Only sixteen shopping days
Now remain.
In the shops are fine displays,
But 'tis plain
That the goods are going fast;
Better seek
Bargains now which may not last
Out the week.

Only sixteen shopping days
Now are yours;
Better get into the frays
In the stores.
Time is fleeting, life is short,
And we print
This by way of a report.
Take the hint.

The Main Difference.

The difference between a tramp and a poet is that the tramp has a free lunch route, while the poet gets his rations at afternoon teas.

Idle Talk.

"Yes; I want to die poor."
"And where are you going now?"
"Down town to swear off my taxes."

December 5 in History.

December 5, 1536—Henry VIII orders his wife to shop early.

December 5, 1493—Queen Isabella completes a pair of red mittens for Christopher Columbus.

More Offices.

"A Massachusetts town has a muncipal theater."

"Do they elect the matinee idol or is it an appointive job?"

Don't Prolong It.

Early shopping, early shopping.
Good advice and terse.
Stocks diminish at the finish,
And the crush gets worse.

Starting a Deluge.

"The postmaster at Plunkville says that if he doesn't handle more mail they'll close the office."

"Tell him to put an ad in the local paper stating rich widow wants husband."

A Parisian Duel.

"How was that last exchange of shots?"

"One of you shot a cow through the ear."

"Any blood shed?"

"A few drops."

"Then honor is satisfied.

Breaks One Daily.

"In China the oath of brotherhood is taken by breaking a cup."

"If that worked in this country our cook would be sealed to us for life."

RULING CAUSES SURPRISE.

Revival of Regulation Against International Marriages Puzzles.

Berlin, Dec. 4.—Surprise and, in some quarters, consternation has been caused by the revival by Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, of the old regulation, that any member of the diplomatic service by marrying a foreigner thereby automatically expresses his desire to retire from the service.

The rule was established by the late Prince Bismarck, but of late years has fallen into disuse. Why it should be revived at this time is puzzling to many, inasmuch as several of the Kaiser's diplomats have made brilliant matches with foreign women, which have had the effect of raising the German status in the country furnishing the bride.

Many American women have graced the service, notably Lilian May Langham, of Louisville, Ky., who married the late Ambassador to Washington, Baron Speck von Sternburg, and Jeanne Luckemeyer, of New York, wife of the present Ambassador to Washington, Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstoff.

The former chancellor, Prince Bernhard von Buelow, had an Italian wife, Princess Maria Bercadelli di Bologna.

PROGRESS MADE IN RAILWAY PROBE

Grand Jury Obtains Valuable Testimony Regarding New Haven-Grand Trunk Deal.

New York, Dec. 4.—What was declared to be encouraging progress was made yesterday in the Federal grand jury investigation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company under the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. Although only one witness was examined, it was learned that from him were forced by Assistant Attorney General Jesse C. Adkins admissions that will form a good foundation for proceedings against the officers and directors of the New England railroad monopoly on criminal charges of stifling competition by its latest trackage and traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada, which had actually begun construction of a branch of its system to Providence and was preparing to extend its line over its own rails to Boston and other competing points in that territory when it was "induced" by the Morgan-Mellen combination to cease operations and thus leave the field entirely to the New Haven.

The sole witness of the day was E. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president of the Grand Trunk and president of the Central Railroad of Vermont. Mr. Fitzhugh, who was a witness yesterday, was recalled, and he failed to bring certain important records.

Reason for Investigation.

John S. Murdock, of counsel for the Grand Trunk, will be the next witness. Albert H. Walker, authority of "A History of the Sherman Law," and who generally is accounted an expert authority on that statute, said to-day that, while in Washington, he learned that Attorney General Wickersham had so suddenly ordered the present investigation because President Mellen and other powers in the New Haven and deceived him in their promise of three weeks ago to give his agents access to records bearing on the Grand Trunk deal and other features of the alleged monopoly.

"I have no doubt," added Mr. Walker, "that after a careful study of the Supreme Court's stringent decree dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, and also after looking into the New Haven's history and record, that the New Haven's status is on all fours with the illegal status of the Harriman combine."

It was learned to-day that no subpoenas have been issued for any of the higher officials or dominating directors of the New Haven. This will make it impossible for them to claim immunity from prosecution.

Body Found in Brush.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 4.—The body of Thomas Duddy, aged fifty years, was found in a brush patch at Plains, near here, to-day, with his throat slashed from ear to ear, and the body terribly hacked by some sharp instrument. The police are searching for two foreigners, who are believed to have committed the crime. The two men were employes of the dead man.

STATESMEN—REAL AND NEAR

By FRED C. KELLY

When people read in the public prints last summer about Senator Ike Stephenson being critically ill from heart trouble up in the wilds of Wisconsin they little suspected the real humor of the situation.

The Senator was spending some time at a fishing lodge far beyond the honk of autos and the shout of newsboys and publicity agents. To get from him to civilization it was necessary to travel several miles afoot, then cross a lake or two in a rowboat or canoe, and proceed further by buckboard. The moment his heart began to act up he took a little general purpose pill that he always has in stock about his clothes and dispatched a man for a doctor.

It was a rough journey going for the doctor, but the man was used to such trips. The doctor, on the other hand, was new to the region, and had done most of his traveling up to that time in trains and buggies. He was completely exhausted by the time he reached Stephenson's camp.

"Did you find a doctor?" called the Senator, as they approached.

"Yes, but he's all in," yelled back the camp courier. "Guess we'll have to carry him."

"All right," said Stephenson. "Wait till I get my coat off and I'll help you."

And the eighty-three-year-old Senator helped to carry in the physician who had come to minister to him.

They worked over the doctor and gave him a nickel's worth of Stephenson's pills, and in a little while he was feeling almost as well as any of the others.

Stephenson's pills are famous about the Senate end of the Capitol. Whenever anybody has a sinking spell he makes a bee line not for Dr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, the one physician member of the Senate, but for Stephenson. The pills are guaranteed by the manufacturer to fit practically any ill from ingrown nails to Asiatic cholera, and Stephenson attributes his longevity to the fact that he has carried a handful of the things in his vest pocket for a great many years. Ben Tillman and two or three other Senators believe that the pills are all right.

When Col. Roosevelt was lying in the hospital at Chicago, after the attempt to assassinate him, persistently dictating to stenographers, holding conferences, and planning to go on with his speaking tour, Mrs. Roosevelt was sent for by his friends, in a great rush, as the one person who could persuade him to "behave."

Two or three of the colonel's political aids were in the room when she arrived. She turned to the men, and suggested smilingly that she thought they were wanted at a conference downstairs. They took the hint, and started out the door immediately.

As they were going, the colonel called after them:

"I guess there's nothing in this rule of the people proposition, after all. Right here's an example of boss rule."

On his way to Oyster Bay, after the shooting, Col. Roosevelt turned to one of his party and inquired:

"What did that fellow shoot me with?"

"A .38 caliber," replied the friend.

"Long or short?"

"Long."

"Gee!"

That "Gee!" was the only comment anybody has heard him make on the incident since the day it occurred.

To look at Representative Ben Johnson, with his tall, rugged figure and face as solemn as a hearse driver's, one would never pick him for a man who would go out of his way in the interest of a practical joke.

Yet Johnson is the man who introduced the trick boat into Kentucky waters. As he sat and stared at the river that runs by his farm in Kentucky he conceived a rowboat that would look like any other boat, but that would be constructed so weirdly that nobody could get into it without capsizing. No sooner thought of than he placed the order for the comedy craft. After that whenever his friends came out to see him, Johnson would place a pint of Kentucky bourbon engagingly at the far end of the boat as it lay innocently in the water, tied to a log on shore. Then he would sit on his veranda and listen to the stories his friends told when they came up after dry clothes, about how they happened to fall in.

As fond as he is of a good joke, Johnson never laughs. When he is completely overcome by mirth he gives just a sad little chuckle, that is all.

Senator Clapp was seated across the aisle from a man hailing from the felt-boot section of Indiana en route to Chicago a few weeks ago.

When they got as far as Logansport the man began to get uneasy. He kept looking out of the window at every station, trying to see the name of the town, and consulted his railroad folder with feverish interest. Finally he turned to Clapp and inquired in a low, confidential tone:

"Say, fellow, we haven't passed Chicago yet, have we?"

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REFORM IN MONEY SYSTEM IS URGED

Secretary of Treasury, in Annual Report, Points Out "Unreasoned and Unscientific Methods."

BIG DEFICIT AHEAD, HE SAYS

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, in his annual report submitted to the House yesterday, urges radical reform of the "unreasoned and unscientific" banking and currency system of the United States, warning Congress that the Federal government, as long as the present scheme exists, will be responsible for the commercial, industrial, and social disasters which flow from panics.

The present system promotes and develops panics, and legislation is urgent, declares Mr. MacVeagh, in outlining his idea of the general provisions of an adequate relief measure. Aside from affording flexible and elastic currency and reserves, such a system, he says, should bring the banks into organized co-operation and provide for a central agency through which they could work together, free of political or trust control.

Foresees Big Deficit.

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, the Secretary foresees a deficit of $27,356,825, exclusive of Panama Canal expenditures, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, the first fiscal year of President Wilson's administration. Including in the canal expenses, the deficit is estimated at $32,-770,625. The canal expenditures, however, he adds, may be paid, under the law, from bond sales. The estimated receipts for that year are $700,000,000, while the ordinary appropriations are estimated at $722,356,625, and the total expenditures at $755,174,625. The Secretary announces that these estimates are based upon present conditions and laws.

For the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1912, Mr. MacVeagh estimates that there will be a surplus of $40,200,000, exclusive of Panama Canal expenditures, and a deficit of $1,900,000, including the canal transactions. He estimates receipts for the year at $701,000,000 and ordinary disbursements at $650,800,000.

Will Reform Methods.

Secretary MacVeagh announces his intention of reforming the Treasury Department's business methods by a scheme for the payment of government obligations in such a manner as to avoid exchange on government checks.

He does not divulge the details, but apparently contemplates the distribution of government funds at convenient points over the country for the payment of checks. He points out that pension checks, for example, in many instances are not really worth their face value, because the difficulties of collection enforce an exchange charge.

Other recommendations by the Secretary include: Construction of four revenue cutters and a building programme of at least two cutters yearly in future; power presses for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; provision for disabled and old members of the life-saving service, retirement pension for civil service employes, revision of the oleomargarine law, legislation for the prevention of the opium traffic, and the creation of a bureau to "supervise the expression of laws," co-operating with Congress to make their meaning plain to executive officials who enforce them.

D. A. R. PROTEST AGAINST REMOVAL OF LIBERTY BELL TO PANAMA EXPOSITION

Philadelphia, Dec. 4.—Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to-day adopted a resolution protesting against the removal of the Liberty Bell to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1915 in San Francisco, or to any other place at any future time.

The action is the result of the appeal made before Mayor Blankenberg and a committee of citizens last night by Mayor Rolph, of San Francisco, in his endeavor to have the famous relic sent to the Pacific Coast for the San Francisco exposition.

Every daughter at the meeting to-day signed a protest to the Mayor and City Council against the removal of the bell.

An English machine makes rag rugs at a rate of one a minute.

RYAN WRANGLES WITH ATTORNEY

President of Iron Workers Makes Conflicting Statements on Witness Stand.

DID NOT KNOW OF DYNAMITING

Indianapolis, Dec. 4.—After another day of wrangling between himself and District Attorney Miller on cross-examination, Frank M. Ryan, of Chicago, president of the Iron Workers' International Union, concluded his testimony in his own defense in the dynamite conspiracy case to-day. Vice President John Butler, of Buffalo, probably will take the witness stand for the defense to-morrow morning. Ryan made some conflicting statements in his testimony. Judge Anderson constantly admonished Ryan to answer Miller's questions instead of making irrelevant replies.

Ryan said he, as president of the union, paid little attention to the finances, except monthly totals. Ryan was questioned closely on this score by Miller. Miller asked Ryan if he, as president of the union, knew how much money had been paid from the funds of the union between 1906 and April 22, 1911, the date of McNamara's arrest, to defendants H. S. Hockin, Frank C. Webb, of New York; E. A. Clancy, of San Francisco; Ortie E. McManigal, of Chicago, and John J. McNamara. Ryan said he knew nothing about how much was paid these men, if anything, over and above their salaries and expenses.

Knew Nothing of Payments.

"After McNamara's arrest," asked Miller, "after this dynamite conspiracy had been hired and your attention had been called to the illegal checks McNamara was receiving of the union's funds, which you say you then knew nothing about, after you did learn of them, did you attempt to find out how much had been paid out of the union's funds that way?"

"No," said Ryan.

"You didn't know that in 1910 Hockin was paid $2,000 and in 1911 $2,500, that in 1909 Frank Webb was paid $2,800 union funds above their salaries and expenses?"

"No, I didn't," said Ryan.

Signed Circular Letter.

After some quibbling, Ryan admitted he raised no objection when a circular letter, with his name signed to it, was sent from headquarters containing what the government says in effect was a warning to the iron workers to "talk to no one and to beware of detectives."

Judge Anderson asked: "Mr. Ryan, do you mean to say that if your attorney had advised you to conceal evidence in a murder case you'd have done it?"

"I didn't know McNamara was charged with murder," said Ryan.

"But," asked Miller, "if your attorney could have kept the union letters and papers from going where they were needed in a criminal investigation, you were willing to have him do that, weren't you?"

"I was willing to have our attorney keep our papers from going anywhere," said Ryan.

Ryan admitted being in Milwaukee and discussing the work that later was dynamited with William E. Reddin. He admitted talking of it later to McNamara, but said he knew nothing of any intention to explode the job.

JAPANESE CABINET RESIGNS.

Inability of Premier to Appoint New Minister of War Is Cause.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Tokyo, Dec. 4.—The entire Japanese Cabinet resigned to-day as a result of the inability of the Premier to find a successor to the Minister of War, who resigned owing to his colleagues' opposition to the increase in the Korean army.

Either Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, Japanese Governor-General of Korea, or Prince Taro Katsura will be asked to form a new Cabinet.

Cremated in Fight for Freedom.

Crowley, La., Dec. 4.—Three prisoners in the local jail were cremated to-day when they set fire to the structure in an attempt to burn their way to freedom. The dead are William Collier, of Los Angeles; Carter Grace, of St. Louis, and Wilson Everett, of Chicago. All had been arrested as "drunk and disorderly."

6th and New York Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.

NO STAR DAYS

with us. We don't advertise anything for a "Star Day" to draw a crowd.

Any day is a good day here, as there is everything you need in Lumber and Mill Work any day in the year. This is not a business of spurts, but of fixed principles, working out splendidly for our own and the public's good.

The Frank Libbey Lumber & Mill Work Co

Ponderous Personages.

By GEORGE FITCH,
Author of "At Good Old Siwash."

Martin Van Buren was born December 5, 1782, and became a politician shortly afterward. As this would indicate, he was a New Yorker. He came from old Dutch stock, and was distinguished by the firm and uncompromising manner in which he made up his mind with glue and steel rivets on all questions.

Van Buren set out for the Presidency at an early age, and advanced step by step from the State Senate and State attorney generalship to the United States Senate, the Governorship of New York, the Secretaryship of State, and the Vice Presidency. In those days Vice Presidents were chosen for their mental dimensions, and after Van Buren had held firmly to his seat, during Jackson's cyclonic last term, he was elected President.

This was a sad joke on Van Buren, because Jackson had spent his last four years compiling and arranging the greatest panic the young country had had. This panic burst soon after Van Buren took office and he spent four worried and toilful years hustling for money to pay for stove coal for the National Capitol and shoestrings for the army. He wrestled with a voracious deficit for four years in a statesmanlike manner, and as a reward the people voted him out of office with great enthusiasm in 1846.

Upon his defeat Van Buren returned home and continued to run for the Presidency with great energy and persistence, being always on the unpopular side of every question. He lost the nomination in 1844 because he opposed the admission of Texas, thus making all the Democrats mad. In 1848 he left the Democratic party and ran for President on the Free Soil party, arriving a little farther in the rear than President Taft did last November. He continued to insurge with great energy for fourteen years more, but did not succeed in messing up the electoral vote. He died in 1862.

This panic burst soon after Van Buren took office.

Van Buren was as unpopular and as able as most earnest men are. He was noted for his extreme and inopportune stubbornness. He nearly lost the Presidency by opposing an interference with slavery, and later on was defeated while leading the Free Soilers. If he had been less stubborn in early life he would have had less trouble and would have been enabled to live comfortably in obscurity instead of permanently in the encyclopedias and histories.

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STATESMEN FROM A NEW VIEW

BY THE EX-SENATOR.

The Postmaster General's campaign against numerous individuals charged with using the mails for illicit purposes recalls to my mind the action Congress took in 1890 to squelch the Louisiana lottery.

One of the central figures in that fight was Philetus Sawyer, a Senator from Wisconsin, although until now the story of the part that he took in it has never been told.

Senator Sawyer was a unique character. He was first sent to the Senate in 1881. His opponent was E. E. Keyes, generally known as "Boss" Keyes, for many years a potent political force in the Badger State. He outgeneraled "Old Sawlogs" in making adherents in the Legislature.

Keyes had the "machine" and knew how to operate it. And although his financial resources were very limited, he got a majority of the legislators, but failed to hold them in the wind-up, and Sawyer was chosen. There were serious charges made as to the use of money, but in those days such things were condoned and then forgotten.

It was ten years later that I met Senator Sawyer again, while he was serving his second term. His seat was directly in front of mine. Sawyer always wore a short coat, the tail of which swept the top of my desk as he passed between it and the desk of Senator Stanford of California, who sat on my left. Invariably, when Sawyer pushed his podgy body through the narrow space between the seats, passing to or coming from his own, the papers or other articles on the two desks went to the floor, greatly to the annoyance of Stanford. One day the latter blurted out:

"Sawyer, why in Sam Hill don't you take off your coat, the way you used to in your sawmill?"

"I'd like to," replied Sawyer. "It's the only way a man can work in comfort. I don't like this damn place on that account—too much style."

The two millionaire Senators were old men, and frequently fell asleep in their seats. I was supposed to wake them up.

Sawyer was industrious and methodical. He was chairman of the Committee on Pensions, and did a great amount of work.

He believed in giving every old soldier enough money to live on, and the number of private pension bills he reported was prodigious.

Whether he gained his seat in the Senate by the corrupt use of money is a matter about which there were two opinions. Certain it is that he was careful of his integrity while he was a Senator, for on the occasion to which I have referred he could have taken a sum close up to the million mark by changing a single word or even a punctuation point in the anti-lottery bill.

As a member of the House, in 1890, I had secured the passage of a bill denying the use of the mails to the Louisiana Lottery Company, which was then seeking to establish itself in a Western State.

When the bill reached the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, of which Sawyer was a member. He had charge of the bill, and while it was in his hands an old friend and schoolmate called at his big Bayfield stone house in Connecticut Avenue. After an exchange of friendly remarks, the visitor said:

"Senator, you and I have known each other a great many years, and I want you to help me. You have charge of the anti-lottery bill. I want you to send it to conference. The change of a word, the striking out or putting in of a comma by your committee or the Senate, will be all that is necessary. Won't you do it, for an old friend?"

"And why should it go to conference?" asked Sawyer.

"It will be worth $100,000 to us, Senator, and I need the money."

Sawyer looked at his old-time friend for a moment, and then he replied: "I thought you knew me too well, sir, to come here on any such errand. I must ask you to leave my house at once and never come into it again."

The next day the bill was reported to the Senate by Matt Quay at Sawyer's request in the exact form in which it had passed the House, and with the further request by Sawyer that Quay ask unanimous consent to put it on its passage.

This was done during the morning hour when few Senators were present. The bill went to the White House the next day and was signed by President Harrison.

Thus the Louisiana lottery was deprived of the benefit of the mails and put out of business forever.

Either the "dollar diplomacy" policy of the Republican party covers a multitude of sins, for which its spokesmen must answer, or it possesses many virtues that will redound to the credit of the present administration.

Prosperity has ever been the Republican shibboleth. Its first aim has been the material progress of the nation by insuring full dinner pails for workingmen.

Democratic party leaders declare that the people as a whole have paid a fearful price for it; that the result of Republican policy is not the boasted full dinner pail for the many, but bursting pocketbooks for the few.

It will be the purpose of the Wilson administration to establish the Democratic contention. If this can be accomplished without disturbing the country's business, the new President will have achieved something that Republican leaders claim is absolutely impossible.

The term "dollar diplomacy" originated with Preston B. Plumb, a Senator from Kansas—the man who inspired W. H. Crane in the creation of the leading character in "The Senator," one of his famous plays.

Plumb was a unique and liberty statesman. Having been advised by a brother Senator to consult Senator Aldrich concerning a diplomatic matter, Plumb replied quickly:

"Certainly, certainly. Aldrich is a diplomat a—dollar diplomat. I'll see him."

On another occasion, during the consideration of the McKinley bill in 1890, Plumb accosted the Rhode Island Senator in the cloak room:

"Aldrich," said he, "some of my ancestors settled in your State when it was what was known as a plantation, and the leading inhabitants were importing rum from Jamaica as a regular business. Not to be a consumer of rum was considered to be a case of lese majeste. My folks were total abstainers, and the ruling classes made it so hot for them that they had to pack their belongings and go West. But their progeny are still suffering at the hands of Rhode Island."

"How is that?" asked Aldrich, with that sweet smile of his.

"Well," replied Plumb, "after your people got rich selling rum to the Indians, they began to make cheap jewelry with which to delude the white people. In the course of time you were sent to the Senate, and now you're proposing to put a tax per cent duty on the jewelry stuff. If this bill goes through, my people in Kansas, who can't afford the real thing, will have to quit wearing jewelry altogether. I shall have to vote against your bill."

And he did, much to the annoyance of the Rhode Island protectionist.

Star of "Way Down East" Dies.

New York, Dec. 4.—Phoebe Davis, who in private life was Mrs. Joseph R. Grismer, wife of the producing manager, died at her home to-day as the result of an operation performed several months ago. Miss Davis, who is best known by her work in "Way Down East," retired from the stage four years ago. She was born in Wales and made her first appearance in America in 1881, in San Francisco.

Rats and mice will leave premises in which chloroform is used as a disinfectant.

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