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William Randolph Hearst may be a demagogue according to the new version of that term, but one thing is certain he has caught Senator Joseph Benson Foraker where the hair is short in his exposure of him in connection with the Standard Oil Company and we see no reason in the world why Foraker should not be punished just as was Senator Burton as he seems to have committed a similar offense against the government. Official rottenness, whether committed by a Democrat or Republican should be exposed, and from the evidence at hand there seems no doubt but Foraker, who had kicked up such a hellabaloo in the Republican party, is as guilty of official rottenness as a corrupt human being can be. Think of a United States senator receiving a \$50,000 check from such a corporation as the Standard Oil Company, and expecting such senator to vote, when certain corporation bills come up, in the interest of the people, who are paying him but \$7,500 per year, and you will think of seeing a human being giving up a royal palace to live in a pauper's hovel. If Rooseveltism in Ohio has promised Foraker anything whatever in the way of further political preferment for any support he may give to the Republican nominees for president, then those promises should forthwith be recalled, even if it means the defeat of William Howard Taft for president of the United States. Criminals under no circumstances should be given any consideration by decent men, and we believe the rank and file of the Republican party is made up of decent citizens. Senator Burton, who was exposed and driven from office on a similar charge, is now a howling Democrat, and if Foraker is guilty then he, too, should be driven from office, even if he, like Burton, goes to the Democratic party.

Fighting Foraker

Such conjugal devotion as that exhibited by Mrs. Anna Johnson, who walked from Minneapolis to Butte, Montana, and was aided the balance of the way by a railroad ticket purchased by sympathizers, who heard her tale of woe, should meet a better fate than what seems to be in store for her. Believing her husband, Ole Johnson, was sick and needed her care she left her home without money or means to come to Seattle to wait on him, but on arriving here she has not been able to find any trace of him, though the daily papers have published columns about both herself and her husband. Unless Johnson is dead, gone to sea or to the interior of Alaska, where it is difficult for news to reach him, he is deliberately hiding from his wife. If dead, he would certainly told some one about his faithful wife. If gone to sea then he has willfully deserted her. If gone to Alaska, and he is what she thinks he is, he will soon learn of her sacrifices for himself and get news of consolation to her as soon as possible. The devotion of Damon and Pythios dwindles into complete insignificance in comparison to that displayed by this plucky woman, and it is truly hoped that that devotion will not be rudely shaken by her realizing that her spouse has played her false, which to the casual observer seems a fact. If Johnson possesses the hundredth part of the devoted husband that she is wife, he would have sent her some kind of a message, even on his death bed. If he has gone to sea or to the interior of Alaska, he has likewise shown his undevotedness in not sending her some kind of a message. There, however, is a possibility of these things having been done, and by some hook or crook, not reached her, but in the absence of no evidence along that line, it looks like a very sad case of misplaced confidence.

Anne Johnson's Conjugal Devotion

All of Alaska must have stopped to drop a tear of regret when it was announced that Capt. J. J. Healy had passed in his checks of life to Him who doeth all things well. Great as is Alaska and as varied as are its resources, no one man was as much responsible for its rapid development as was Captain Healy. Early in the stampede to that wonderful country of supposed snow and ice Capt. Healy was found. He organized one of the strongest trading companies that ever did business in the Alaska interior, and through it he came in contact and did more business with the great horde of gold seekers than any other one man. His company pushed its trading posts to every part and point where the prospector thought that there was a possibility of finding something, and by that means the country became tolerably well known not only to the prospector, but to the general government. He was well known throughout the Northwest, he having been a pioneer frontiers-

man for many years. His death, which occurred at Los Angeles a few days ago made the old timers set up and take notice, and they recalled the many and daring incidents in connection with the life of J. J. Healey in the development of the extreme northwest of the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt The Wonderful

It is perhaps the first time in the history of the country that a president of the United States has taken an active and participating interest in a presidential candidate to succeed himself, but Theodore Roosevelt, the wonderful, is doing so, and doing so apparently very effectively. The charge of Hearst against Senator Foraker brought forth a letter from the president making it perfectly clear to all concerned that the present administration, in which the Hon. William Howard Taft is a considerable factor, wiped its hands of Foraker some months ago and absolutely refused to enter into any alliance with him as to the political division of the spoils in Ohio. Senator Foraker has promised to reply to the remarks of the president, but has not done so as yet, and perhaps never will. After giving the public to understand that nothing that Hearst said in any way tainted those in whose political destinies he was interested, he turned his attention to the Democratic side of the question and handed Gov. Haskell a bunch of beauties that were so striking and so completely stunning, that the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the matchless one, was forced to come to Haskell's rescue. Mr. Bryan demanded the proofs from the president as to Haskell's identification with the Standard Oil. In his reply the president admitted that he had no specific proof as to the Ohio episode, but Haskell's Standard Oil connection in Oklahoma was a matter of court record, and that while he, Haskell, was attending the Democratic National Convention at Denver, which nominated Bryan, and at which Bryan himself selected Haskell for the treasurership of his national committee, Haskell was forced to hurry home therefrom in order to look after the Standard Oil interests, which had been attacked by the attorney general of that state. It was through the influence of Gov. Haskell that the Standard Oil Company was permitted to do things in the state of Oklahoma, which was without "any color of law." What reply Mr. Bryan will make to the president's exposure of Haskell is not yet known, but it appears at this stage of the controversy that the president has all the better of it, and that Mr. Bryan will either have to dismiss Gov. Haskell or his campaign will have to bear the ear marks of the Standard Oil Company.

The National Playground Congress

The second annual congress of the Playground Association of America, held in New York last week, like the first congress in Chicago and the notable banquet of last March in honor of Mrs. Humphrey Ward has given the movement in behalf of neglected children and air-starved adult city dwellers of America a notable forward impulse. At the first morning conference Alderman Vaughan, of Toronto, Canada, testified to the incentive gained from last year's congress, which has resulted already in large appropriations for playgrounds in his own and other Canadian cities. Every meeting thenceforward gave vivid evidence of the immediate response which progressive communities are giving to this altruistic and intelligent effort on the part of public spirited citizens to supply an insistent and vital national need. There are 907 cities in the United States that have a population of five thousand or more. Of these only ninety, or ten per cent, conducted playgrounds prior to 1908. During this summer 177 cities have had playgrounds in use, and 118 others are planning their immediate establishment. In other words, the number of cities maintaining playgrounds has been nearly doubled, and one out of every seven of the remainder are planning to make a beginning in the near future. The National Playground Association has made every effort to supply information and help to local organizations. Printed matter has been distributed at fifty-eight state and national conventions. Miniature models of playgrounds have been shown and exhibitions of lantern slides illustrative of playground activities and needs have been made. Personal letters to the number of 3,638 have been written, not including circulars. The report by the general secretary, Dr. Henry S. Curtis, gave a vivid idea of the work of the association. In Boston twenty-eight school playgrounds have been maintained. Children have been taught swimming at the beaches, and regular story tellers have gone from playground to playground to tell stories to the children. In New York the parks and Playground Association

has maintained during the summer seven playgrounds, eleven ball fields and a summer camp. The municipal playgrounds have been open at night for the first time. Pittsburg has adopted a playground plan calling for thirteen new recreation centers. Baltimore formed an athletic league with the prospect of ample funds to establish recreation facilities. In Philadelphia \$20,000 was raised on Tag Day to equip four new playgrounds. In Washington the appropriation for play grounds was lost in Congress. In spite of lack of proper funds, the attendance at existing playgrounds increased fifty per cent this year. Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, San Francisco and many small cities have increased appropriations for fresh air centers for children. The movement has taken a stronghold in Canada—in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton. Professor Hetherington and Professor Melendy have organized a movement for playgrounds in thirty-one cities in Missouri. In Massachusetts a law has been passed requiring every city of over ten thousand inhabitants to vote as to whether the city will maintain playgrounds.—The Outlook.

Dixon's Clansman On The Coast

"The Clansman," from the pen of Thomas Dixon, Jr., the Southern writer on the race problem of the United States, has finally reached the Pacific Coast. This is the play that has kicked up so much trouble in so many cities throughout the states of the South, East and North and in many places was actually forbidden the right of being staged. There is no doubt but that the play, just like Tillman, encourages, yea, even produces colorphobia in its most violent form and should not be put on exhibition in any civilized country, but a great majority of the dominant class of this country either want to see it or have no objections of any one else seeing it if he or she so desire, and therefore, for the Afro-Americans to continue to protest against it appearing in any city where a great majority of the citizens therein seem to want it, seems foolhardy. It is purely a case of kicking against the pricks, and the more that you protest the greater the amount of free advertising it is given and greater the number of persons that actually want to see it. The appearance of Ben Tillman in Chicago to lecture for the benefit of a charity organization almost caused a race riot, but he spoke just the same, and not only spoke in Chicago, but has spoken all over the country, and for no other reason than on account of the Chicago trouble, which made something of a martyr and hero of him. So far as the black man of this country is concerned, the white man, being overwhelmingly in the majority, is going to do those things which his fancy leads him to, and that too, in spite of any protest of the black man. The Clansman, Ben Tillman and all such will not to any great extent lead the cool headed Yankee very far from his fixed purpose of life, and it is not believed that after the vulgar play has shown on the coast and gone the way of the world, that the black man will be able to discern the white man showing any more disposition to not give him a square deal than before there was ever any talk of either Dixon or The Clansman.

George B. McClellan, mayor of Greater New York in pleading for a non partisan view of public officials says the following: "Less than four years ago the people of this country elected as their chief magistrate an honest and conscientious man. They knew what he was and what he represented. They knew his ideals, his hopes, his purposes, and had they stopped to think about the matter at all they would have known what to expect from his election. Now that the inevitable has occurred, instead of accepting it, those who a few months ago were loudest in his praise are the most vituperative in their denunciation. It is not so long since that those who disagreed with him ran the risk of being charged with leze majesty by the very newspapers that now even question his honesty of purpose."

When you believe that your party is doing right stand by it. When you believe that a public official is doing his duty stand up for him. It is only human for you to think that were you in "his place you" could do better than he is doing. But the chances are altogether that you could not, and besides, you have no idea under what difficulties he may be laboring.

Don't pull down; build up. Don't anathematize the policies of government unless you "have" something better to suggest in their place. Don't senselessly oppose the party in power for doing what you would very likely do yourself had you the "chance." Don't cry out against your successful opponent for "stealing your thunder when he is probably applying it" better than you could.