

Prone to Hold Fast.

Saying nothing of the debauched moral principle of the move, the break made last week ostensibly by Warden Gould to oust Governor Pattison from office, was probably the worst piece of politics in the history of political organizations in Ohio.

It seems that the Republicans with the good jobs at the Ohio Penitentiary have hung onto the public udder so long that they were prone to hold fast, and not give up their jobs, and that it was a party move is more glaring in the face of the fact that the leader in the coup was chairman of the Republican state committee, and that the sensation was sprung upon the Penitentiary store-keeper just returning from Washington, where he was in conference with Senator Dick.

It looked easy that Captain Gillian was to refuse to give up his place on the Penitentiary Board, and Mr. Clayton the appointee of Governor Pattison, was to stay out because the "ring" said so; because the "graft gang" around the penitentiary, did not consider Governor Pattison physically capable of doing so great a thing, as to take their loved positions away from them. They made the play, but when the people sat down on them so hard, the whole gang now deny having anything to do with the scheme. Mr. Clayton was seated in the board, and the Gould gang may resign or get kicked out.

George Nash, a republican governor, lay for six months, while governor, a helpless physical and mental wreck, and died soon after retiring from office with softening of the brain, but no Democrat, be it said to our credit, ever presumed to say that George Nash should have been ousted before his time was out, because he was a sick man. It remained for a Republican, chairman of the republican state committee, to plot and plan to oust a governor because he is a sick man, and a Democrat. We pitied Nash when he was sick; the Republican grafters seek to turn Gov. Pattison out when he is sick.

The glaring rascality has reacted as it should do, and now honest Republicans everywhere are declaring that they voted for Mr. Pattison as much to clean up the state institutions, as for the temperance cause, and declare that if Mr. Pattison should consent to run for a second term he will be elected by 100,000 plurality next time. The good people of Ohio voted, regardless of party, for a cleaning and the more thoroughly Governor Pattison cleans up things the better he will fulfill the hopes the people repose in him.

Old Principle Crops Out.

The Democratic party, founded by Jefferson, had and has as its fundamental principle the closeness of the official servant to the people employer. The honesty of purpose between the governing and the governed for the best interests of all.

The Republican party was fathered by Alexander Hamilton, a most aristocratic pioneer, who doubted the ability of the common people to govern themselves. His purpose was honest, but he believed in the wealth of the country to govern and oppress the poor, at least that the common people might not rise to the dictatorial level of the wealth.

How rooted and grounded such principles do permeate the successors in party power. It would seem from time to time that our present chief executive, President Roosevelt, is a man of the people. That he has followed out the lines of Americanism and has never lost sight of the proposition to use his great office for the furtherance of the rights of the lowly against corporate greed, but to the regret of all who watch his career, there crops out that old Alexander Hamilton aristocratic idea, and dwarfs the good work that is so hoped for in him. The great mass of our people, regardless of politics, have hurraed for Teddy, and Democracy as well as liberal true Republicanism have supported his every effort for the rights of the people, but when it comes to the crucial moment when he needs the Jeffersonian back-bone, he forsakes the people and clings to the Hamilton aristocratic idea of government.

The great rail-road rate bill has been before the United States law-making bodies for months. The people have believed the president would stand by the guns and fight against the discriminating railroad freight rates and uphold the hand of the small dealer as against the ravages of the corporations. He has well maintained his Americanism until the real test came, and then there "crops out" that Hamiltonism that brands the people as incompetent to govern themselves and places the power of government favoring combinations to strengthen the strong arm of wealth and crush the struggling merchantman. The president merited the applause for his position in fighting for the lower freight rates, but now he has fallen in line with the old aristocracy of his party, and submits to amendments that render the principles hoped for as naught. The people are disappointed. The iron president has become the man of putty, and little hope is entertained for relief by his efforts.

AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The Work of the Law Makers, Analyzed
By One of the Master Minds in Congress.

Champ Clark's Letter

(Special Washington Letter.)

THE great and startling speech of Hon. Henry T. Rainey delivered recently in the house on the watch trust was like a bombshell among the stand pat brethren and created a great commotion among them. They laid their heads together and concluded that something must be done, and done at the earliest opportunity. What they did was to send to the front Colonel William Peters Hepburn of Iowa, their strongest debater; Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell of Illinois, their most classical orator, and Hon. Francis W. Cushman of Washington, their most entertaining humorist, who, by reason of his personal appearance and his wealth of humor, has been dubbed "the Abraham Lincoln of the Pacific slope." This illustrious trio jumped on Rainey with both feet, or more properly speaking, with six feet; but when they were through Rainey was serene and smiling and his speech intact. They had not refuted even one of his statements. They had delivered entertaining speeches—merely that and nothing more. In fact, the Washington papers declare that Messrs. Rainey, Williams and Hardwick drove Colonel Hepburn to cover—; notable achievement, most assuredly.

In response to Messrs. Hepburn and Boutell, Hon. John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, delivered a four hours' speech which did not leave the stand patters a leg to stand on. He rained it check full of facts, stubborn facts, official facts, facts put into print by Republican officeholders, facts which no man in his senses or with any self respect will dispute, facts which prove beyond all controversy that the Dingley tariff law enables American manufacturers persistently and constantly to sell American products in foreign countries cheaper than they sell similar articles to Americans here at home.

The American people may like that sort of scheme, but it is a thing incredible. They may indulge it, but the signs of the times indicate that they will not do so. It may possibly be that Ephraim will at last be divorced from his idols. It will be a great day for America when Americans comprehend how they have been despoiled. Then the Dingley bill will go. "Even this shall pass away."

The Handwriting on the Wall. It is coming! What is coming? Tariff revision, sure as gun is made of iron. It is coming at the hands of the Republicans or at the hands of Democrats, but it is coming—that's the one thing certain. There are queer and startling coincidences in this world. For example, just at the time when Colonel William Peters Hepburn, the dean of the Iowa house Republicans, was thundering out a redhot and "never say die" stand pat argument to his fellow members, the congressional convention in the North Iowa district met to renominiate Representative Cannon, which they did. That is the Shaw-Dolliver district, the home of the genial senator and of the stand pat secretary of the treasury. The convention indorsed Cannon and Dolliver, declared for tariff revision, indorsed Governor A. B. Cummins, the Republican bete noir of stand patters, for a third term in the gubernatorial chair and refused to indorse Secretary Shaw! What is this old world coming to anyway, when such things can happen in the rock-ribbed Republican Hawkeye State? It is simply awful—from a stand pat viewpoint. It's the handwriting on the wall. The stand patters appear no more able to interpret it than were the king and his retainers, but it will be easily interpreted by others. Tariff revision coming? Of course it is, and all the stand patters with all their subsidized organs cannot stop it any more than they can stop the flow of the Mississippi.

Now if the action of that convention is to be taken as a foreshadowing of coming events, it logically makes Governor Cummins, not Secretary Shaw, the Iowa Republican candidate for president—that, too, on a tariff revision platform. Secretary Shaw's close friends say that the fact that the platform committee tabled the Shaw resolution by the decisive vote of 9 to 5 signifies nothing except that some over-enthusiastic Shawite introduced the resolution out of time and place, but nevertheless the further facts that the convention indorsed Governor Cummins and tariff revision stand as incontrovertible. Surely if the stand pat element is in the majority in the district it would not have permitted such action as that. No matter how it happened, the moral effect is in the nature of a body blow to the stand patters. Query: If Cummins sweeps the state and dictates a tariff revision platform on which to make his third race for governor, what will Colonel William Peters Hepburn, Major John F. Lacey, Colonel John T. A. Hull and the rest of the stand pat candidates for congress do, poor things? It will be one of the most bewildering mixups in current politics to see those gentlemen whooping it up for Cummins and tariff revision in order to save their congressional bacon. Still things just as strange have happened.

a Republican. It looks as though the major will have to yell for Cummins.

Some Evidence. Recently Louis F. Post published this editorial in his journal, the Public: We confess to a good deal of sympathy with the Chicago Chronicle, a Republican newspaper, in its candid protest of the 23 against the ingratitude of the Republican party to contribute the great financial corporations for having made political contributions. "What was it," asks the Chronicle, "that plucked the great financial corporations for having made political contributions? The answer is the tariff. It is printed in print. "It was the contributions of these corporations to the McKinley campaign fund." That reads like the answer to the present trouble, but it is not. It is the confession of a Republican newspaper organ. Nor is this confession a mere self-indulgence. It is preliminary to a very serious warning, for the Chronicle proceeds: "If the Republican party now insensitively punishes those who contribute to campaign funds who have the most at stake in elections and whose contributions have often been the salvation of the party in the emergency, it is courting disaster on some kind of disaster in the future."

When one reads that excerpt from the Chronicle the old saying, "An open confession is good for the soul," comes to mind. The Chronicle speaks no doubt from inside information when it says that the contributions from the big financial corporations elected McKinley. That's what Democrats have always claimed. There is not a well informed, level headed man in America who doubts that Bryan would have been elected hands down had the Republicans been restricted to the same amount of money which Democrats had to spend in that heated and famous contest. In fact, the Democrats would have easily won if they had had one-half, one-third or one-fourth the sinews of war possessed by the Republicans. As a matter of fact, they did not have one-tenth. They had not half enough to pay the ordinary expenses of the campaign, the legitimate expenses, the necessary expenses, such as expenses for illustrated cards to speak in, hotel bills, etc., for speakers. On the other hand, the Republican campaign committee rolled in wealth and dispensed the boodle lavishly wherever it appeared that boodle would help them. When it was all over—the corruptest campaign ever waged in this country—it was currently reported that there was a balance in the Republican national campaign committee's strong box of over \$1,000,000. The Chronicle renders the country belated but valuable service by confessing that the enormous sums contributed to the Republican campaign fund carried the country.

Careful Schurz. Hon. Carl Schurz is affording his army of readers a rare treat by publishing his reminiscences. Few men have led so varied a career as General Schurz. He speaks and writes our vernacular in its purity. He has held high military and civil positions. He was minister to Spain, major general in the civil war, senator of the United States and secretary of the interior. No blot or spot can be found in his long and conspicuous life. He is a man of rare accomplishments, and, though passed the psalmist's allotment of threescore years and ten, he is still vigorous, and let us hope that he will long remain with us.

The fact that he is writing his recollections is fortunate. It is a matter for congratulation that our public men are falling more and more into the habit of writing their recollections of the great events which they witnessed and part of which they were. Colonel Thomas Hart Benton was the pioneer in this laudable work. His "Thirty Years' View" is indispensable to students of our institutions. The style is not always pleasant. He has been charged with too much egotism, but no wise American would consent to see Benton's great and useful book blotted out. No statesman for several years after the appearance of Benton's book followed his example, but lately the number who do so is constantly increasing. Their books are of great value, as in the very nature of the case the actors in great, historic events have better opportunity to know the why and wherefore and to understand the motives of men and their relations toward each other than those who are mere lookers on in Vienna.

Pertinent Remarks. With the permission of certain sapient legislators, I long have to state that when I was a boy back in the hill country of Kentucky I had a schoolmate of pugilistic tendencies who used the word "joedarter" to describe a blow which reached the right spot. Whether he invented it I do not know and cannot find out, as he has long since joined "the innumerable caravan." But whether he coined or borrowed it matters little. It was an expressive word, fully as good as "punch" or "wallop" now in vogue among bruisers. Occasionally the Kansas City Star, Independent Republican, gives the tariff stand patters a "joedarter." Here is one which I commend most heartily to their most careful and prayerful consideration: An actual exhibit of American watches that sell in Europe for about one-half the price they command in this country was made in the house of representatives the other day by Mr. Rainey of Illinois. It gave encouragement to others who are disposed to put in a few words in favor of tariff revision when the stress of present

business in congress permits. Mr. Perkins of New York, for example, declared recently that the lead trust was making from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 every year out of the tariff—alone, to say nothing of its legitimate profits below the tariff margin. Mr. Perkins is a Republican and, unlike Mr. Havensmyer, is not yet willing to say in so many words that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," but he did say about the same thing in this way: "But sometimes we see a minister that looks as if it owed its birth and growth to the tariff. Object lessons like this may not be considered by the legislators who are opposed to any tariff legislation, but sooner or later it is probable they will have their effect on the people who choose the legislators."

And so they will. Even remembering the length of time many of the people have been fooled on the tariff business and the difficulty of getting some persons to understand that high protection is a gigantic graft, it is still evident that the people are coming to their senses. And it is significant that scarcely a day passes that some Republican in congress does not take a whack at some tariff abuse. If the Chicago platform of 1904 did nothing else for tariff revision, it at least put the question in order for any Republican anywhere and at any time to call it up. And Republicans in congress are beginning to take advantage of the privilege.

It will be remembered by those who read these letters that hitherto I called particular attention to the most excellent speeches of Mr. Rainey, an Illinois Democrat, and of Mr. Perkins, a New York Republican. One talked on the evils of the watch trust, the other on the evils of the lead trust, but both talked hard sense. The Star does well to exploit their speeches, for they are full of meat. I am glad to welcome that great newspaper to the ranks of tariff revision. If it keeps up the gait at which it is now going we ought to redeem eight congressional districts in Missouri and in Kansas.

Compliments. It will be remembered that a month or two ago the Sunday papers of Pittsburgh nominated Hon. Philander C. Knox for president "and the next day it snowed"—that is, on the next day Pittsburgh went overwhelmingly Democratic. Since that time nobody heard of the Knox boom until last week the Republicans had a banquet at Pittsburgh. Senator Knox and Attorney General William Henry Moody were guests of honor. To an inquiring reporter General Moody suggested that Knox would make a tiptop president. Now, if ex-Attorney General Knox would suggest to the reporter that Attorney General Moody is good presidential timber things would be evened up. It costs nothing to name any person as suitable for residence in the White House, and the compliment is being so liberally handed around that soon a man who has not been mentioned in that connection will thereby acquire a sort of distinction.

A Strong Candidate. The Democrats of Kansas did a wise thing in nominating Hon. William A. Harris for governor. He is a clean man, a capable man. Having served Kansas with distinction in both branches of the legislature and in both houses of congress, he is well and favorably known to her citizens and to the country at large. While born in Virginia, he once lived in my congressional district. His father was a member of congress from Virginia and minister to one of the South American states. In his latter years he, too, lived in my district, so naturally I take much interest in the Kansas candidate for governor and most sincerely hope that he will be elected. On the ticket with him as candidate for attorney general is Hon. David Overmeyer, one of the finest lawyers and most brilliant speakers in America.

Mr. Speaker Cannon says that the presidency is not to be had by the simple expediency of going out after it. Perhaps Uncle Joe is correct, but there are several eminent statesmen who beg leave to differ. For instance, William Jennings Bryan, William Randolph Hearst, Leslie M. Shaw, Charles Warren Fairbanks and perhaps others do not concur with the speaker. Some of the wisest of the olden time put Uncle Joe's idea in these words: "The presidency is to be neither sought nor declined." Colonel Theodore Roosevelt believed in the latter half of that sentence, but not in the first half. That he sought it there can be no question. The speaker is too modest. He should boldly pitch his castor into the ring and give the boys a run for their lives. He would make things hum.

Republican Harmony—spelled with a big H—was clearly illustrated at the meeting of Missouri Republican league clubs held in St. Louis April 28, where and when the Niedringhaus faction passed resolutions censuring the Kerns faction. The fracas became so flagrant that each faction appealed to the police. One poor Kerenite, not securing a hearing, spoke his little piece to the stenographer, hoping by that means to reach the public, but the Niedringhausers would not permit him even that poor consolation and promptly erased his speech, and he, like Lord Ullin on a mournfully celebrated occasion, "was left lamenting." Harmony by means of a politician's willy is the brand prevalent among Missouri Republicans.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has stirred up a hornet's nest of large proportions by announcing that organized labor proposes to take a hand actively in politics. Since he called "in force" on President Roosevelt, Speaker Cannon and Mr. President Pro Tem. Frye of the senate there has been much hurrying to and fro among Republican statesmen who are suspected of not being friendly to labor. They are taking to cover—trying to make good.

Champ Clark

PUPIL'S EXAMINATION.

Saturday, May 12, 1906.
(Under Act of March 28, 1902.)

Grammar.

- 1 What is a preposition? How does it differ from a conjunction?
- 2 Give the passive infinitives and participles of the verbs "to drink" and "to lay."
- 3 Write all of the singular and plural forms of the following words: index, sheep, analysis, news, penny, politics, gross, child, maid, brother.
- 4 What is an independent element? Write at least two sentences illustrating different independent constructions.
- 5-6 Write a suitable newspaper advertisement for a young man or woman wishing to obtain a position as stenographer. State qualifications, wages expected, etc.
- 7 Supply appropriate pronouns of the third person in each of the following sentences:
 - a I can walk as rapidly as _____.
 - b _____ do you think will be elected?
 - c I cannot let you and _____ play together.
 - d He is a man _____ I know who is honest.
 - e It was _____ who wanted you.
- 8 Rewrite the following sentences improving the grammar and punctuation:
 - a Uncle Toms Cabin is one of the world's most popular books.
 - b Not one of the entire crew could write their own name.
 - c We had hoped to have seen you before you left.
 - d I saw many dead soldiers riding across the battlefield.
 - e The clerk said I can only give you 1 yard off of this piece of cloth.
- 9 Write a compound sentence; a sentence with a compound subject.
- 10 Write a complex sentence and diagram or analyze the sentence you have written.

Geography.

- 1 Give the three general divisions of the subject of geography and define two of them.
- 2 Compare Europe and North America with regard to highlands.
- 3 Name and define three of the natural divisions of land; two of water.
- 4 Locate the following islands and tell to what country each belongs: Corsica, Porto Rico, Madagascar, Jersey, Sicily.
- 5 Describe Cuba as to climate, government and products.
- 6 Give the route by water from Halifax to Chicago.
- 7 What is a glacier? How are icebergs formed?
- 8 Name a river which empties into the Gulf of Mexico from each of the following states: Texas, Louisiana, Alabama; one which empties into the North Sea from each of the following countries: England, Germany.
- 9 From what country does the United States make large importations of silk, rubber, linen, coffee, tea, wool, hides, wine, toys and sugar?
- 10 Locate the largest city of each continent.

Orthography.

- 1 Write words illustrating the different sounds of the letter "a" and indicate each by the proper mark.
- 2 Write a word containing a diphthong; a word containing both primary and secondary accents; a compound word; the plural of monkey; a word which has the same form in both the singular and plural numbers.
- 3 Discriminate in meaning between the words in the following pairs: affect and effect; principal and principle; presence and presents; relic and relief; loose and lose.
- 4 Give a synonym of each of the following: immense (adj.), pale (adj.), spien (noun), efficient (adj.), and compel (verb).
- 5 Spell correctly each of the following words to be pronounced by the examiner:

Reading.

Examiners will conduct an oral examination in reading.

Arithmetic.

- 1 Multiply .0003 by .003 and explain the rule for pointing the product.
- 2 Make a receipted bill of the following: Anson Williams bought this day of Johnson Bros., Columbus, Ohio, 3 bbl. of flour, at \$3.75; 75 lbs. sugar, at 5c.; 10 lbs. coffee, at 35c.; 2 lbs. tea, at 60c.
- 3 By selling flour at \$7 per barrel, 10% of the cost was gained. What did the flour cost?
- 4 A insured his house for two-thirds of its value at 3%. He paid \$24 premium. Find the value of the house.
- 5 Reduce to mis., rds., etc., \$76400 in.
- 6 What is the area of a circle whose circumference is 18 in.?
- 7 Find the amount of the following note at maturity: (ASTON, O., Jan. 12, 1905.)

On July 15, 1905, I promise to pay to the order of the Sprague Correspondence School two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), with interest at 6% value received.

- 8 A cistern is 16 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 9 ft. deep. What is its capacity in bbl.?
- 9 How many ounces in a Troy pound? How many feet in a fathom? How many sheets in a quire? How many doz. in a gross? How many dollars in an eagle?
- 10 Simplify: (91-2x73) divided by (43-4x11-14) add 3-5=?

Physiology.

- 1 Locate each of the following bones in the body: sternum, patella, radius, frontal, femur.
- 2 Where is the heart located? What is its shape and about how large is it?
- 3 Where does the process of digestion begin? Where does it end?
- 4 What is the difference between venous and arterial blood?
- 5 Mention the organs of speech.
- 6 What are ligaments? Glands?
- 7 Of what are the teeth composed?
- 8 Mention two forms of exercise which you consider healthful and tell why.
- 9 State three important lessons you have learned with reference to the effects of alcohol on the system.
- 10 Should the outside air be admitted to the room in which you sleep? Why, or why not?

United States History.

- 1 Give a brief account of an important exploring expedition undertaken by Hudson; by De Soto.
- 2 Bound the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution.
- 3 State with regard to the Quakers (a) what colony they founded; (b) their relations with the Indians; (c) why they were persecuted.
- 4 Give the location and results of two important battles of the Revolution.
- 5 Mention as many important events as you can in the Presidential administration of Washington's successor.
- 6 What did the abolitionists believe with regard to slavery? Give the names of two prominent abolitionists.
- 7 What was the principal provision of the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- 8 What presidents has Ohio furnished?
- 9 Give the cause of the late Spanish-American War.
- 10 Why are the following names included in history: Robert Fulton, Eli Whitney, Harriet Beecher Stowe?

Writing.

Copy the following selection, paying particular attention to neatness, punctuation and capitals:
Speak gently, 'tis a little thing
Dropped in the heart's deep well;
The good, the joy, which it may bring,
Eternity shall tell.

G. W. HANFORD.