

The Kansas City Journal.

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Weather Forecast for Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Threatening weather; cooler Thursday night; southerly winds, becoming northerly. For Missouri: Threatening weather and showers; cooler Thursday night; variable winds. For Kansas: Threatening weather and showers in eastern portion; cooler; variable winds, becoming northerly. For Nebraska: Threatening weather; cooler in eastern portion; variable winds.

THE ARMY INVESTIGATION.

The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the army in all its departments, covering the operations attending the war with Spain, has fairly set about its responsible task. The resolutions adopted as a preliminary step, the information asked of the war department, and the direct questions put to Secretary Alger all show that the scope of the investigation is to be very comprehensive and that the purpose is to base the conclusions of the board upon the fullest information possible to obtain. The preliminary announcement will have a tendency to reassure the people—if any reassurance was needed—that the truth is to be made known concerning the scandalous charges made against the war department and army officials. There was no lack of confidence that this proceeding, under order of the president himself, would be sufficiently thorough to clear the situation. The character of the men who have consented to undertake this task and the manner in which they have set about their labors will discount every assault that can be made upon the integrity of the action they shall take. If the charges made are sustained in the findings of the commission, the country will know that great wrongs were committed and it will know who is responsible. On the other hand, if, as most people believe, the faults of the army administration have been grossly exaggerated, the commission will know this to be the case, and will report accordingly. Of course, the same elements that do bandoned an investigation will be busy making efforts to discredit the proceedings that have been instituted in compliance with that demand, as they find the evidence being against them. But regardless of the prejudicial attacks, the people will await with absolute confidence the report of the commission.

ROOSEVELT FOR GOVERNOR.

The popularity of the war hero is so potent to-day as it has ever been in this country. It was attested in the nomination on Tuesday of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York. In spite of the excellent administration of Governor Black, this able candidate for renomination, and the ordinary political usage that would have favored giving him a second term, the hero of Santiago was nominated on a first ballot and by a sweeping plurality. Colonel Roosevelt has earned the honor that has been conferred upon him. His identification with politics has been of a kind to enlist the confidence of the people, both as to his purposes and his ability. He is a practical reformer, but not a crank. He commands the respect of the better elements for what he aims to accomplish and has had enough of the spectacular about him to make him an idol among the masses. He has shown himself to be a good fighter, and as the leader of the rough riders he made himself and his command a most formidable and picturesque element in the army. Far from being a military standpoint, he is not above criticism, for he not only violated military routine but glorified the rough riders at the expense of the other volunteer soldiers; yet Colonel Roosevelt has so managed his affairs as to incur little displeasure on the one hand and to attract great popular favor on the other. His chances for election could hardly be better. It can readily be understood why "Rough Riders" is an organization that likes to succeed in every one of its undertakings, and is no avowed candidate for governor this year.

R. STEAD ON AMERICAN INVASION.

The Englishman who speculated upon what might happen if Christ should go to Mexico, and who has said many irrelevant, if not malicious, things about the United States in general, has broken out again. This time he sizes up what he calls an invasion of the Old World by the New. It is so much from his own point of view, from a consensus of keen European observation. If Mr. Stead is right in his statements and conclusions, the nations of Europe are in mortal terror lest they be crowded out of the arena, and they are all in the attitude of humble supplicants for American favor, hoping to reserve the space allotted them in theographies. Mr. Stead is always an extremist, frequently an alarmist, but in this instance, notwithstanding, and in this instance undoubtedly has a basis in fact for his tiresome hyperbole. Indeed it is almost necessary for the average American to study the European contemplation of our panoply movement in order to realize its significance. It must be admitted that Europeans gave our more accurate forecast of the results of our war with Spain than we ourselves were able to give. All of the agonizing of the question of intervention in behalf of Spain had for its ostensible motive a fear of the weak neighbor opposed a powerful foreigner; but the real motive was the fear of American ascendancy, as a result of freeing Cuba, acquire taste for territory and a yearning for order empire; but the war was put upon in spite of ourselves, and we find both opportunity and opportunity with irresistible force toward the extension of our

domain, the enlargement of our commerce and the dissemination of our civilization. So far, however, the impulse of the American people is to cultivate rather than appropriate. In dealing with our late enemy, however, we have a right to look for compensation. It is the hope of the people of the United States that as a result of the new inspiration we shall in time control much of the South American trade now enjoyed by Europe, but this should be our right by virtue of geographical association and political fraternity. We are late coming to our own in this particular. As for our invasion of the Pacific, we have inherent rights equal or superior to those of any European nation; but whatever may be the extension of our trade with China, Japan and Oceania, it will hardly result in serious reduction of that of European nations. American influences in these parts should stimulate activities in all the world would be beholden to us for benefits.

We are not ready, however, to accept the assumption that our new foreign policy will involve the necessity of establishing a great standing army like those maintained in European countries. It is true there will be an increase in the army, but the increase will not be one that should disturb the equality of the world. The real defensive force of the United States is and will remain latent rather than active during times of peace.

WHENCE THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Some very intelligent people still remain misinformed on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. The origin of the extraordinary discussion of the Monroe doctrine can be told quite briefly. The doctrine was in no sense invented by Mr. Monroe, but, curiously enough, so far as it was formulated and announced by Monroe, came from England, and was the outcome of troubles pertaining to the Spanish colonies. Shortly after the passing of the first Napoleon, Russia, Austria, France and Spain organized a combine known as the "Holy Alliance." This alliance was for taking care of Europe and as much of the rest of the world as the alliance might from time to time become interested in. On one stage of the proceedings England seemed very much inclined to join the combine, but was finally prevented from doing so by Minister Canning, who was bitterly hostile to the proposed interference by the alliance to restore to Spain the Spanish colonies which had broken away from Spain. In 1823 Minister Canning took the American minister, Rush, into a secluded corner and told him what was going on. He urged Rush to do all he could to have the United States join England in endeavoring to head off the Holy Alliance. Rush saw the point at once and made an urgent appeal to President Monroe. Adams was suspicious as usual and said that all Canning wanted was to get the United States to commit itself against the acquisition of any part of the Spanish possessions; but President Monroe, Mr. Calhoun and others agreed with Rush and Canning in favoring the Holy Alliance should succeed in restoring all the former Spanish-American possessions to Spain. All agreed also with Adams that this country should not bind itself in any manner not to acquire more Spanish territory. Accordingly, Mr. Monroe, in his annual message of 1823, while denying that this country had any particular desire to interfere with any European power, yet went on to declare that "with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on grave consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for opposing them or controlling in any other manner their destinies, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." Further on he said, "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new settlement."

In 1823 the house passed a resolution declaring that the people of the United States must be left free to act in any crisis in such a manner as their feelings and friendship toward these republics, and as their honor and policy may at any time dictate. A leading writer on the subject concludes his history of the Monroe doctrine as follows: "In the popular but much wider and indefinable sense the Monroe doctrine means a sort of political protection or guardianship of the two Americas to be exercised by the United States."

The very fact that Monroe and his chief associates agreed with Adams that the United States must not under any circumstances bind itself not to acquire more Spanish territory shows clearly that the Monroe doctrine did not extend so far as to obligate this country to refrain from taking more territory. On the contrary, it was a plain declaration that we propose to keep a paternal hand on the geography of the American continents, reserving all rights to do as we please and laying it down cold that no foreign countries would be permitted to add to their American possessions.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Society for the Correction of the Abuse of Public Advertising (you would doubt without further notice that this society was born in England or Massachusetts) ought to have a branch or two in every ward and township of this great and glorious republic. Its vigilance should be directed not only at the defacement of rocks and fences with paint and of trees and sidewalks with posters, but against the littering of the streets with doggers with the attendant danger of funnays, and also against the misuse of lofty symbols in advertising lowly or vicious goods, as of pictures of the flag for soaps and shoes and the American eagle or the effigy of Uncle Sam for liquors, or the names and faces of our honored leaders in war and statesmanship for gum and tobacco. If not laws, at least public sentiment, ought to suppress these abuses. And the society of the eleven-jointed man (Scapa, for short) can cultivate public sentiment.

The educator who is in good standing in one or another of the leading denominations has a double chance in the race for position. If he be a Baptist, Brown is open to him, but Harvard and Chicago will not ignore him. If he be a Methodist, North-western and a hundred smaller schools all support these abuses. And the society of the eleven-jointed man (Scapa, for short) can cultivate public sentiment.

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KANSAS TOPICS.

When the Populist liar who charged Colonel Fred Funston with being a deserter from the Cuban army finished reading Funston's modest but overwhelming story of what actually occurred he probably wished he had confined himself to Alger or Aaron Burr on Judas or somebody not well able to prove his standing as the courageous Kansas colonel. When Funston recalls the fact that he endured for eighteen months what the Santiago boys endured for a few weeks, that he hospitably enter-

tained a Mauser bullet through both lungs, that a shell injured his arm, and that the limb of a tree nearly ruined his leg when his horse fell on him, that he went through eighteen battles, that when he left the army he took a letter from his commander to the civil government of Cuba, whence his discharge must be obtained, that when he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards he naturally, to save his life, claimed to be a deserter, that the junta in New York gave him great credit and great thanks, that his several commissions showing promotion for bravery in battle can be seen by all interested, then the Pop defamer must have felt snuffed out.

The last man to see Funston when he left New York for Cuba was C. S. Gleed, of Topeka, and Mr. Gleed was one of the first to see him on his return. Mr. Gleed went away looking like a bloated capitalist and came back looking like the thin "Neary Willie" in America. He was yellow and scrawny and lame and ragged. The surgeons had to begin operations on him at once, and it took weeks of careful nursing to get him ready for the trip home.

A friend of Funston's in Topeka has a book of photographs taken by Funston in Alaska, where he spent two years before going to Cuba. The pictures were taken under circumstances of the greatest hardship in the wildest parts of Alaska. On one occasion Funston traveled something like a thousand miles on snowshoes to catch a whaling fleet on the Arctic coast. Most of the trip was made alone, but on the way he picked up some companions in the shape of a wandering band of Eskimos. As the journey north progressed all these companions fell away until only one arrived with him at the fleet. Both came near losing their lives from starvation and cold.

Trinity college, North Carolina, has been having a peck of trouble over a gift of \$100,000 from Mr. Duke, the inventor and proprietor of Durham smoking tobacco. Mr. Clark, a Populist judge of the state, endeavored to estop the college from accepting the money on the ground that the president of Trinity college had entered into a treasonable conspiracy with Mr. Duke whereby the free silver theory was henceforth to have no show at Trinity. Mr. Duke being a goldbug and all that sort of thing. The courts took a hand, and afterwards the trustees held an investigation. Naturally the American minister, Rush, into a secluded corner and told him what was going on. He urged Rush to do all he could to have the United States join England in endeavoring to head off the Holy Alliance. Rush saw the point at once and made an urgent appeal to President Monroe. Adams was suspicious as usual and said that all Canning wanted was to get the United States to commit itself against the acquisition of any part of the Spanish possessions; but President Monroe, Mr. Calhoun and others agreed with Rush and Canning in favoring the Holy Alliance should succeed in restoring all the former Spanish-American possessions to Spain. All agreed also with Adams that this country should not bind itself in any manner not to acquire more Spanish territory. Accordingly, Mr. Monroe, in his annual message of 1823, while denying that this country had any particular desire to interfere with any European power, yet went on to declare that "with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on grave consideration and just principles, acknowledged, we could not view an interposition for opposing them or controlling in any other manner their destinies, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." Further on he said, "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new settlement."

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tion provinces are as well inclined to general prohibition as they have shown themselves to be to local prohibition. The action of some prohibitionists may be chided, however, by consideration of the increase of the overthrow of the license system, the increase of the debt on account of compensation to the persons whose business would be destroyed by a general prohibition, and the considerable displacement of labor from the cities.

Some Canadians may think it curious that any large number of them should oppose prohibition. The famous "Scott law," which prohibited local option under which prohibition existed legally in a good many Canadian counties and in some of the cities, was not enforced. In fact, prohibition in a prohibition county in Nova Scotia or Ontario would be prohibited in Maine and Vermont. The other fellows had the liquor, and laughed at the law. A general law and the prohibition of manufacture would seem to give the prohibitionists a fair chance, but it requires an uncommonly sanguine temperament to believe that rum can be kept out of a country of the size of Canada. To watch the interior and the seacoasts and the American coast for the purpose of such a host of constables and spies as Canadians would have to pay for.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier now fulfills as leader of the government the promise which he made as leader of the opposition. He promised that if his party came into power the people should have an opportunity to vote on prohibition. Another convention at the West has resulted in the agitation of the currency question with that impassioned speeches and papers on the sound money side in every respect, and he has the stuff in him to back up those principles wherever there is any fighting to be done for them. The rest of the ticket is well chosen. The New York State Legislature has a combination of the kind that wins every time.

"In Behalf of the Burgomaster." "Roe" Field, in Chicago Post. The attempt of certain snobbish citizens of St. Louis to compel the mayor to put on evening clothes if he would attend the Velled Prophets' ball recalls the efforts of the people of Kansas City some years ago to compel the mayor to wear a top hat. In that instance the mayor triumphed, and we do not doubt that in the present case Mayor Ziegenhain will rise superior to his critics. It is customary in cities east of the Mississippi river to make a distinction on state occasions, or at notable functions, between day clothes and evening clothes, but in the present state of Missouri sentiment it seems to us most reasonable to insist on an evening dress. Mayor Ziegenhain presents a most pitiful appearance in his frock coat with the other accessories to a well dressed man. He is not a man who can be cordially supported by Adolphus Busch, who, as the foremost citizen of St. Louis, has power to grant social absolutism and remission. It is not our province to interfere with social revolutions in Missouri, but we may be permitted to say that while there exists in St. Louis upper circles a strong feeling of antagonism against evening clothes as worn elsewhere it is most to be regretted that a distinction of this kind should be made. We hope that the mayor will be allowed to enter the festal hall in the regulation attire of simple and dignified Missouri Democracy.

A Wide Scope Taken. The president's commission of inquiry on the subject of the war opened Tuesday in laying out its work and, according to the news report, did so on a scale which will certainly be broad enough in scope to satisfy the public wishes. The commission has already prepared a circular letter to the heads of departments and bureaus, calling on them for information; provided for the notification of all who have so far made formal complaints that they may present their cases; authorized the public information that anyone having knowledge of abuses can give his evidence; and, finally, it is intimated that the commission will be empowered to examine any and every case of a commanding officer from colonel up. On that schedule of work the labors of the commission are likely to last considerably beyond the assembling of congress. There will be no criticism made, that if the inquiry is exhaustive and unsparring, the most complete satisfaction of the public on that point will be given if the inquiry, when it comes to the taking of testimony, is held with open doors. The people have a right to learn all the facts, and if the testimony is given in public that desire is in a fair way to be satisfied. One in which the testimony is heard in secret will be calculated to strengthen the confidence of the public or the readiness of witnesses to tell what they know.

The Turning Down of Mary and Dick. From the New York Sun. Aberdeen, S. D.—Mary Ellen (Elizabeth) Lease will not be allowed to speak here because she has the "unpleasant" charge, the charge that Mr. Lease was more than a good man, and gains no votes for the party. The "unpleasant" charge is that it is stated that he will do no more work for the fusion ticket in this state. Mrs. Lease has the spirits to fall back upon when the fusionists refuse to be instructed by her. But where will the Hon. Richard Franklin Pease go and hearers? He is not out of shoes under lock and key and not otherwise can he keep an audience.

Out of a Job. Oh, the flowers bloom and wither. And the autumn winds will fall. Now they're radiant smiling; Now they're faded and weeping. Ah! the voices that were sounding jubilantly, fade away. Yes, and so do the "blinks." Now have nothing more to say. There's a silence deep 'round Weyer. As he haunts the Spanish shore. Don't get his pictures. In the paper any more. He's not out of shoes under lock and key. Ah! so anxious for the fray. They have spoken their little piece. They have nothing more to say. —Washington Star.

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burst of public confidence that has placed him at the head of the Republican ticket of his state. The platform on which Colonel Roosevelt was nominated is as solid and straightforward as the man. It commends the action of the president in the conduct of the Spanish war as an abiding confidence that he will conclude peace upon terms that will satisfy the conscience and high purpose of the American people. It pronounces for a policy of expansion and for the fulfillment of all the responsibilities which our victories impose. It calls unequivocally for the maintenance of the gold standard and honest money, condemns the free silver heresy, and favors "such a revision of the currency as will guarantee to the labor of the country that every paper promise to pay a dollar issued under the authority of the United States shall be of absolute and equal value with a gold dollar always and everywhere." No less unequivocally it calls for the retention of all the conquered Spanish islands, in these words: "We realize that when the necessities of war compelled our nation to destroy Spanish authority in the Antilles and in the Philippines we assumed solemn duties and obligations, and that the people of the islands we conquered and to the civilized world. We cannot turn these islands back to Spain. We cannot leave them, unarmed for defense and untried in statecraft, to the hands of European powers. We have assumed the responsibilities of victory, and wherever our flag has gone there the liberty, the humanity, and the civilization which that flag embodies and represents must remain and abide forever."

Colonel Roosevelt is the right kind of man to stand at that sort of platform. He has a record that is second to none in every respect, and he has the stuff in him to back up those principles wherever there is any fighting to be done for them. The rest of the ticket is well chosen. The New York State Legislature has a combination of the kind that wins every time.

"In Behalf of the Burgomaster." "Roe" Field, in Chicago Post. The attempt of certain snobbish citizens of St. Louis to compel the mayor to put on evening clothes if he would attend the Velled Prophets' ball recalls the efforts of the people of Kansas City some years ago to compel the mayor to wear a top hat. In that instance the mayor triumphed, and we do not doubt that in the present case Mayor Ziegenhain will rise superior to his critics. It is customary in cities east of the Mississippi river to make a distinction on state occasions, or at notable functions, between day clothes and evening clothes, but in the present state of Missouri sentiment it seems to us most reasonable to insist on an evening dress. Mayor Ziegenhain presents a most pitiful appearance in his frock coat with the other accessories to a well dressed man. He is not a man who can be cordially supported by Adolphus Busch, who, as the foremost citizen of St. Louis, has power to grant social absolutism and remission. It is not our province to interfere with social revolutions in Missouri, but we may be permitted to say that while there exists in St. Louis upper circles a strong feeling of antagonism against evening clothes as worn elsewhere it is most to be regretted that a distinction of this kind should be made. We hope that the mayor will be allowed to enter the festal hall in the regulation attire of simple and dignified Missouri Democracy.

A Wide Scope Taken. The president's commission of inquiry on the subject of the war opened Tuesday in laying out its work and, according to the news report, did so on a scale which will certainly be broad enough in scope to satisfy the public wishes. The commission has already prepared a circular letter to the heads of departments and bureaus, calling on them for information; provided for the notification of all who have so far made formal complaints that they may present their cases; authorized the public information that anyone having knowledge of abuses can give his evidence; and, finally, it is intimated that the commission will be empowered to examine any and every case of a commanding officer from colonel up. On that schedule of work the labors of the commission are likely to last considerably beyond the assembling of congress. There will be no criticism made, that if the inquiry is exhaustive and unsparring, the most complete satisfaction of the public on that point will be given if the inquiry, when it comes to the taking of testimony, is held with open doors. The people have a right to learn all the facts, and if the testimony is given in public that desire is in a fair way to be satisfied. One in which the testimony is heard in secret will be calculated to strengthen the confidence of the public or the readiness of witnesses to tell what they know.

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action. Deluded age which thinks or seems to think that might is action was to be seen: And sets a brand upon the brow serene. And they, who rush not into the trials of novelty, seem coward souls and mean: And they, who pause and meditate between their deeds, at wisdom's altar learned to drink. Action is prayer upon the sick man's bed: Action is silence, where a word might sound: Action is bold rebuke, when crowds are