

RESPECT FOR LAW THE ONLY REMEDY.

Congressman W. S. Cowherd read a splendid paper before the Kansas City Bar association Saturday, and it is worthy the perusal and earnest consideration of the general public. What Mr. Cowherd had to say follows:

"The tragedy lately enacted at Buffalo has given a melancholy importance to those misguided individuals, few I believe in the United States, whom we are accustomed to call anarchists. The newspapers and magazines teem with discussions of anarchy, and the best plans for dealing with such persons. And yet, after all, I feel safe in asserting to this audience of lawyers that no suggestion has yet been made that appeals to our intelligence as at all likely to eradicate the evil or be of material benefit in suppressing it.

"I submit some of the suggestions offered:

"First—To punish with death any attempt against the life of the president. This suggestion has some merit, especially if the motive for the assault be political in its character, as the act then partakes of the nature of treason. We all felt how utterly inadequate would have been the punishment had President McKinley have lived for more than a year, and his assailant been allowed the maximum under the New York law of ten years in the penitentiary. Whether congress has power to pass such a law seems to me doubtful.

"Another suggestion is the deportation of anarchists to some colony, probably the Philippine Islands. To say nothing of introducing a new poison into that ulcer of the republic, and sending such false teachings among a people unfitted by education to distinguish clearly their duties to the government, we would be met at the outset with the difficult question as to what constitutes an anarchist; for anarchists are of many schools and branches, and range all the way from the harmless philosopher who dreams of an Eutopia to the vain fanatic who plots murder and theft.

"The national association of chiefs of police has suggested a bureau in Washington, through which the government itself might keep in touch with the police of all countries, and brand, as it were, the dangerous anarchists of every land. Another suggestion has been a more careful watch upon immigration. While our immigration laws have undoubtedly been too lax, and some enactments along that line might be of value, I doubt very much the efficacy of repressive legislation.

"Europe has been legislating against anarchy for about fifty years. Yet, since 1894, a president of France, a prime minister of Spain, an empress of Austria and a king of Italy have fallen, and attempts have been made upon the lives of the emperor of Germany, the king of England, then prince of Wales, and the czar of Russia, by individuals professing allegiance to the doctrines of anarchy.

"To appreciate the difficulty of effective legislation it is only necessary to look into the nature of the evil sought to be remedied. Anarchy is defined by Webster to be 'an absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power.' It is, in fact, a political belief or opinion in regard to the form of government. And we do not punish opinions, however inimical to society, unless accompanied by acts. The anarchists themselves are of two classes—the idealist and the criminal. The first have been properly termed 'the opium eaters of politics.' They are dreamers who see visions of an Eutopia where man is so highly developed, his ethereal quality so cultivated, there will be no government, because there will be no need of government.

"This was the theory of Proudhon, who has been called 'the father of anarchists.' From such gentle doctrine has grown the modern monster that threatens society. Of course, such dreams cannot be punished by law, nor would any one wish so to do. The unenviable distinction of founding the order of criminals, or 'red anarchists,' is usually given to Michael Bakunin, a Russian of aristocratic birth, formerly an officer in the army of the czar, and a man of wealth. His political opinions brought him into conflict with the home government, and he fled to Italy.

Starting with Proudhon's ideal, he came to the conclusion that such a state of society would more quickly be brought about through force; so he taught that theft was a distribution of the property of the public, that had been wrongfully permitted to accumulate in the hands of individuals, and the quickest way to learn to do without rule was to remove the ruler. Bakunin held that to overthrow government it

was necessary to unloose all the power now called evil, and destroy what is called public order. Aided by Prince Krapotkin, another Russian, he inaugurated the propaganda of force. He founded in Europe the society of Internationals, to whose teachings may be traced most of the recent crimes of anarchy. This doctrine found fertile soil in the hot blood of southern Italy, where wages were so low that there was little incentive to labor, the burden of government exceedingly oppressive and abject poverty the rule rather than the exception. It quickly spread over continental Europe and at one time was almost the reigning fad among the literary and artistic circle of Paris. Of course, such doctrine found little encouragement in the sturdy mind of Anglo-Saxon blood, and the anarchist, either in England or America, is almost invariably of foreign birth.

"But, if we are to believe the best police authorities, there are practically no anarchists' societies in the United States; and it is doubtful whether there are any actual organizations among anarchists anywhere. The theories they teach are hostile to the idea of organization. When the anarchists held a congress in Chicago a few years ago it was said they had representatives from nearly every country on earth, seven languages being used during the debates, but the meeting had no presiding officer, they refused to accept any rules of procedure and promptly negated the suggestion that an association should be formed to try and spread their doctrines. The idea of association suggests order, and order demands rules, and they object to rules, though the rules be their own.

"Of course, there should be laws, municipal and state, for the punishment of those who advocate crime, and I doubt not that one who incites an audience to murder or theft can be punished in every state in the Union. The teacher is as guilty as the thief, and he who preaches murder is as guilty as the murderer. But, in legislating, it is well to remember that liberty is as precious as law, and we do not mean to trample upon it in order to protect society.

"The action of the Virginia convention in striking from the constitution of the state the guarantee of a free press, only can be excused on the ground of emotional insanity. While I have no sympathy for the yellow journal, I have still less sympathy for the press censor. It is not only the right, but the duty, of the press to criticize the public acts of public men. The electric light of publicity is the best regulator of official conduct and a guarantee of official good behavior. In a government of the majority the best results are obtained where the widest latitude is given in the discussion of public measures and the conduct of public officers. The laws of libel and slander are not so efficacious in controlling an unbridled press as the moral sentiment of a community that refuses to support a paper that oversteps the limits of faith or decency. And the most unfortunate results of an irresponsible public press are not the assaults it may make upon good men, but the loss of its ability to present bad men in their proper light before the public.

"After all, the best medicine for the anarchist is to Americanize him. And the best antidote for anarchy is to cultivate by a community a true regard for law and obedience to its mandates. I heard an estimable Christian lady regret that the officers of the law prevented the populace from tearing the Buffalo assassin to pieces on the spot where his crime was committed. While such a feeling then found response in many hearts, no more unfortunate thing could have happened; it would in a sense have made a martyr of the assassin.

"An excellent citizen said in my office one day that he believed that the murder of the president was the result of a far spread conspiracy; and he seriously suggested that a rope should be twisted around the head of the murderer, with a knot at each temple, and just before the eyes popped out or the skull cracked he would tell the whole truth in regard to the matter. When a good American citizen, the heir to 100 years of free government, can suggest such a course, is it any wonder that an ignorant Pole or Italian, bred for 1,000 years in poverty or oppression, could imagine that he could usher the millennium by assassination? There may have been some excuse for mob violence in the community where Judge Lynch's court was the only one available, but I seriously doubt whether lynch law has ever acted as a deterrent

THE HOME WOMAN.

No clever, brilliant thinker she,
With college record and degree;
She has not known the paths of fame,
The world has never heard her name,
She walks in old, long-trodden ways,
The valleys of the yesterdays.

Her home is her kingdom, love her dower—
She seeks no other wand of power
To make home sweet, bring heaven near,
To win a smile and wipe a tear,
And do her duty day by day
In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined,
As round some reverend saint enshrined,
And following hers the childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still—
God rules the world in good and ill;
Men in her creed are brave and true,
And women pure as pearls of dew,
And life for her is high and grand,
By work and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place
All for the sunshine of her face;
Her very smile a blessing throws,
And hearts are happier where she goes,
A gentle, clear-eyed messenger,
To whisper love—thank God for her!

L. M. Montgomery.

upon criminals, and certainly not in a community.

"For nearly fifty years quick and sudden death has been the punishment for the rapist. Yet such crimes, usually committed by the negro, increase rather than diminish, and the very fact that they are to be dealt with outside of the law breeds a sympathy for the criminal among his race that begets more crime. Every mob that gathers to lynch a criminal has made its contribution to the cause of anarchy. A prohibitive law that never prohibits is placed upon the statutes of a sister state. A 'Carrie Nation, armed with her hatchet,' leads respectable women to commit crimes against property, which the community refuses to punish. And so a disrespect for the law grows and flourishes and adds its contribution to the cause of anarchy.

"A number of distinguished citizens desiring a franchise for some quasi public purpose employ an agent to suborn a council. Is the man who destroyed their property with a bomb any more an anarchist than they who destroyed the people's property with a bribe? It is one of the duties of the bar to see to it that anarchy is discouraged by teaching the body politic respect for the law. And to do that it behooves us to see to it that the courts are incorruptible, juries free from taint and devise, if possible, some remedy for the law's delays. Justice should be speedy as well as exact. In our zeal to protect the liberty of the individual we have gone dangerously near sacrificing the rights of the public. Vexatious continuances and appeals should be discontinued, and reversals should not be given upon technical quibbles.

"The public is somewhat inclined to charge upon the lawyers all the mistakes of the law and the imperfections in its execution. While there may be justice in this charge as against the individual lawyer working for the individual client, it is not true when applied to the bar as a whole. The bar has ever been true to the body politic. Liberty is the daughter of law, and the lawyer is her guardian. Free governments have been founded, not by the sword, but by the statute book; and preserved, not by the soldier, but by the lawyer.

"It is the duty of the bar to lead in this reformation. That is the only sure cure for anarchy."

Meets Here Next Saturday.
The Lafayette County Reading Circle will meet in Lexington next Saturday at the high school building. The following programme has been arranged:

- PRACTICAL NATURE STUDY.**
1. Animals for September and October.
 - (a) Miss Genevieve Russell.
 - (b) Miss Ethel Burns.
 2. Plants for September and October.
 - (a) Miss Anna M. Thompson.
 - (b) Miss Annie M. Campbell.
- LITERATURE.**
1. "Feather Top."
Miss Nellie Bonham.
 2. "Sella."
Miss Edith Kelley.
 3. "Declaration of Independence."
Prin. Frank C. Hendrix.
 4. "Michael."
Prin. John Brune.
- RURAL SCHOOLS.**
A general discussion of the Literary Law, etc.
Jos. KUEHLS, pres.
C. A. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Yokes and Raglans . . .

Will be the Coats this season for smart dressers. They are very stunning. The newest of the new is here—Broad shoulders, good length, stitched collars and cuffs, graceful sweep of skirt, and all the little details that go to make up a Swell Garment are embodied in our Coats. Nothing left out. The up-to-the-minute man can get all the Top Coat style he wants right here, and when we ask only \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18 for these Swell Coats we certainly touch his wallet lightly.

H. SINAUER.



Sterling

ALGER'S BOOK OUT.
The Ex-Secretary of War Talks of When He was in Office.

General Russell A. Alger's book on the Spanish-American war which was delayed some by the death of President McKinley was sent from the press on Thursday of this week.

Opening his book with a survey of the Cuban situation in 1898, General Alger says:

"The thoughtful observer of public events during the years 1895-7 need hardly be reminded that both the Cleveland and the McKinley administrations sought by every honorable means to avoid complications with Spain, though protesting against the conditions prevalent in Cuba."

He then comments upon our unpreparedness for war at that time and the splendid spectacle of the country's response to the government's ultimatum upon Spain.

He then leads the reader through the hurried preparations for war, its embarrassments and difficulties, the persecution of the office seeker, the disappointment of hundreds of volunteers, the demands of seacoast cities and towns for immediate and impossible protection and the savage criticism of the military administration plans of campaign, and the battle with the apparently endless list of shortcomings and grievances.

Then followed the plans of campaign, the embarkation at Tampa, which was severely criticised at the time, but which General Alger is now convinced that, all things considered, was not a mistake. The account of the march on Santiago is graphically pictured and prepares one for the fights at ElCane and San Juan.

The "round robin" incident comes in for a fair share of space. While the negotiations for surrender were pending before Santiago, the general officers of Shafter's army met and signed a round robin which was given out for publication. This paper showed great alarm over the threatened coming of yellow and enteric fevers, and went on to say: "This army must be moved at once or it will perish." Of the round robin itself, General Alger says he has no criticism to offer. But he does criticize the publication of it, saying that it was one of the most unfortunate and regrettable incidents of the war.

General Alger reviews at length the differences between General Shafter and Admiral Sampson, and quotes many official letters. He concludes this chapter in these words:

"It is difficult to account for Admiral Sampson's seeming attitude towards the army during the operations before Santiago, as well as to excuse him for his contrary statements subsequently made in his official report. After the 3d of July the admiral's conduct may be due to the keen disappointment resulting from his non-participation in the engagement with Cervera's squadron. Possibly he felt that Shafter's request for a conference on the morning of July 3, innocent though it was, was responsible for his being deprived of the honor of actively participating as commander in chief in one of the most remarkable victories in the annals of naval warfare."

Of the Miles-Egan controversy over the alleged furnishing of "embalmed beef" to the army, General Alger says:

"The commission appointed by the president at my request to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, commonly known as the war investigation, or the Dodge commission, met on the 24th day of September, 1898. Up to the 21st of December, 1898, this commission had taken testimony in seventeen towns and cities and in many different camps, granting, wherever it went, to the citizens, soldiers or ex-soldiers, an opportunity to appear for complaint or testimony of any kind regarding the conduct of the war.

"The commission visited numerous camps in which there still were many thousands of soldiers, both regulars and volunteers, who were invited to give their evidence without regard to rank or service. On the 21st of December the major general commanding the army of the United States appeared before the commission then sitting in Washington, and made his statement with respect to the canned, fresh and refrigerated beef furnished to the army during the war.

"Although the commission had been sitting nearly three months, the charges with respect to canned and refrigerated beef were now made for the first time; and, stranger and more inexcusable and more unsoldierly still, during all these months, with this pretended knowledge of facts which, if they existed, should have been made known to the secretary of war for the protec-

tion of the army, General Miles never mentioned the subject. "General Miles seemed to be with the notoriety which his statement before the commission gave him, for again, on the March, 1899, in New York published, through representatives of the associated press and of a Milan paper, additional charges, unimpeached and questionable, making in public grave and serious charges regarding a brother officer the work of his department, which subsequent and careful investigation proved both unwarranted and untrue—seemed to appeal to characteristics of the major commanding to which return would be out of place.

"If we are to believe evidence to the contrary, it does appear that General Miles was honest in making his dilatory that the tinned beef was issued 'pretense of an experiment,' and was not a part of the ration. "On the 17th of June, 1898, most confidential staff officer letter by 'direction of the major commanding the army,' instructed depot commissary at Tampa to General Nunez 10,644 pounds of canned roast beef, to be issued the 'subsistence stores of the army.' If we are to accept the reading of Miles knew that canned fresh beef was a large quantity of Tampa for issue to the troops, he so far approved of its issue direct that the ration be furnished in large quantities to our allies."

Real Estate Transfers.
The Sarah Long property, corner of Seventeenth and B streets, which was disposed of by public sale by Samuel J. executor, Monday evening in the north door of the court was bought by Miss Sallie G. brought \$1,985, a splendid price had been well advertised there was a large crowd in attendance. The property has a lot of 90 feet and the price it shows that real estate is a good to have in Lexington.

Evon Young on Monday James F. Ramey his farm acres, situated four miles east of Lexington. Consideration, \$850

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