

ROAST FOR BAILEY

Penfield Says Texan Is an Ass as Well as a Liar.

HAS NO FEAR OF THE SENATOR

Bailey's Friends Predict He Will Make Trouble-Penfield Is a Man Who Will Give Him Satisfaction.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Senator Penfield, of the State Department, who was the cause of the Bailey-Beveridge row in the Senate, has given the Texan an opportunity to show his nerve. In a public statement he has answered the charges which Bailey made in the Senate, and, in more offensive language than was used by Beveridge, declares that Bailey is not only a liar, but an ass. Here is an extract from Penfield's statement:

Senator Bailey is one of those men who go hunting for trouble, and this is simply one of the sporadic displays of animosity in which he indulges at regular periods.

Further along Penfield says:

Senator Bailey's charges that I refused to furnish an office copy of a certain dispatch in one of General Clayton's dispatches is, in its substance and spirit, untrue. He knew this perfectly well when he made the charge in the Senate, for he had a letter in his possession written by Secretary Day, on April 15, in which I stated my intention to be attached to Beveridge in his committee on the floor of the Senate, but as Beveridge did not go to his room, Bailey and the Senate floor for making his vicious accusation.

Penfield is a larger man than Beveridge, but not so large as Bailey, and the Texan will now have an opportunity to make good his boasts of what he will not allow a man to say about him. The general impression is that if he undertakes to make good his threats on Penfield he will get all that is coming to him.

Senator Bailey's friends are very much wrought up over Penfield's declaration, and predict that Bailey will make things warm for him when he returns to Washington tomorrow. When asked if he feared Bailey would demand personal satisfaction from him, Penfield replied:

"I neither fear him, nor care what he may demand. When I am assailed unjustly and untruthfully, as in this instance, I will resist it, whatever the consequences may be."

PEOPLE'S WILL WILL BE DONE.

Their Indorsement of Cuban Reciprocity Means Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The action of the various state legislatures in indorsing the President's Cuban reciprocity position is quite a far to those Senators and Representatives who have stood out against the Cuban legislation. The beet-sugar men now assert that they are not particularly averse to a reduction for Cuba. They state that they were aiming to prevent a general attempt to reduce the tariff, which, they believe, would have been detrimental. They also express the belief that since the Republican conventions have expressed the will of the people, that a treaty with Cuba will be ratified by the Senate. There is another view of this situation, however. It is generally understood that Oxnard will sell out to the sugar trust during the coming summer, and that he and those who represent him will no longer oppose a reasonable reduction to Cuba.

The beet-sugar people are also alarmed at the position Senator Ekins, whose leadership no doubt prevented legislation at the session just closed. His flat-footed avowal in favor of Cuban annexation, and his statement that he was not actuated by beet-sugar interests, has given them some concern, as the beet-sugar men fear annexation more than the proposed reduction.

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Like Other Great Men, He Realizes Administration Will Have It.

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PARTIES AND TRUSTS.

Probable Course of the Debates in the Campaign.

The failure of Congress to take any measure looking toward the control of the trusts, the subject of the judicial committee of the House to deal with any of the various measures for public utility, or for general anti-trust legislation, says a Washington letter, has caused considerable wonderment as to what will be the attitude adopted toward trusts by Republicans and what will be the part played by this issue during the coming campaign.

The first fact which strikes the observer of conditions in Congress is that there is a marked tendency on the part of many Republicans to try to whittle the trust issue down to the level of a party question. In the discussion of the trust question within the past few months has led to the opinion that there is no popular demand for legislation on the subject, just as numerous members have come to believe that currency agitation is dead and that no one any longer desires Congressional action on the subject. This attitude of apathy for the trusts in many instances makes its appearance in connection with the tariff. The thick-and-thin Republicans who feel that the tariff has been endangered by the reciprocity debate consider that it is necessary to avoid any concessions, even those which are purely apparent, regarding the injurious effect exerted by the tariff in building up trusts. A representative instance of this attitude may be found in the address delivered by Mr. W. A. Smith of Michigan, who had as much to say when the reciprocity question was before the House. Speaking on June 26, at Detroit, before his own state convention, he remarked:

"We hear a great deal of talk about our policy toward trusts. It is not a matter of policy. It is not a matter of protection, how is it that in free-trade England trusts are more numerous and powerful than in protective America? Let no man be deceived. These combinations of capital are the outgrowth of a world-wide business tendency. . . . So long as combinations of capital are not oppressive, and so long as the public welfare is not assailed, we are, perhaps, powerless to check them. But wherever corporations are organized for the purpose of lessening the output of useful commodities, or of assailing the public welfare, they should be dissolved and punished; and there sits a man today in the White House at Washington who proposes to enforce the law without fear or hesitation."

This point of view has been very widely adopted by Republicans. Practically all of the present party postulates are contained in the foregoing quotation. Republicans decline to admit any connection between the tariff and the trusts, and while, of course, denouncing capitalistic combinations on general principles, because that is the popular sentiment, they insist that the tariff is a broad distinction must be drawn between "good trusts" and "bad trusts." As Mr. Smith says, "So long as combinations of capital are not oppressive, and so long as the public welfare is not assailed, we are, perhaps, powerless to check them." To sum the whole matter up, Republicans are willing to "leave it all to the President."

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