

the real business cornerstone of its monopoly, and then bring the full strength of the government directly against it. We propose to do away with all unfair practices by big business or little business.

We propose heartily to encourage honest business and to give full scope to efficiency, provided the efficiency is used for the benefit and not to the detriment of the people as a whole.



Concerning Senator Penrose, Colonel Roosevelt held him responsible, together with Barnes, Root and other Republican leaders, for the election of Wilson. "They stole from the rank and file of the Republican party," he said, "the right to govern themselves; to nominate their own candidates and promulgate their own platform. They took this action with the deliberate purpose of electing a Democratic President." In reply to this denunciation, Senator Penrose, in an interview, quoted a letter of congratulation he had received from Roosevelt on the occasion of the great majority rolled up in Pennsylvania in 1904. The Senator stated further that during Roosevelt's whole administration their relations were cordial.



In a statement given to the press on July 2, Colonel Roosevelt denounced the treaty with Colombia. He declared the payment of \$25,000,000 to be "a naked payment of belated blackmail." He characterized the transaction as "discreditable," and further said that "it will forfeit the right to the respect of the people of the United States." "There is small wonder," he said, "that many hundreds of Americans in Mexico have been endeavoring to become British, German or French subjects in order to get some protection from some government." [See current volume, page 609.]



This statement by Colonel Roosevelt followed one made on the preceding day by James T. Du Bois of Hallstead, Pennsylvania, who had been minister to Colombia during Taft's administration. In this statement Mr. Du Bois endorsed the pending treaty. "The public men of Colombia," he said, "compare favorably with those of other countries and are neither blackmailers nor bandits." Concerning the Panama revolution, Mr. Du Bois said:

A handful of men, who were to be the direct beneficiaries of the revolution, conceived it and not the hundredth part of the inhabitants of the isthmus knew of the revolt until an American officer, in the uniform of the United States army, raised the flag of the new republic.

Mr. Du Bois declared that negotiations under the Taft administration failed because of excessive

care to avoid impugning the motives of ex-President Roosevelt. He further said:

While negotiating for a treaty I made the Colombian authorities understand that under no circumstances would the United States apologize to any nation for a political act—that was our unwritten law that never had been and never would be broken. I suggested that a chivalrous expression of regret that our friendship had in any way been marred might later be embodied in the treaty as a balm for the wounded feelings of a once friendly nation which had been humiliated before the world, whose credit had been destroyed in foreign countries, whose borrowing ability had been annihilated, and whose persistent appeals for arbitration had been ignored.



That Colonel Roosevelt will be able to resume public speaking in six weeks was the assurance given on July 1 by his physician, Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, a throat specialist. [See current volume, page 635.]



Commission on Industrial Relations.

The Federal Industrial Commission heard on June 27 at Philadelphia the testimony of James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and a Socialist member of the legislature. Mr. Maurer declared that union men were justified in arming themselves under such conditions as prevail in Colorado, Michigan and West Virginia. When asked about the McNamaras he disclaimed sympathy with them but said that they "were victims of your own system of individualism. If their pleas were true, and I believe they were, they tried to protect their class by employing the methods of this idiotic age." As an immediate relief measure Mr. Maurer suggested the minimum wage. [See current volume, page 636.]



The action of the Senate Appropriation Committee on July 6, in cutting down the appropriation for the Industrial Relations Commission from \$200,000 to \$50,000 will, if not corrected, cripple the work of the commission. The explanation offered for the action is that the commission offended in letting facts become known regarding the prevalence of unemployment.



Social Questions Before the Rabbis' Conference.

The Central Conference of American Rabbis at Detroit on July 6, tabled a resolution of sympathy for Joseph Fels, also one declaring against prohibition, and others declaring for the minimum wage, industrial insurance, old age pensions, prohibition of child labor, right of labor to organize and similar measures. Rabbis Alfred G. Moses of Mobile and Max Heller of New Orleans advocated the Fels resolution. "Here is a man whose name