be a servile Senate on that side if unanimously they agree with this government, and, coming at this juncture, I do not doubt authoritatively from Theodore Roosevelt's own lips. Now, you have got the whole scheme.

Well, what are we going to do about it? I have heard it said that some pure common sense, that the present innocuous desolation which obtains in the Committee on Foreign Relations in regard to this convention was due to the fact that by maintaining the status quo, the President would continue his present policy in Santo Domingo, and that, therefore, we are not likely to have a vote on the treaty for some months to come, if at all. Probably we will adjourn again without any action. Of course, our Caesar would then feel authorized to say, 'Why, the Senate has not said to me, 'No'; it knew all the status; it has not indicated that it opposed or disagreed with it. So I will go on in my beneficent care and friendly offices to my warm friends, the newspaper correspondents, and get the money to pay their debts, just and unjust; to say nothing of men or women cut in lows, as he used to, who have bought Dominion securities at 2 or 3 or 5 cents on the dollar, and can well afford to make any kind of a compromise, and in a compromise would take 50 cents on the dollar, or even 25 cents.

Well, what are we going to do about it? Are we going to vote no or yes? Will some other side who is authorized to speak tell us? Let us understand whether you have got your four White House Democrats ready or whether all of you Republicans are lined up and willing to go on record as voting for this departure in our foreign relations, this establishment of a receiver, this establishment of a court of equity, or some other kind of a court, to marshal the money and apportion the money among the creditors. We have got a large navy, and it seems to me that it is just now doing very much. We do not need any more ships down there, but we may need to send a few more gunboats or torpedo boats to help keep down smuggling. We could even engage in this same detectable occupation with two or three other countries, our neighbors peoples and countries, and unless there might be some little row kicked up on shore or a few bullets shot nobody would be very seriously concerned, I presume, with the

But, my brother Senators, have we reached that pass in the first hundred and twenty-five years of our national existence that we are going to act on the authority of the White House in taking such actions as this under the Constitution specifically under the Constitution to assist the President in negotiating and ratifying treaties—have we sunk so low, are we so obtuse as men or women cut in lows, as he used to, who have bought Dominion securities at 2 or 3 or 5 cents on the dollar, or even 25 cents. We represent and the States we represent, that we will present the spectacle here that the great men on the other side of the Chamber, who are the leaders and the responsible men for this thing, are afraid to stand up in your seats and say to Mr. Roosevelt: 'You have got to obey the law or we will take you by the throat, sir?' Or is the possession of power so dear, so sweet, and the dispensing of patronage so necessary to your official existence that you will present the spectacle of having yourselves betrayed and threatened?

Why, listen. What happened in two or three days ago? A hint, an intimation went out that the 'rebels', as they were called in the other press, were going to Upjohn and railroad the Philippine tariff, and I have gotten up some kind of arrangement by which they were to defeat the tariff unless some amendment were made to the statute. It is true that these men have been bought, that money had been used among them. The Senate before the country to-day stands disgraced in the eyes of the people because of the use of the press of the country to foment it as an instrument of corporations and wealth, and the President is presiding onward along his collateral lines in various schemes of his own, among them rate legislation, which is very popular. I want some rate legislation of some kind, and I said so before I ever discovered that it was necessary. So I am not following him in that, but he is following me or not following the Democratic party. But the President has not hesitated and does not hesitate now to threaten us with the wrath of their constituents on the rate-making proposition if we dare oppose him. He is going in any of his schemes with his sweet will go through and carry out the whole programme. He is going to be Andrew Jackson, Napoleon Bonaparte, and any other fellow you can think of who pushed things to the limit.

I said the President has used the press, or it has been used by those who are his friends, to create the impression truth to the United States that the Senate to-day is obstructing him in all of his pet schemes for the public welfare, and that the Senate to-day is obstructing him in the maintenance of our constitutional rights and prerogatives. The people are oblivious of the enormity and outrage of his conduct in this Santo Domingo business because of their earnest desire to see other things done. I have taken some trouble to examine and find out all I can regarding Theodore Roosevelt's attitude toward his predecessors. I will quote verbatim and literal from his own books on Thomas H. Benton and Gouverneur Morris. I have already remarked that the President seems to have had no respect for anything but if anything uttered or done by any of his predecessors in that great office. His own words will show what his attitude was, as I shall quote them.

Before I get to talking about the newspapers, I want to ask what is the matter with our Chief Executive? What motive actuates him? What is there underlying his conduct? Why is he so much in love with his own way? Why does he, at his back on the advice and statement and the canons of conduct of this Government for the last hundred years? Why does he think himself so much superior to all his predecessors?

My purpose in looking this up was to call attention to some of the peculiar characteristics of the present occupant of the White House and give his estimate of some of the great men of the past who were his predecessors. 'Hear him on Jefferson:

Jefferson could write or speak—and could feel, too—the most high-sounding sentiments; but once it came to actions he was absolutely at sea, and on almost every matter. (Gouverneur Morris, Roosevelt, pp. 88-91.)

And this also:

Excepting Jefferson, we have never produced an Executive more helpless and unfortunate than Thomas McKellop when it came to executing the President's will. It was he who knew all the status; it was he who naturally are very anxious for somebody to collect the money to pay their debts, just and unjust; to say nothing of men or women cut in lows, as he used to, who have bought Dominion securities at 2 or 3 or 5 cents on the dollar.

And this also:

Here is his fling at another:

Tyler, however, had little else in common with Calhoun, and least of all his little medleys. He has been the most insignificant of the group. His own words:

And of another predecessor-two of them:

Buren was the first product of what are now called "machine politics," that was put into the Presidential chair. He owed his elevation solely to his own dexterity, political manipulation and to the fact that his fellow Democrats could not agree among themselves. Like his predecessor, he was only a small politician of low capacity and mean characteristics of the present occupant of the White House. It was he who knew all the status; it was he who naturally are very anxious for somebody to collect the money to pay their debts, just and unjust; to say nothing of men or women cut in lows, as he used to, who have bought Dominion securities at 2 or 3 or 5 cents on the dollar.

And again:

But it soon became evident that Pierce was completely under the control of the secession wing of the party, and Benton thereupon treated him with contemptuous hostility, despising him, and seeing him as a fellow creature, with whom he was utterly out of place the instant matters grew turbulent or difficult problems arose to be solved, and he was a generally incompetent leader, to his own words:

Now, this on another predecessor—two of them:

Here is his fling at another:

Tyler, however, had little else in common with Calhoun, and least of all his little medleys. He has been the most insignificant of the group. His own words:

His own words:

This has the appearance of a bird befouling its own nest, and while it may be true, it is not known at what time Mr. Roosevelt tried to elevate the politics of his native State.

This quote on John C. Calhoun as it caught my eye:

Calhoun's purposes seem to have been in the main pure; but few criminals have worked as much harm to their country as he did. The plea of good intentions is not one that can be allowed to have much weight in the case of a man whose wrong-headedness and distorted way of looking at things produced such incredible evil. (Ibid., p. 99.)

If the President is allowed to have his way in Latin-America the future historian will almost surely pass the same judgment on him.
in that press gallery that he has become puffed up to such a degree that

"Do not bestride the narrow world.
Like a Colossus, and we petty men—"you, thank God, not I, We have been too long and too well, and they shall become disheartened.

To find ourselves dishonourable graves"

to a pie of nuts.

Mr. SPOONER. The Senator pointed to me.

Mr. TILLMAN. No; I have no personal controversy with the Senator from Wisconsin whatever. I will gladly welcome him to this discussion at any time he sees fit to enter.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President:

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator from New Hampshire is one of the most courteous gentlemen I know of. He has been a very warm friend of mine ever since I have been here and has done me some favors.

Mr. GALLINGER. I thank the Senator. Mr. President, the Senator from South Carolina in his letter to the White House, and that it has intimated that patronage will be withheld, and all that sort of thing. If the members of this body and of the other House, and the Senators do not do the will of the President, that the newspapers charges were absolutely and wholly untrue.

I do not think that either this body or the other body ought to be judged by what newspaper correspondents say in reference to matters of public policy, and I think the Senator will agree with me in that statement.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will agree with the Senator from New Hampshire to this extent, that newspapers are very often mistaken and that the newspapers sometimes in certain instances are very unjust. I have experienced a good deal of that sort of treatment myself, and I know it; but I go, in my assumption as to the existing situation, simply on the knowledge of human nature which fifty-eight years knocking up and down the world has given me, and a rather keen watching with the one eye I have got. [Laughter.] Unless there is some instrumentality of coercion, some terrorizing influence which compels approval in and obedience to the will of the Executive, and unless you fear that he will exercise his great influences to see that you are defeated when you are up for reelection or to give you any of the patronage of the Government to the States, for the life of me, knowing you as I do to be patriotic men, I have no doubt whatever of the Executive is by no manner of means his first experience with a press agent. I have not all the facts, but I could hunt them up; but I have a pretty good recollection of what newspaper correspondents have said to me on the subject of the Rough Rider Regiment and its lieutenant-colonel, while other officers and commanders were ignored. The Colonel seemed by some honor
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