

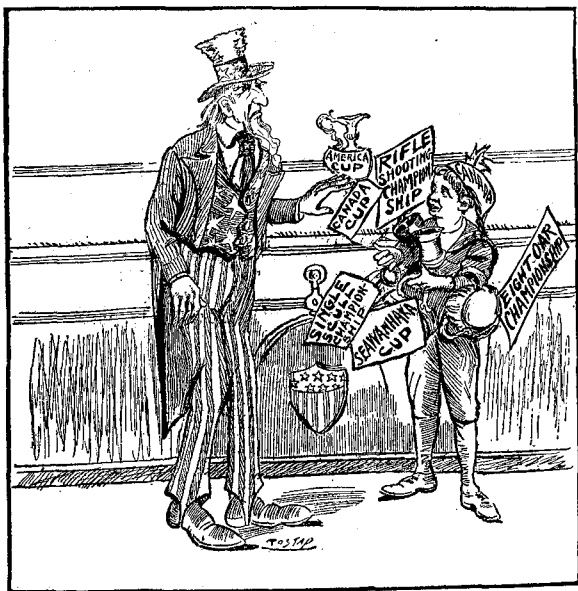
he will live up to the remarkable type for which the phrase is made to stand."

The danger which his tenure holds for America and the world, *The Speaker* explains as follows:

"Democracies continually fall under the leadership of more or less inefficient men. It is their glory that they remedy such weakness by periods which are to the lives of nations what moments of genius or of heroic virtue are to individuals. There would seem nothing more dangerous in the power of such a man as Mr. Roosevelt than in the power of this or that other man. Nevertheless there is a peculiar danger in the accidental power which he may now exercise. He is not of the pale or laborious cast commonly associated with the Vice-Presidency. He will act upon definite convictions, and will attempt to lead rather than to follow. This a man of twenty times his caliber, Mr. Grover Cleveland, could do, but Mr. Grover Cleveland represented a great party, he came into power with a definite mandate, he held the pulse of the American people. Mr. Roosevelt's theory is imported from Europe, and not from liberal Europe either, but from the Europe that talks of law and order.

"The position is not only anomalous, it is perilous. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt may quite conceivably provoke a strong reaction against the forces which put his predecessor into power—or he may create a new party feeling opposed to the whole tradition of his nation. If it be objected that such changes usually proceed only from men of exceptional abilities, it must be answered that they also sometimes proceed from men thrust suddenly into places of unexpected authority. A crisis in foreign affairs, a great strike, a question involving the limits of federal authority, would tempt Mr. Roosevelt to act, and his act might provoke a storm. It is that we dread in the fortune of the next two years."

Judging Mr. Roosevelt by his past and by his writings, the *Toronto World* is inclined to say that he is more or less tempted to pose as the man on horseback, and his idea of the man on horseback is a cross between Oliver Cromwell, Boulanger, and a dictator. *The Daily Witness* (Montreal) calls him the strongest President since Lincoln, and declares that "the most hopeful sign that has followed the change is that all the elements in the nation look with confidence to Mr. Roosevelt for honest, capable administration, free from the malign influences which are believed to have too much dominated affairs at Washington." *The Sun* (Toronto) fears that he is not of a pacific character, and quotes copiously from his biography of Thomas H. Benton, in proof of its fear.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



UNCLE SAM: "Say, Sonny, if you wuz a burglar or a cyclone, you couldn't have made a slicker job of clearin' the silverware off'n my side-board."
—*The Telegram* (Toronto).

THE PRESS OF THE ANTIPODES ON PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

THE journals of China, Japan, and Australia contain very sympathetic comments on the death and character of the late President McKinley. In every act of life, says *The Japan Weekly Mail* (Yokohama), published in English, McKinley the man "showed an example of clean-living, broad-thinking, and clear straightforwardness of purpose as beautiful as any found in Anglo-Saxon annals." *The Herald* (Kobe), also published in English, asks why it is that fate seems to single out for untimely death the American Presidents "in whom the nobler types of manhood have been most signally exemplified." Comparing the work of Lincoln and McKinley, *The Herald* continues:

"The work of the conspicuously honorable, broad-minded man whose tragic death the whole republic to-day mourns, would have been impossible but for the consolidation determinedly wrought out by the iron mind and will of Lincoln; but who shall set a limit to the consequences of that act, which we still regard as current history, so recent is it, which drew within reach of the principles of the American Constitution the non-Aryan peoples of the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, and Porto Rico?"

It concludes by calling the President's life an example to be followed:

"His remark that 'the need of the nation is that those to whom it looks for influence upon national action shall never permit themselves to be carried away by a tempest of feeling,' deserves to be inscribed over the lintel of every foreign chancellery. In his conception of the sacredness of the trust reposed in him by his fellow countrymen, in unaltering allegiance to duty, in his unassuming faith, in his faithfulness to the people on whose decision the national policy in the final resort, depends, in his humanity and honesty, Mr. McKinley has left an example which can not fail to uplift and ennoble many an American youth."

Japan and America, of this city, edited by a Japanese, declares that the late President's speech at Buffalo in favor of more friendly trade intercourse has especially endeared him to Japan. "No other people in the world, outside of the people of his own country, more sincerely deplore the death of William McKinley than the people of Japan." The native Japanese journal, the *Jimmin* (Tokyo), also refers to Mr. McKinley's "broad-minded" commercial policy, and remarks that the Japanese mourn his loss as one of the best chief magistrates of the country which deserves so much honor for helping Japan to enter the



"Oh, my fluttered feathers, that was a narrow escape! But I saved the chick!"
—*The Daily Witness* (Montreal).

CUPS LOST AND WON.

comity of nations. The *Jimmin* prints its notice of the death surrounded by heavy mourning bands. Other native journals manifest the same sympathetic feeling. Japan, declares the *Asahi Shimbun* (Tokyo), had cause to object to President McKinley's policy, particularly in Hawaii and the Philippines; but, nevertheless, she approved and applauded him especially in his attitude toward the Chinese complication. The *Yomiuri* and the *Chihuo Shimbun* (Tokyo) also declare that Japan has forgotten Hawaii and the high tariff in view of the sterling personal qualities of the man and his statesmanlike speech at Buffalo. The *Kokumin Shimbun* (Tokyo) is the only native journal (according to *The Japan Weekly Mail*) which "departs a little from the general tone of appreciation." The *Kokumin* declares that Mr. McKinley was "not a great originator in any sense; his strength lay in reading the signs of the times and in obeying them shrewdly." This, however, it confesses, is a great gift.

The Argus (Melbourne) says that history has furnished many examples of the "inability to understand the fiber of the world's best men by half-crazed fanatics who confound a thirst for blood with a love of liberty." Perhaps no other public man in history, continues this Australian journal, compelled the world to so radically correct its early judgment during his lifetime."

GERMANY'S NEW TARIFF AND ITS EFFECT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WHILE the fate of the new German tariff bill (see article in THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 17) is still in the balance, the European press devotes a good deal of space to discussion of the present industrial depression in the German empire and the probable results of the new law on German foreign trade. The *National Zeitung*, the national Liberal organ of Berlin, condemns the pessimistic tone of most German journals in their comments on the industrial and financial condition of the empire. The present trade depression, it declares, is not confined to Germany. It extends to England and France as well, and the German press is only inviting disaster by its dismal forebodings. The depression will continue, it believes, until German statesmen and merchants again take a calm view of things.

Henry M. Diederich, American consul at Bremen, however, believes that the cause of the depression is deep-seated. It is due primarily to over-production, he declares in a recent consular report, which has already quite paralyzed certain branches of trade. The tariff bill, which raises the duties on most food-stuffs and is generally regarded as a triumph for the Prussian agrarians, is likely to be radically modified before its passage by parliament.

The *Lokalanzeiger*, one of the best-informed journals of the German capital, states that, among the members of the Imperial Federal Council, it is firmly believed that the bill in its present form will not be accepted by the representatives of the federated governments. In addition to the powerful agrarian backing, however, the bill will probably receive the support of the Clerical party. The *Berlin Germania* and the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, both prominent organs of the Center party, declare that the Clericals, who control more than one hundred votes in the Reichstag, in which they are the "governing party" (having more votes than any other single political group), will heartily support any proposal for heavy increases in the duties on agricultural produce.

If the new tariff is passed in anything like its present shape, declares *The Speaker* (London), it will not only "force Russia and the United States to retaliatory measures, but will shake to its very foundations the Triple Alliance." "The new tariff," it says, "would drive Austria and Italy to seek new customers for

their surplus produce; and it is not probable that Russia and France, to which they would naturally turn, would be more likely to make favorable terms if the governments of Vienna and Rome broke off their political friendship with the government of Berlin?" If the proposed new tariff law has caused a ferment within the empire, it has raised a tempest in Austria and Russia. When the draft of the bill first appeared in the German press, in July, it will be remembered that the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the Austrian Government, flung out a challenge in these words: "If Germany wishes a tariff war, Austria, Russia, and the United States will be ready to accommodate her." The *Fremdenblatt* becomes very bitter in its recent comments. The present speculation in Germany it compares to the tulip mania of the seventeenth century in Holland, and declares that this speculation has "severely shaken the faith of the commercial world in a country which has always been admired as a model of prudence in business." The German tariff bill is unsparingly condemned in the Hungarian press. Leading organs in both sections of the Dual Monarchy question whether it will be possible to renew the commercial treaties with Germany under the proposed conditions. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) declares that not only the social structure of Germany but also all her international relations will be affected by the struggle which will ensue over the attempt to pass the bill. When the bill was first announced, the Austrian minister in Berlin warned the German Government that its passage would be likely to have a very prejudicial effect on the Triple Alliance. The *Magyar Nemzet* (Budapest), which holds in Hungary a position similar to that held by the *Fremdenblatt* in Austria, reprints with approving comment an article from the *Budapesti Hirlap*, which announces that the Hungarian Prime Minister, M. Szell, in agreement with Count Goluchowski, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has officially intimated to the German Government that no treaty of commerce can be concluded with the German empire on the basis of the proposed new tariff bill. Minister Szell said further (according to the Vienna correspondent of the *London Times*):

"If Germany shuts her frontier to Hungarian products Hungary must answer by a corresponding measure, and will not only close the frontier to Germany, but also to the Balkan States, in order to exclude all outside competition from the Austrian market. Hungary is aware that such a commercial policy might have grave political consequences, as it would completely alienate the Balkan States and drive them into the arms of Russia. M. Szell also called the attention of the German Government to the fact that the closing of the Hungarian frontier would result in bringing the Balkan States within the sphere of the economic interests of England and France. Furthermore, the ground hitherto gained by German commerce in the Balkan peninsula would be lost if the Dual Monarchy placed difficulties in the way of the transit of German goods through Austro-Hungarian territory. The economic dangers resulting from the proposed German customs tariff might also easily extend to the sphere of politics and might imperil the general peace."

The *Tageblatt* (Vienna) characterizes M. Szell's statements as a warning to Germany by the most sincere friend she has in Europe. Says this Viennese journal further:

"It is necessary to emphasize the fact that the anxiety felt in Hungary and Austria is not merely of an economic but also of a political nature. It is no longer possible to maintain the clear distinction between political and economic questions which was formerly maintained. Bismarck found it possible to conclude an alliance with Austria at the very moment when Austrian railway carriages were being seized as soon as they crossed the German frontier. Our monarchy, which was then in a state of political hypnotism, submitted to such treatment; but all that is now a thing of the past. . . . It seems hardly conceivable that at a juncture when the renewal of the Triple Alliance is one of the questions of the day Germany should attempt to make her ally pay the price necessary to secure the support of the Agrarians in