

Theodore Roosevelt replies to "A Public Man's Good Name"

F course I entirely disagree with your editorial from every standpoint, otherwise I would not have made the speeches I did make.

I made a number of charges in my speeches, all of which are true, and all of which I substantiated again and again, not by hearsay evidence, but by the court records.

There is widespread commercialized lawlessness in Democratic-controlled Albany County, for which certain Democratic leaders have been indicted by the Federal Government. Specifically, John and Daniel O'Connell, the brothers of the Democratic County Chairman, and other Democratic politicians are now being tried in Boston. They could have been prosecuted in this State at any time during the past three years. They went scot-free until they unwarily extended their operations beyond the State borders, where they. could be reached by the United States authorities. The agents of their great gambling pool peddled their bets, not only in the State buildings, but in the State Capitol, where Governor Smith was administering the affairs of the State. These facts, in addition, are common knowledge and have been. For Governor Smith to plead lack of knowledge of these conditions is absolutely impossible. As I have said repeatedly, I do not question his personal character, or say that he profited person-ally thereby, but he made no attempt to stop this condition. There was a festering sore beneath his very eyes, but he did not cauterize it.

Sins of omission of this type come close to equaling sins of commission, particularly in a public servant.

What position does The Outlook take? It states, in effect, that it believes no public servant should be held to account for commercialized lawlessness which he knew of and could stop, provided he did not profit thereby or engage personally therein.

Two months ago you asked me for an article urging idealism in politics.

Today you condemn me for an attempt to drive public officials into cleaning up commercialized lawlessness.

Times have changed, and these are sorry days, indeed, when The Outlook is content with negative virtue in a public man, and does not demand positive righteousness. In all fairness to me, I feel you should

print this letter in your next issue.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT. New York City.

[To this letter we can now add that Daniel O'Connell and twenty-six others have pleaded guilty. John O'Connell was indicted, but has been cleared of the charge.

Colonel Roosevelt, we know, wishes to be wholly candid; but he writes under a misapprehension. The fact that The Outlook paid whole-hearted tribute to his denunciation of corruption in his own party is sufficient evidence that The Outlook is not content with "negative virtue." The days, after all, are not so sorry.

But evidence of lawlessness is one thing -in that Colonel Roosevelt's charges have been sustained. Evidence of complicity of a Governor in the lawlessness of local politicians-whether his own party or not-is another and very different thing. We believe that the American people demand "positive righteousness" in public men; but we do not believe that the American people have as yet any evidence which would

attach to Governor Smith the opprobrium that belongs to the corruptionist. -THE EDITORS.]

Criticism of the Navy

our editorial, "Disciplining Magruder," ľ causes me, with a sense of fair play, to say that you are mistaken; the Admiral Magruder incident is understood by those in the Navy, and cannot be fully explained to the public because of personalities involved. However, your first statement is misleading; he was not relieved of a command because of the "Saturday Evening Post" article, but presumably because of his actions and words subsequent to the publication of the article.

I am at liberty to publish today any article I choose relative to the Navy; however, I am expected to keep within bounds of propriety. What the press desires I cannot write, because I will not be sensational, nor make general charges which are incapable of proof.

The Navy Department is badly organized still going on a law passed in 1842; this has been discussed many times, but Congress will not make any change, because it does not know, the public does not know, what changes should be made.

It is quite plain that your editorial was not written by one who knows the Navy and its needs.

I must say that many statements in your editorial are correct or nearly so. R. E. POPE,

Captain U. S. N., Commanding, U. S. S. Memphis.

"John Brown's Body"

N your issue of November 16, page 337, George Newell says of "John Brown's Body:'

This song, a sort of hymn to the famous anti-slaver, hanged for his activities in freeing the slaves, first appeared in the South just before the Civil War. (Brown was executed at Charlestown, Virginia, 1859). The song immediately became popular and played no small part in precipitating the declaration of war.

And in one of the volumes of his "History of the United States" Channing speaks of the origin of the song as "ob-scure." Now in the "New England Magazine," n. s., v. 1, for December, 1889, there is by George Kimball a very complete, explicit, and apparently accurate account of the song's origin, according to which a company of recruits encamped on an island of Boston Harbor, many of whom joined the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, included a certain Scotch John Brown whose name afforded the others amusement, so that if he appeared late at roll-call he was greeted, "Hurry up, John Brown, if you are going to free the slaves," to which somebody would reply: "John Brown's dead. His body lies moldering in the grave," followed by exclamations of surgrave," followed by exclamations of sur-prise: "Is that so?" Little by little the song grew of itself, a church organist among the soldiers, named Greenleaf, setting to it the tune of a camp-meeting hymn, "Say, brothers, will you greet us? It got its introduction to the public when the regiment to which these soldiers belonged sang it marching down Broadway, New York, on their way to the front. Originally there were various versions, one of which included the line: "John Brown's whisky bottle lies empty on the shelf," a gross perversion, John Brown having been FREDERICK J. SHEPERD. a teetotaler. Buffalo, New York.

The Outlook

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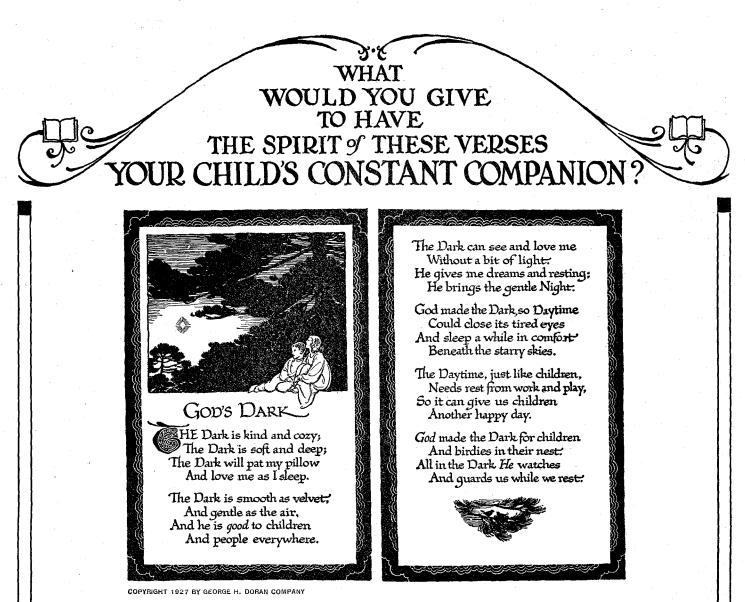
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Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

An Investor's Dream

should be addressed to The Outlook

Financial Department.

DECIDED that I would become an investor and that I would begin by buying a bond.

It was getting near Christmas time. Why would it not be a good idea to buy a bond, just a baby bond,

for my small son? Though only two years old, he could not, of course, understand the full significance of bondownership. But it would do both him and me good for him to possess a real investment, and as time went on we could study investment problems together. I grew quite enthusiastic.

Away uptown I hesitated before the window of a branch office of a famous house that sells bonds all over the world. I noticed that one of the gentlemanly bond purveyors was at leisure, and I walked in.

"Something in bonds," I said.

"For yourself?" he inquired politely. "Yes-in a way," I replied. "What

would you suggest?" "We have some very good first-mortgage public utilities," he said. "If you will only give me an idea"—

This, of course, was impossible. One cannot give what one hasn't.

I checked an impulse to say, "You shoot first." But I must have said something like it because he opened a drawer in his desk and took out a set of circulars and charts and began to expound.

THEREUPON there ensued one of the most confusing half-hours of my life. I kept my eyes fixed on his face while he talked, somewhat atoning by my attention for the lack of intelligence which, had he been less earnest, he would surely have observed.

He spoke of long and short term bonds; of bonds with and without certain features which he called "convertible." He mentioned tax-free clauses, and in this connection named several States in which I, a resident of Rhode Island, had absolutely no interest. "I don't live there," I told him. He went briskly on to inheritance-tax matters. "But I may not die in Rhode Island," I

T HIS department will furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to advise the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this service. Not more than five issues of stocks or bonds can be discussed in reply to any one inquirer. All letters

said. "I might die in Vermont, where we go summers." Deeper and deep-

er we delved into the intricacies of bonds. I had never imagined that they could be so varied and complex. Just before he concluded I *almost* said:

"I want a bright-green bond for \$500 for my baby boy. All I want is just a plain bond."

"I am sorry," replied the salesman. "They are completely out of fashion, and all we have are pink."

Then, as the reader must by now have guessed, I woke up.

I HAVE taken space to describe this figment of the sleeping imagination because, upon careful consideration, it seems accurately to picture a very common experience. Often this experience is represented to us by an inquiring reader who says, "How can I educate myself about investments?" Or by readers who, revealing that they own a considerable property, show by their inquiries that they have never taken the pains to inform themselves of the elements of investments, not to say of investing.

There is no royal road to expert learning in any field, particularly in the investment field. Nor is there any short cut. Reading, study, discussion, experience—these are the things needed to give one even an approach to familiarity if one would avoid the mental confusion which attacks him who first ventures into this realm.

Reading—and good reading—on investment problems is available today at little cost of anything but time. Metropolitan daily newspapers run well-edited financial sections. These departments, not omitting the advertisements, should be read. Some weeklies and several monthlies have more or less adequate financial articles and columns of comment. In addition, there is a fairly large and comprehensive literature about investing and investments.

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make contacts with banks and trust companies, not to say brokers and investment houses, which can give current information and advice. Indeed, quite a library of financial reading can be accumulated by writing to responsible advertisers of financial wares and requesting copies of their publications.

A LL this leads to study. But if study is to be most fruitful it should not be solitary, and that new enterprise, the investment club or discussion club, has arisen to meet this need. How these clubs operate and how they may give experience in addition to theory we have before now set forth.

We are far from advocating that the schools and colleges should "teach investments." If they perform their tasks well, they are already giving instruction in the very fundamentals of investment when they teach economics, business, and law. But we strenuously advocate courses in investing and investments for the adult man, whether in business or out of it, whether rich or poor. Such courses can be carried on at any time, at any place, under self-instruction. And no one knows when the knowledge thus attained will be worth many times the effort needed to acquire it. W. L. S.