

Many Strong Republicans Have Deserted Roosevelt

DESERTIONS OF MANY PROMINENT MEN FROM PRESIDENT'S STANDARD, COUPLED WITH WORK OF "CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB," EXPECTED TO HAVE STRONG INFLUENCE WITH CITIZENS WHO ARE ANXIOUS TO VOTE RIGHT BUT ARE IN DOUBT.

DANGERS OF RAMPANT OFFICIAL POLICY MANY

New York, Aug. 25.—Desertions from the Roosevelt standard of prominent, lifelong Republicans, among them General E. A. McAlpin, former treasurer of the New York State Republican Committee; William G. Choat, a brother of Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador to England; William Morton Grinnell, Assistant Secretary of the State under Harrison, and Albert B. Boardman are looked upon here as a sign of the drift of Republican thought toward constitutionalism as opposed to imperialism.

These desertions of such men, who are the acknowledged leaders, coupled with the work of the Constitution Club organized this week, will have a far-reaching effect upon the rank and file who, anxious to vote right, are in doubt.

The Constitution Club numbers among its members the brightest lights in the legal fraternity. All its officers are members of the bar, deep-seated students of constitutional law and history, who see grave elements of danger in President Roosevelt's course in public questions.

James C. Carter is the President of the club, Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, Joseph Laroque and John G. Carlisle are the vice-presidents; William Church Osborn is the secretary, and the treasurer is William E. Curtis. On the Executive Committee are William B. Hornblower, Francis L. Stetson, John G. Milburn, Howard Taylor and James W. Gerard, Jr.

In its campaign of education the club intends to go fully, thoroughly, and impartially into the record of President Roosevelt. It promises to deal not in generalities, but in facts, and these will be presented before the voters in such a clear and comprehensive way as to show the radical departure President Roosevelt has made in a number of executive actions and the extreme danger, as the club considers it, of intrusting power to an executive of this temperament.

How real this danger is thought to be explained by Howard Taylor, a member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Taylor is a close friend of Judge Parker and has repeatedly discussed the question with the Democratic candidate. But Mr. Taylor's consenting to serve on the Executive Committee springs from his own strong individual convictions, which are the same as those of Judge Parker, and his intense desire to help defeat the candidacy of a President who, he believes, constitutes a menace to the welfare of the country.

"The greatest changes in the fabric of government," said Mr. Taylor, "often come imperceptibly. At the outset they seem trifling innovations—nothing more than slight departures from the previous form of government. There seems nothing startling or significant in their contemporaneous or future effect. The Government seems to go not as before—a little more power has been taken by the executive—but the form of the government as a whole does not seem to be affected.

"But President Roosevelt's arbitrary usurping of legislative functions has been so clear that it is hard to see how any thinking person can fail to be impressed with the change our Government can undergo over night, as it were, with an executive of this character. It is undoubtedly true that no president so far has gone to the extreme limits in time of peace that he has in massing enormous power in his own hands. This is not an imperceptible but a very perceptible change, and one does not have to be gifted with prophetic insight to foresee the whole train of alarming circumstances that can easily ensue from a persistent course of this nature.

"These evils are not shadowy. They are very real. The Government as swayed by President Roosevelt has already suffered a distinct alteration. The question now is whether we are going to revert to the character of an executive as contemplated by our Constitution, or whether we intend to continue allowing gigantic and ever increasing powers to be assumed by the President without responsibility. Nothing tends to build up despotism so rapidly and effectively as this same feeling of irresponsibility on the part of an executive. If he considers himself above constitutional bounds, there from going to extremes, the sinister effect of which may be felt for centuries.

"There is really no way of stopping an arbitrary President from going too far except by impeachment. There is no other way, it is true, but it is a slow-operating one, and that is to elect someone else. But to do this it is necessary to wait until a general election. In the meantime, however, a reckless President can do infinite harm. By far the safer way is to elect a President whose known character sufficiently vouches for his firm intention to administer the affairs of his office within constitutional bounds.

"The gravity of President Roosevelt's course lies not only in the present effect but in the precedents he has established. The Constitution defines clearly the form, powers and duties of our Government, but there are certain powers which are not specified in the Constitution.

"As long ago as 1893 the Supreme Court of the United States held that it had no power to order what the executive should do and should not do. This

has been the doctrine ever since. It is the only possible conservative view, for it would be intolerable to have the President's every action hampered by the courts.

"But just as the urgent necessity of having as President a man of safe tendencies arises. The President can go beyond bounds and the courts cannot restrain him. Congress can restrain him by impeachment only. An executive of impulsive, wilful disposition, secure in the knowledge that he can go beyond proper bounds, will go to the extreme limits and establish precedents which may and will fill the mind of every thinking man with apprehension.

"Thus very largely the kind of administrative rule we can expect from the executive depends upon the character of the incumbent. If he is temperate he will use the power of the office judiciously and in such a way as will not encroach upon legislative jurisdiction or establish ominous precedents. If he is of a rampant nature, indifferent to the wisdom of holding down his office to wise constitutional limitations, he will abuse the powers of his office by ignoring the policy of moderation and jumping of excesses.

"This is precisely what President Roosevelt has done. If he has done this so far—and he is an accidental President—what will he do if he is elected? The mandate of the people he will consider as a vindication of his methods, and he will not only be tempted, but he will construe his election as a demand, to continue these methods.

"This is the vital issue, the dominating issue. It overshadows all questions of labor, the tariff, the Philippines, and other public matters, for it involves the very fundamental existence of our republican institutions.

"The club will make no hasty assertions and take no hasty action. It will investigate the full records of some of President Roosevelt's acts, such as his adding \$12,000,000 to the pension roll by his executive order; his real connection with the Panama affair, and other matters in which he has overridden the Constitution. The club will be perfectly just with him. It will accuse him of what he ought to be accused of, and give him credit for the things that he deserves credit for.

"Lawyers know as well the accumulative effect of precedents that every attempt will be made to enlighten the voters as to the ultimate meaning of his getting the power of the executive above the Constitution. The President occupies an extraordinary position in which the assertion and practice of unwarranted powers can create dangerous precedents. No man is ever more effective than the whole country, and no man can run as well as we can run ourselves.

"Every impartial observer will admit that since the Panama affair our moral hold which we had upon mankind has been weakened, if not actually abandoned. This is one of the fruits of President Roosevelt's policy. All his tendencies, and methods are such that the club will work vigorously for his defeat."

Christian Science services are held every Sunday at 11 a. m. at the Johnson House parlor, Bisbee, Ariz.

General Improvement—A. H. Smith is among Los Angeles traveling men spending a few days in the city. With all the rest of the fraternity of the grip he agrees that Bisbee is at present the liveliest business number on his calling card. The dull season



CHARLES PAGE BRYAN.

Charles Page Bryan is the United States minister to Portugal, and has recently been the recipient of many attentions from the King and other high officials of that nation. Mr. Bryan was formerly United States minister to Brazil.

Reduced Postage to Old World

NEXT YEAR THE RATE ON LETTERS TO THE OLD WORLD WILL BE MADE TWO CENTS INSTEAD OF THREE AS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The reduction of letter postage between the United States and Europe from 5 to 2 cents will be, it is expected, put through early next year. Just before leaving for his home in Wisconsin today, Postmaster-General Payne said:

"The most important reform we now have in mind is the reduction of the rate of postage between this country and Europe to 2 cents. There is every prospect that at the next session of the postal congress in March, we will be successful, as we have the cooperation of England and Germany.

"We are also at work to secure at least six mails each week both ways, with Europe. We now have four-day sailings, and are confident that by arrangements with the great lines we shall have six-day mail service. The parcels post has been extended to twenty-three foreign countries."

common during the summer months to all Arizona has affected Bisbee less than any of them. The situation all around has now begun to change, however, this being largely due to improved conditions on the ranges and renewed supply of water in many mining sections that during the two months preceding the rains were seriously inconvenienced by its lack.

U. S. ATTORNEY THREATENED.

New York Prosecutor Warned to Let Up on Italians.

New York, Aug. 25.—An anonymous letter was received today by Assistant United States District Attorney Joel M. Marx threatening the Federal official and those connected with him with death if the prosecution and arrest of Italians for alleged naturalization frauds did not cease.

The letter, which evidently was written by an illiterate person, asks why the men who cause fraudulent papers to be issued are not arrested instead of the persons to whom they are issued. The letter was signed with a roughly drawn heart pierced with an arrow.

Goes to Hachita—George Ruppert left yesterday for Hachita, where he takes a position as operator in the office of the E. P. & S. W. Mr. Ruppert came here to fill the post of night operator with the Postal. He was several years ago located here in a similar position. At present he is just back from Mexico City, where he lately underwent a serious illness that compelled him to leave that country in order to regain his health.

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Maricopa & Phoenix & Salt River Valley R. R. IN EFFECT OCT. 23, 1903. PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

| FROM PHOENIX | STATIONS | TOWARDS PHOENIX |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 5:10 p.m. | Phoenix | 5:56 a.m. |
| 8:50 a.m. | Phoenix | 7:41 a.m. |
| 7:00 p.m. | Phoenix | 2:16 p.m. |
| 5:29 p.m. | Phoenix | 1:25 p.m. |
| 9:09 a.m. | Phoenix | 7:20 p.m. |
| 8:45 p.m. | Phoenix | 3:45 a.m. |

Mesa Branch TOWARDS MESA STATIONS FROM MESA 38 p.m. 9:12 a.m. 9:33 a.m. Lv. Tempe Ar. Mesa 7:19 a.m. 1:49 p.m. 6:55 a.m. 1:25 p.m.

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