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in spite of his constitutional powers, finds himself hampered."

The writer cites also the failure of the President to arrange the financial difficulties of Santa Domingo. He continues:

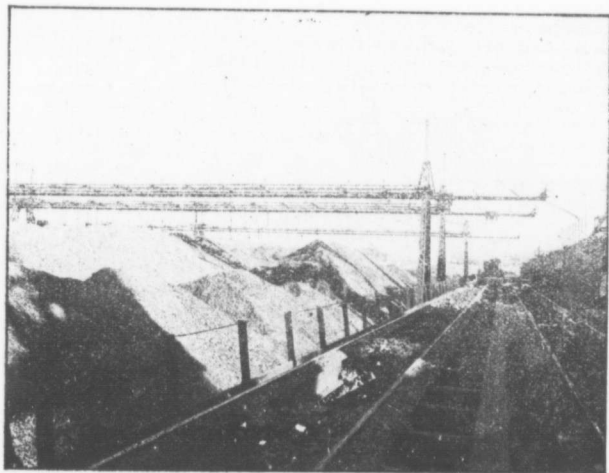
"Mr. Roosevelt dreams not only of a greater America, but he finds that the way in which trusts are managed are neither moral nor honest. He is of the opinion that certain colossal fortunes of these petroleum, pork, or railroad kings, have not been acquired exactly as the Gospel recommends, or by means which the laws should tolerate."

Mr. Giraudeau goes on to say that the President on the eve of his election found himself powerless to reconcile his convictions and his self interest. "As he was virtuous, but also ambitious, he dropped the thunderbolt and drew in his claws. He was elected by the Republican Party—the great lords of the trusts."

"Although commander in chief of land and sea forces, although he nominates am-

bassadors, chooses ministers, and concludes treaties, his foreign policy is quite under the control of the Senate, in which a majority of two thirds is necessary to a treaty or convention of whatever sort.

"In this particular," the writer continues, "the President of the United States has less extensive powers than those of the President of the French Republic or the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who can make any treaty without the ratification of the chambers, unless a cession of territory or a national financial obligation is provided for by such treaties. . . The present situation of Mr. Roosevelt, crushed down by absolute powerlessness as a consequence of desiring to do too much, and to do too well, may be thus summarized: He must either give up a portion of his program by leaving the trusts alone, or confine himself to a purely negative course, in which he has the humiliation of seeing his powerlessness publicly and officially tested.



Ore ready for furnace