

since that time the annual cash dividends paid the stockholders have averaged over 26 per cent annually, besides large sums being placed to the reserve account, new mills inaugurated, etc. They not only have factories in England, but make a regular policy of installing branch factories in every high tariff country." Think of putting a tariff on thread in the face of these known facts!

Another practically prohibitive tariff is laid upon the cotton table cloths, another household necessity. The tariff rate is 40 per cent, and the importations amount to but a small sum yearly. This rate is twice the actual labor cost in American mills. Damask includes, besides table cloths, napkins, dollies and other table accessories. The process of weaving is not particularly complicated, and the consumption is very large. The imports in recent years have been decreasing, due to the fact that the American mills are more and more supplying the demand. When a cotton table cloth is brought in through the customs house the price at which it must be sold is increased 40 per cent by reason of the tariff. The price of the American made damask is increased practically in the same way, since to hold the market against the foreigner he need but be undersold slightly. C. Q. D.

MRS. LITTLETON'S RESPONSE

The Commoner has printed the addresses of several of the ladies who responded to toasts at the "Dolly Madison Dinner." This issue it presents the address delivered by Mrs. Littleton, the scholarly wife of Hon. Martin Littleton, democratic member of congress. Mrs. Littleton's address was as follows:

A man with as many sides to his character as Thomas Jefferson, presents at once an easy and hard subject. Easy because of the rich material on which one can freely draw, and hard, because no discussion of it can amount to much more than a hint of his real greatness.

He said, "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and in this simple sentence he set forth in striking fashion the very essence of political liberty. Many men of much learning have tried to improve upon this statement; statesmen have invented new phrases; students have worked out new definitions; orators have fashioned sharp epigrams and smooth periods, but no one has expressed with such beauty and dignity the true doctrine of democracy. This single utterance fell upon the ears of the old world as a forerunner of world-wide political liberty. It was just a pebble thrown into the sea, but the waves never rested until they had carried the message to every shore.

Mr. Jefferson pulled apart the state and church in Virginia and established religious liberty. He knew that the state would destroy the church, or the church would destroy the state. He knew that man had a natural right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. He knew that the state was organized for the government of men's lives, liberty and property; but that it could never be the keeper of his conscience. Having given to the world the true principles of political and religious liberty, Mr. Jefferson established the University of Virginia, and these are the things for which he asked to be remembered.

If you will look for a moment into the real meaning of these three great achievements, you will see with what order and wisdom he proceeded. Political liberty without education is dangerous, not only to the country, but to the individual enjoying it. The right to have a say in how the affairs of the country shall be run, is simply a right to make a hash of the whole thing, unless persons who have the right get enough information in their heads to help them say and do the right thing. The right to vote is of no use to any one or to the country, unless there goes with it a real desire to vote right and sense enough to know what is right. A democracy at a low ebb is not much better than any other sort of a government. When people lose interest in their country and get in, and stay in, a state of ignorance of its affairs, then democracy is at a low ebb and the worst there is in it shows itself.

If all the people put their minds on the subject and really desire to reach a sound conclusion, then you have democracy at floodtide, and the floodtide would mean the best impulses, the best intelligence, and hence the best service. So you see that political liberty and education are absolutely necessary to each other and the question finally comes down to this: What is it that will open the minds of men and women

There are many signs of activity in The Commoner's army of campaign workers. Stimulated by the new campaign rate scores of new clubs are coming in from all sections of the country. From week to week the names of the club raisers will be printed in The Commoner.

The importance of this work can not be estimated. Party workers are unanimous in the belief that good literature, placed early in the hands of the voters, is the most potent factor in increasing the party vote in any precinct. The new campaign rate for The Commoner—made especially low for this work—will enable party workers to place The Commoner into the hands of new voters from now until the close of the 1912 campaign for only 35 cents each, or three for \$1.00. Every precinct should organize Commoner clubs. Every precinct should have at least one club of three. Party workers are urged to interest the new and doubtful voters, and secure their names for clubs. Party success will depend on the active efforts of every true democrat in every precinct. Start the work in your precinct. Do not wait for others to do it. Use the blank below when sending a club of three, or copy the form and use blank sheet when sending a larger club.

COMMONER CLUB ORGANIZERS

The following named readers have sent in clubs of five or more, as follows:

- H. A. Darby, Ala., 5. J. O. Griffin, Okla., 5. E. K. Middleton, N. J., 5. B. W. Terlind, N. J., 5. F. Donnelly, N. J., 6. J. T. Garrison, N. J., 5. Jno. Burd, N. J., 5. A. Titsworth, Okla., 5. E. B. Alford, Tex., 5. C. J. Joos, N. D., 5. Geo. H. Pruitt, Tex., 5. C. W. Broomell, Tex., 5. Saml. Ulrich, Pa., 5. Geo. McCreary, Pa., 5. Jas. M. Mardew, Mass., 5. C. S. Shephard, Va., 5. Jno. S. Bottimon, Va., 10. Dr. W. B. Pettit, Va., 5. D. H. VanDevanter, Va., 5. J. A. English, Ky., 11. M. W. Farris, Ind., 7. C. C. Frey, S. C., 5.

- J. T. Beaver, Tex., 5. J. E. Abernathy, Tennessee, 5. A. Thranson, N. D., 5. D. Brandt, N. D., 5. I. N. Shackelford, W. Va., 5. A. Thompson, W. Va., 5. P. M. Kerwood, W. Va., 5. Ed. McGhee, Mont., 5. J. W. Davis, Ill., 5. J. Lee, Mich., 5. W. M. Parish, Va., 6. J. D. Ingram, Mo., 16. L. B. Divers, Mont., 5. C. R. Crain, Mont., 5. G. Wisner, Mont., 11. J. C. Boden, Mont., 5. J. D. Anderson, W. Va., 5. R. G. Wilson, Mo., 5. L. H. Durlly, Mo., 5. Manuel Bressler, Mo., 6. W. L. Bryan, N. C., 6. L. C. Dally, N. C., 5. S. V. Cox, N. C., 5. J. W. Dickers, N. C., 5. J. E. Warren, N. C., 5. W. E. Horn, Ind., 6. F. M. Moody, Ind., 9. W. W. Modlin, Ind., 5. M. Hichelbeck, Ind., 5. P. B. May, Ind., 5. J. A. Anderson, O., 5. G. A. Edge, O., 5. W. D. Anspach, O., 5. Dan. McMullen, Wis., 5. D. G. Wilson, Neb., 5. A. D. Simmons, Ark., 5. R. S. Mathews, Okla., 5. S. S. Patch, Ia., 5. H. N. Peckam, Ia., 8. F. A. Ross, Ia., 5. F. F. Keller, Pa., 6. T. A. Boaz, N. C., 7. J. E. Franklin, Ill., 5. D. C. Morrison, Pa., 6. Peter Baker, Ill., 10. W. A. England, Ill., 5. Wm. J. Williams, Pa., 6. G. W. Spaulding, Pa., 5. Jacob Pontz, Pa., 6. J. W. Mulholland, Pa., 5. M. M. Hench, Pa., 5. E. Jeffries, Pa., 5. C. Grover, Pa., 5. E. W. Hefner, W. Va., 5. C. Bonkenburg, Minn., 5. P. A. Lovelock, N. Y., 5. F. G. Smith, Mo., 5. J. H. Casewell, N. Y., 5. R. C. Anderson, Ore., 5. J. S. Skinner, Wyo., 5. L. F. Perkins, Tex., 5. Ed. Meredith, Okla., 5. I. Cline, Md., 5. D. F. Rinn, Md., 5. J. H. M. Cook, N. J., 6. A. S. Johnson, Ariz., 5. Geo. W. Wood, Mich., 5. E. C. Sherwin, Wis., 6. L. M. Taylor, O., 6. A. A. Ayars, N. J., 6. D. Guthrie, Neb., 9. T. A. Wythe, Tex., 6. W. M. Griffith, Ind., 5. M. M. Pope, Ind., 5. E. Perigo, Wash., 5. J. M. Tichenor, Ky., 5. M. J. Brown, Ariz., 7. H. B. Brown, Ind., 7. R. E. Snyder, O., 7. D. H. Carns, N. M., 5. Geo. Braucht, Ill., 8. G. W. Backus, Tex., 13. A. Oswald, Tex., 19. G. E. Osterhout, Colo., 13. M. B. Thompson, Ind., 5. W. C. Heny, O., 5. M. D. Metz, O., 5. J. O. Sullivan, Wis., 5. C. H. Williams, Wis., 5. Geo. H. Sellers, Kan., 6. J. J. Jordan, Kan., 5. Frank Farrell, Pa., 5. E. C. Richel, Pa., 5. L. J. Porch, Pa., 5. H. B. Seltz, Pa., 5. Antonio Zucca, N. Y., 20. Mrs. E. Compton, Mo., 5. W. N. Randolph, Ala., 5. J. R. Pollock, N. D., 19. A. J. Hillier, Ill., 8. C. W. Parker, Neb., 9. S. L. Avery, Ky., 19. E. H. Gillette, Ia., 5. G. W. Black, Cal., 6. M. D. Wemple, Kan., 5.

THREE FOR \$1.00 CLUB

THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb:

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send The Commoner to the following new subscribers under your special campaign offer—THREE FOR \$1.00—from now until the close of the presidential campaign.

Name P. O.
Name P. O.
Name P. O.

and let the light in so that they may judge justly; and what is it that will open up the souls of men and women and let in a deep, fervent passion for the good of their country? For without these, political liberty will simply come to be political license and religious liberty simply religious license.

The common school system is doing much to let the light into the minds of the children; the newspapers and magazines are doing much to furnish current information to the busy workingmen and women; the universities are doing much toward a higher training and a greater fitness for the duties of life. All of these agencies, and more, must be kept at work day and night, in season and out of season, working tirelessly to make popular government a success.

And it was after all the crowning work of Mr. Jefferson's life that he built the beautiful University of Virginia as a lasting memorial to his wisdom in uniting freedom with education. But even with all of this it will still not be enough. How shall we plant in the souls of men and women a love for the service of their country? How shall we make them constantly wish and yearn for the welfare of their nation? Ethical culture will do much, moral enlightenment will do much, but, according to the history of our race, we have never been successful except there was a deep, abiding righteousness resting upon a stern faith in the guidance and goodness of God. We have our religious liberty, but we must unite with it religious enthusiasm, religious culture and religious stimulus. And still further, it comes down to the point, we must take care of the heads and hearts of our men and women; and to begin at the beginning, we must take care of the heads and hearts of

our girls and boys, and teach them of Christ crucified.

It seems to me that the three great achievements of Mr. Jefferson's life furnish a suggestion to the women of today as to how they can most effectively and helpfully employ their time and talents, for I think we may say without immodesty, that women are the idealists of the country, they cling more closely and faithfully to the high standards, and, having become in large measure free from the burdens and drudgery of housework, there is a great host of them who could become the teachers and instructors to the heads and hearts of the country. As it was their God-given mission to perpetuate the race in all its physical vigor, may not the freedom which has come to them in later years give them an equally important mission of perpetuating their ideals in the minds and hearts of their generation?

This is the lesson that we draw from the life of Mr. Jefferson.

Jefferson's body passed away, but his spirit is reigning in the hearts of hundreds of millions of people. Wherever there is a battle for freedom, Jefferson is still in the thick of the fight; wherever men gather around the council table for liberty Jefferson's voice still can be heard. From northernmost Norway to southernmost Spain, through the red disorder of France, in the advancing democracy of England, in the shattering empire of China and the building upon its ruins of a republic, in all these things we can see the pen, hear the voice, and feel the burning love of Thomas Jefferson working under the inspiration of these three great ideals, which he asked to have inscribed upon his tomb: Political Liberty, Religious Freedom, and Universal Education.