

protection, by illegal railroad discriminations, or official favoritism. The men who rule those corporations may not "want the earth," but they certainly want the United States and the abundance thereof.

They and their allies on land and sea are working at the entire subjugation of the government, so that they may add more millions to their present annual revenues of \$20,000,000 in the case of the Carnegie company and \$80,000,000 in the case of the Standard Oil.

They try to put their creatures in all official places which touch their interests at any point.

They demand subsidies for their ships.

They insist that the money of the government be deposited in banks in which they are heavily interested, so they may be able to control the stock markets and to lend to the taxpayers the money which the latter have contributed to defray governmental expenses.

Their demands are usually complied with.

"There are three things they are never satisfied; yea, four things say not 'it is enough.'"

That may have been the case in the Hebrew days.

Today they are the Standard Oil company, the Carnegie company, the sugar trust, the International Navigation company, the National City Bank, and other colossal corporations which overshadow the government itself and are never satisfied.

When will they have enough?

"When Will They Have Enough?" That is a curious question to be asked by an editor who must certainly understand that so long as human selfishness prevails men who are given the opportunity to prey upon the people will exercise their privilege to the limit.

This particular Tribune editorial was written in 1890. Since then the trust system has grown stronger and stronger. It has piled burden after burden upon the consumer and no serious effort has been made to protect the people.

These men will never have enough if their own wishes are considered. They have already had more than they are entitled to and the people have carried more burdens than they should carry. The people need protection and they need an administration that may be depended upon to provide that protection.

What a striking picture is drawn by the Chicago Tribune!

That paper admits that "there seems to be no limits to the rapacity of corporations which have been built up at the expense of the public by excessive tariff protection, by illegal railroad discriminations or official favoritism." And yet, we find the Tribune today giving support to a party that boasts of its inclination toward "excessive protection," a party that derives its campaign funds from these greedy and grasping corporations.

This republican paper says that these great concerns are "working at the entire subjugation of the government so that they may add more millions to their present annual revenues of \$20,000,000 in the case of the Carnegie company and \$80,000,000 in the case of the Standard Oil company." And yet, we find the Tribune working shoulder to shoulder with these men whom it has charged with a disposition to subjugate the government.

The Tribune charges that these men "try to put their creatures in all official places which touch their interests at any point." Yes, and the Tribune is every day calling upon the people to vote for the candidates supported by these interests. Confessing that these "colossal corporations overshadow the government itself and are never satisfied" the Tribune is now supporting a party which if successful at the polls will see to it that the government does not overshadow these colossal corporations.

Mistaken Friends

A few democrats, claiming to be interested in Mr. Bryan's future, are making the argument that Roosevelt's election would help Mr. Bryan. Whether this argument is sincere or not is immaterial. With some it may be; with others it is not. But whether the argument is made from sincerity, or under the pretense of sincerity, the person who makes it is guilty of gross and inexcusable error. No good can come to Mr. Bryan, or to any democratic principle, by the election of President Roosevelt; for that is what the defeat of Parker would mean. No democrat who is interested in Mr. Bryan personally, or in Mr. Bryan politically, or

in the reform for which Mr. Bryan has been fighting, can afford to assume responsibility for four years more of Rooseveltism. We can not afford to deny the people the relief within reach because we can not secure all the relief that we desire. What confidence would the people have in us four years from now, even though we gain control of the party, if at this time we are unwilling to work for a reduction of the army, for the overthrow of the doctrine of imperialism, and for the other things which the election of Parker and Davis will secure? The radical democrats must prove themselves willing to secure any measure of relief that is within reach. To refuse to do so would cast suspicion upon our sincerity, when we plead for an opportunity to bring still further relief. The democrats who do not vote for Parker help Roosevelt, and when we see what the republican party has done in the last eight years, we can form some estimate of the possibilities of danger involved in four years more of republican rule.

A WORD WITH DEMOCRATS.

Every man is responsible for his influence, be it small or great. Every democrat who votes for Parker votes to defeat Roosevelt. Every democrat who does not vote for Parker contributes toward the election of Roosevelt. On every question which Judge Parker's position is open to criticism, President Roosevelt's position is worse; where they differ, as they do on many important questions, Parker is right and Roosevelt is wrong.

Roosevelt favors a high tariff; Parker favors tariff reform. Roosevelt favors a standing army of 60,000 at the minimum; Parker favors a reduction of the army.

Roosevelt has brought the race issue into national politics; Parker would remove the race issue from politics.

Roosevelt stands for a colonial policy; Parker favors independence for the Philippines and would make the promise now.

Roosevelt took into the white house a spirit of war; Judge Parker would substitute for it a spirit of peace.

Four years more of Roosevelt would make economic and industrial reforms more difficult; Judge Parker's election would clear the way for economic issues. Let no democrat, by voting against Parker or by refusing to vote, take upon himself responsibility for four years more of Rooseveltism.

The Situation in Nebraska

The situation in Nebraska is generally reassuring. While the republican managers claim that Mr. Roosevelt will carry the state, they are not quite so enthusiastic in their claims concerning the state ticket.

The democrats and populists in Nebraska have united upon one of the strongest state tickets ever presented to the people.

George W. Berge, the nominee for governor, is a well-known lawyer and has the confidence and respect of everyone who knows him. For lieutenant governor, Dr. A. Townsend; for secretary of state, Rudolph E. Watzke; for treasurer, J. M. Osborn; for auditor, J. S. Canady; for attorney General, Edward Whalan; for superintendent of public instruction, A. A. Softly; for land commissioner, A. A. Worsley. All of these are well known as eminently able and reputable men.

In Nebraska, so far as the state ticket is concerned, the issue is "popular government against corporation rule." The fusion ticket represents popular government, and should be elected. The people may depend upon it that they will obtain material relief from the evils that have surrounded their state government.

The fusion nominees for congress are as follows: First district, Hugh Lamaster; Second district, Gilbert M. Hitchcock; Third district, Pat McKillop; Fourth district, C. R. Gilbert; Fifth district, Harry Mauck; Sixth district, W. B. McNeel.

All of these gentlemen are able men and while it is too much to hope that every one of them will be elected, it seems safe to say that nearly every one of them has a fighting show, while Mr. Hitchcock in the Second and Mr. McKillop in the Third have considerably more than a fighting show. In the Fourth district Mr. Gilbert

and in the Fifth district Mr. Mauck have excellent prospects.

The people of Nebraska have been greatly imposed upon by the corporations, and there are many reasons for believing that the people of this state have grown weary of corporation rule, and are determined to assert themselves by registering a vigorous protest against government of the many by the few.

A Yarn Nailed

Hon. Ollie M. James, the well-known Kentucky congressman, in a joint debate with his opponent, nailed very effectively one campaign falsehood. Mr. James read the following telegram:

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1904.—Hon. T. Taggart, Chairman Democratic National Committee, New York.—It is charged by my republican opponent for congress on the faith of a newspaper publication that the American Tobacco company or tobacco trust has contributed money to the national democratic committee. Is this true or false? Answer quickly care Seelbach's Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

OLLIE M. JAMES, M. C.

In response to the above telegram Mr. James read the following reply to the telegram sent him:

New York, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1904.—Hon. Ollie M. James, Seelbach's Hotel, Louisville, Ky.—Your telegram received. The charge made by your republican opponent that the American Tobacco company or tobacco trust has contributed to the democratic committee is absolutely false in every particular.

T. TAGGART, Chairman.

Unjust Taxation is Larceny

Unjust taxation is simply "larceny under the form of law." To make the farmers of Nebraska pay more than their share in order that the railroads may pay less than their share is simply to transfer a part of the farmers' money to the pockets of those who own the railroads. How long will the people stand it? They have a chance to change it this fall. Will they do so?

Election of Senators

A republican senate blocks the passage of the resolution submitting a constitutional amendment providing for popular election of senators. Be sure that you vote for members of the legislature who will vote for a senator favorable to this reform.

Will You Help?

Attention is again directed to The Commoner's special subscription offer:

According to the terms of this offer, cards, each good for one year's subscription to the Commoner will be furnished in lots of five, at the rate of \$3 per lot. This places the yearly subscription rate at 60 cents.

Anyone ordering these cards may sell them for \$1.00 each, thus earning a commission of \$2.00 on each lot sold, or he may sell them at the cost price and find compensation in the fact that he has contributed to the educational campaign.

These cards may be paid for when ordered, or they may be ordered and remittance made after they have been sold. A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those who desire to participate in this effort to increase the Commoner's circulation.

THE COMMONER'S SPECIAL OFFER	
Application for Subscription Cards	
5	Publisher Commoner; I am interested in increasing The Commoner's circulation, and desire you to send me a supply of subscription cards. I agree to use my utmost endeavor to sell the cards, and will remit for them at the rate of 60 cents each, when sold. Name _____ Box, or Street No. _____ P. O. _____ State _____ Indicate the number of cards wanted by marking X opposite one of the numbers printed on end of this blank. If you believe the paper is doing a work that merits encouragement, fill out the above coupon and mail it to The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.
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