

sacred Dingley rates, while those who hearkened to the popular demand insist that there should be no revision until after the presidential election of 1908. When men who have felt the burden of tariff taxation have preached reduction or have pleaded for a revenue tariff they have been called free traders by the gentlemen editing the republican papers belonging to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. But what do we find these republican editors doing now? In their editorial columns they are either protesting against tariff revision or insisting upon postponing revision until after the presidential election while in their newspaper association they are demanding upon the product most vitally affecting their own business not a reduction of the tariff but a repeal of all the duty—absolute free trade; and they do not propose that this relief be postponed until after the presidential election; they propose that it shall be "immediately repealed."

Why, then, deny the same boon to consumers generally?

THERE ARE OTHERS

President Roosevelt announces that he will "approve" the admission of Oklahoma, although his opinion of the constitution "is not fit for publication." That is much more of a compliment to Oklahoma's constitution than it is to the presidential train of thought. Others besides the president hold of the Oklahoma constitution "opinions not fit for publication." Among them might be named every predatory corporation, every corrupting combine, every carpetbagger and every grafter who fattens and battens upon the public. All these have been shackled by the Oklahoma constitution. The opinion of their constitution held by Oklahomans is fit for publication, and they publicly expressed it when they adopted it by a majority closely approaching 100,000.

WHY?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "The protective principle has been steadily maintained everywhere under the flag for a decade, and nowhere in any branch of American affairs has it been connected with any conditions save those of phenomenal good times."

But what about the resolution adopted by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association calling for the "immediate repeal" of the tariff on everything that goes to make up white paper?

The Globe-Democrat is, we believe, a member of that association. If "nowhere in any branch of American affairs has it (the protective tariff) been connected with any condition save those of phenomenal good times" why does the American Newspaper Publishers' Association seek to interfere with this excellent condition?

SURRENDERED!

The Philadelphia North American has a double column editorial entitled "The Arch Criminal Surrenders." From this editorial this extract is taken: "The most powerful criminal combination in the world's commercial history announces a surrender to the will of the people. Standard Oil promises publicity of its dealings in future."

The confidence of the Philadelphia North American would be sublime if it were not pathetic. The idea of the Standard Oil or any other trust surrendering at a time when immunity baths are so easily obtained!

WORSE THAN EVER

A Washington dispatch to the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal says: "Allegations that the great western packers, known as the beef trust, are once more operating in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, the Elkins act and the rate regulation law are made by firms and persons engaged in the meat and provision business in Washington."

Is it any wonder that, judging from their experience with prosecution by federal authorities, and from the ease with which trusts generally escape conviction either through the immunity bath or through "punishment" that does not restrain—is it any wonder that the beef trust magnates continue to defy the law? Indeed does not every consumer of beef know that there has not been a moment since the beef trust received its immunity bath or say during the past ten years when the beef packers were

not conspiring in restraint of trade and fixing the price at which the farmer must surrender his cattle and the price which the consumer must pay for his food. Out of all the noise and bombast of trust prosecution the people have obtained not the slightest relief; the same old prices—if not higher ones—have been fixed at the same old stand. And with all this lawlessness the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law providing for prison sentence has remained unenforced.

It is not unfair to say that at this very moment the exactions of the trusts are greater and more keenly felt by the American people than at any time in the history of our country, greater by far than when, speaking as vice president in the city of Minneapolis, Mr. Roosevelt said that it might be necessary in the future to shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force.

DISGRACEFUL

This editorial from the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch ought to set some people to thinking: "The recent railroad disaster on the Boston and Maine railway, by which fifty persons were killed or injured, directs attention to statistics recently given out by the Interstate commerce commission. During the fiscal year 1906 10,618 persons were killed and 97,706 injured by the railroads of the United States, as against 6,335 killed and 29,027 injured in 1890. During our war with Spain our total losses in killed and wounded amounted to less than 500—or, to be exact, 290 killed and 65 wounded. During the war between Japan and Russia, the Japanese casualties on land amounted to 153,652. Yet railroad casualties in the United States in a single year were 108,324. That is a disgraceful exhibit for the United States, and goes to show that we set a low estimate upon the value of human life."

GEORGE L. LOOMIS

George L. Loomis, the candidate of the democrats and populists of Nebraska for justice of the supreme court, is a lawyer of acknowledged ability, whose high standing in his home community is an index to his character. Mr. Loomis has served two terms in the legislature of Nebraska and in both sessions he stood squarely for the rights of the people and against the aggressions of corporate greed. As a member of the highest court of the state he would add credit to the annals of that tribunal.

CLEVELAND, TOO

The Boston Herald, urging the election of Mr. Burton as mayor of Cleveland, says encouragingly "San Francisco found a man of the right ideals in her present mayor."

And if the editor of the Boston Herald will put his ear to the ground he will learn that Cleveland found a man of the right ideals in her present mayor.

SETTLED!

The New York Press (rep.) has settled the republican nomination so far as Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft are concerned, saying: "The republican party is going to take President Roosevelt at his word. This in itself, is a controlling reason for putting the president out of all calculations for 1908. If Mr. Roosevelt should want to nominate himself he would be unworthy of the public confidence, and if he wants to run again in spite of his pledge he probably can not nominate himself, and he certainly could not be elected if he were nominated. Nor can the president dictate a candidate of his own choice, unless that man appeals to the party and has powerful claims upon the popular suffrage."

A HINT

An indication that there is considerable thinking just now and that it is not all along partisan lines is found in an editorial which recently appeared in the Lincoln (Neb.) Journal (rep). The editorial follows: "Not the least remarkable part of Judge Lochren's rather remarkable decision in the Minnesota rate cases is his gratuitous decision in favor of the authority of congress to control all railroad rates, intrastate as well as interstate, where intrastate shipments run over avenues of interstate commerce. That in the present state of concentrated rail-

road control, means practically every mile of railroad in the country. Put the rule into effect and state ownership of intrastate lines will become an issue in many states. That there must be certain conflicts and inconsistencies when one authority makes interstate and another governs intrastate rates seems inevitable. Yet in Nebraska, for instance, the people would feel that this difficulty weighed little in comparison with the danger in having to wait on the assistance of New York, Connecticut, California, New Jersey or other railroad ridden states for permission to lower an excessive freight rate affecting Nebraska alone."

TRY EXISTING LAW

In an address before the national prison congress, Attorney General Bonaparte intimated that he would make the fourth offense in the crime of the trust magnate—or other major crimes—punishable by death.

Well, let's talk about that later. In the meantime, Mr. Bonaparte might send a few of them to jail. That would do pretty well as a starter.

GOOD ADVICE TO MR. ROOSEVELT

The St. Louis Republic gives good advice to Mr. Roosevelt when it says: "The sweeping victory won by the democrats was a natural result of republican opposition to statehood. If the result had been in doubt, Secretary Taft's advice to republicans to vote against the constitution would have made it certainly democratic. We have yet to learn what conclusion President Roosevelt will draw from his studies of the census taken by his order. The Guthrie convention had not the guidance of that information and can not be held responsible for possible errors due to the lack of it. The president will make a costly mistake if he does not promptly issue his statehood proclamation when the results of the election are officially certified to him."

THE BATTLEFIELD

A mother's heart is a battlefield,
A mother's heart is a nest
Where love leans down with snowy shield
And lips that sing to rest.
A mother's heart is the plain where meet
Through all her days of life
The legions of the childhood feet,
The glittering ghosts of strife.

A mother's heart is a field of war
Where none may know, may see,
The wounds that bleed, the guns that roar,
The anguished hours that be.
A mother's heart is battle's home,
But, oh, so few have knelt
With her where shadows fill the gloam,
Have felt what she has felt!

A mother's heart is warfare's realm,
In it, unseen of time,
Rage the grim wars that overwhelm
But for her faith sublime.
A mother's heart is where she hides
So much she never tells.
So much that in her soul abides
And conquering lovehood quells.

A mother's heart—oh, sacred place,
Oh, templed fane, how fair
To kneel beside its shrine of grace,
To kneel and worship there.
A mother's heart is calm retreat,
Is rest and love and song,
And round it, oh, how tender-sweet
The shades of memory throng!

A mother's heart has seen so much,
Has felt and borne and known
The rugged blow, the tender touch,
Within its wardering zone;
Has borne so much for those that lean
Upon its help and trust,
Has done so much to keep them clean,
To lift them from the dust!

A mother's heart is a battlefield
Where sacred strife has been,
Where spear on spear and shield on shield
Hath raged the battle's din!
O holy shrine, inviolate spot,
Where love and memory come
When all the rest of life's forgot,
When all the rest is dumb!

—Baltimore Sun.