

to the goal, where mass meetings were held at midnight. Enroute the thousands of curious spectators thronged the sidewalks. It was an orderly crowd and the churchmen and women were unmolested as they walked, praying and singing. Before the parade thousands of persons filled the Seventh regiment armory and many thousands, denied admission to the auditorium, listened to exhorters in the streets. The procession, led by a detachment of police, started on its journey about 10 o'clock tonight. The route was well guarded by police, and when the destination of the crusaders was reached, hundreds of officers of the law were present to see that orders of the authorities against any demonstration were enforced. As the marchers, singing 'I am praying for you,' 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' 'Rescue the Perishing,' and a score of other songs, filed through the forbidden streets, throngs of curious people watched silently. For more than an hour the parade continued; and then in two large auditoriums, one at a theater and the other at a church, the crowds listened to an earnest appeal from Gypsy Smith and other preachers. Many clergymen in Chicago had protested against the invasion, urging that it would do no good. The men and women behind the movement declared, however, that daring as was their mission, it was a mission which will arouse Chicago to the necessity of cleaning up its underworld. Until long past midnight the public meetings were conducted, and many men and women yielded to the entreaties of the exhorters to come forward and promise to lead better lives."

THE MEXICAN government is anxious to get hold of L. Gutierrez de Lara, a socialist speaker, who is held by the United States authorities at Los Angeles. De Lara says that if the United States government allows him to be extradited to Mexico the Mexican government will take his life. A Los Angeles dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: Fearing this fate, de Lara has retained counsel to fight to the limit any effort to force him back into the hands of President Diaz. De Lara was arrested here on the day President Taft visited Los Angeles. He was accused at that time of having uttered threats against Presidents Taft and Diaz. De Lara declares he is a 'marked man' in Mexico and that if the Mexican authorities ever got their hands on him in their own territory he would live very few hours. He has been driven across the Mexican border into the United States five times. De Lara was appointed by the Chicago socialists as an organizer for the party and the national party is expected to make a strong effort to keep him out of Diaz's hands. Friends of de Lara today launched a campaign to raise \$5,000 to be used as bail for the prisoner. While no specific bail has been set, they believe that this amount will suffice. A mass meeting will be held this week to protest against the deportation of the prisoner. De Lara's wife declared today that if her husband was returned to Mexico he would be assassinated by his enemies. The carpenters' union here last night adopted a resolution protesting against 'the Russian methods used by the enemies of de Lara,' and offering the services of the union, which has 158 members, in opposition to 'methods that would shame the czar, and are a disgrace to any civilized community.' The resolution also declares that the exposure of alleged frightful conditions among 'the Mexican working classes' has aroused in their despotic ruler an unrelenting hatred against de Lara causing our government to be used as a tool with which to convey him to a Mexican dungeon or be served as was Professor Ferrer at Barcelona."

CHARLES N. FOWLER, congressman from the Fifth New Jersey district, the gentleman who wrote recently a stirring letter to Speaker Cannon, has written a letter to Senator Aldrich relating to the proposed central bank. Mr. Fowler's letter to Senator Aldrich follows: "Just before you started for Europe in August, it was stated in the press of the country that as a result of a meeting of the monetary commission of which you are chairman, a central bank was to be advocated by your commission, and that upon your return from Europe you would proceed with a view of instructing the people upon the financial and currency needs, and recommend as a 'cure-all' a central bank. After your departure there was an evidently inspired and well organized propaganda in favor of a central bank, conceived and carried on for the purpose of preparing the way for your homecoming, and your arrangements to 'swing around

the circle' and initiate the people of the United States into the mysteries of your central bank plan. Inasmuch as I am convinced that the one thing above all others that this country does not want is a central bank, because it will not affect nor accomplish the necessary reforms, but, in the end, will make a bad condition immeasurably worse, therefore—in order that the American people (which I know will decide this most important question now pending before them for consideration and determination right, as they did that of the gold standard, if only they can be given an opportunity of having both sides of it fully presented and thoroughly discussed) may be informed as early as possible—I now challenge you to a joint debate upon the following propositions: First, A central bank will not effect nor accomplish the necessary reforms of our finances and currency; is unsuited to our conditions; will accentuate many of our present evils, and precipitate and develop other evils of a most serious nature. Second, Our financial and currency problems must be solved upon economic lines of an entirely different character. I assert that you can not successfully and beneficially superimpose a monarchical form of banking upon nearly 25,000 individual independent, free banking institutions which have grown up and developed in harmony with the principles of our republican form of government, and are themselves republican in form and character. To establish a central bank in this country under existing conditions, would be undemocratic, un-republican, un-American and inimical to the general welfare of the people, because with a central bank will come a most discouraging and disheartening favoritism, the gradual breaking down and ultimate destruction of our purely individual and independent form of banking. I will meet you in joint debate upon the above propositions, at one or more of our leading cities up to 100 or more of them if you choose, at such times and upon such conditions or terms as may be agreed upon by us hereafter."

Practical Tariff Talks

If any student of the tariff desires an illuminating illustration of how boldly these schedules are often made in the interests of the trusts, let him pursue the history of the tobacco schedule. The tobacco growers of the south have long been engaged in a deadly conflict with the trust because it assumes to say at all times what they shall receive for their product. At the request of southern congressmen the house adopted a paragraph expressly stated to be drawn in the interest of the growers of bright tobacco. It provided an increase in the tariff of 40 cents a pound on Turkish tobacco, and the amendment was intended as a retaliatory measure in part. It was also a tax upon an imported luxury, but the real reason was that it compelled the trust, which imports this Turkish tobacco, to either pay more for it or buy at home. Thus, it would have been putting a weapon in the hands of the men who were fighting the American Tobacco company.

Its revenue feature, its incidental protection and its being a tariff on a luxury didn't appeal to Aldrich, when he got hold of that paragraph. In the house and before the hearing in the ways and means committee arguments were made on behalf of the tariff, and nowhere was there any opposition. When the senate finance committee took up and struck out this paragraph—a paragraph that had passed the house unanimously—they called in no witnesses to testify, asked none of the tobacco men's representatives about the schedule, did not call upon the southern congressmen who had championed it in the house, and did not even give Senator Daniel, a member of the committee and representing the tobacco growing state most interested, information when it was considered or an opportunity to protest. Under these circumstances, it might well be asked, what force was it so powerful as to secretly defeat these planters of the south? Who really did it?

This was not all, however. The senate stopped the tariff debate long enough to increase the revenue tax on manufactured tobacco from 6 to 8 cents a pound, and put a large increase on cigars and cigarettes. As the trust manufactures tobacco, at first glance this looks like a thrust at that combination. Investigation discloses that it is nothing of the

sort. The trust has opposition; there are independent manufacturers who control about 20 per cent of the trade. They have been having a hard fight to maintain their position competing with a combination controlling three-fourths of the business, and therefore, in a position to absolutely make prices. This means that the trust can—and it will—pass the tax on to the consuming public or else depress the price it pays the grower and make him pay it. In truth, it can do both, and given the chance it probably will.

It is estimated that this increase in the revenue tax will give the government about \$10,000,000 more a year. If the trust actually paid it, doing 80 per cent of the manufacturing it would have to pay \$8,000,000 more a year. It is significant that, while the small independent concerns were vociferous in opposing it, asserting it was burdensome and that the government was thereby arming the trust with a weapon that would be used to their disadvantage, the American Tobacco company at no time protested against the increase. Which is good proof that it knew the advantage the increase gave to it. This amendment was made in the senate, where the increase in the Turkish tobacco tariff was killed. In both cases the legislation was in the interest of the trust, and it is most significant that in one case its power was exerted to kill and in the other to create, making impossible any coincidence of action and making plain how far its influence, when opposed by either the interest of the grower, the government or the consumer, can reach with conclusive effect.

C. Q. D.

ALFRED ORENDORF

Again Death has called. This time he has summoned one of the most loyal of democrats, one of the most upright of citizens, one of the most kindly of men, Alfred Orendorf of Springfield, Illinois. During the months covered by failing health he had abundant evidence of the affectionate regard in which he was held—and what sweeter compensation is there for a well spent life? True to every duty, faithful in every position and useful always he illustrated the best in all things. His multitude of friends mourn, but mingled with their mourning there is grateful appreciation of the good the deceased has done, and memory assuages grief.

FOR THIS, MANY THANKS

I note with great interest and satisfaction that radium has been placed upon the free list. The poor man can now sit down to his morning paper with a Carolina perfecto between his lips, secure in the happy thought that his daily supply of radium has not been lessened by a cruel government.—Morton A. Mergentheim in Chicago Democratic Bulletin.

NOTHING IN LIFE

Nothing in life? Ah, say not so.
On a thousand hills there are dreams aglow,
In a thousand valleys the gold mist lies
'Neath the ambient gleam of the autumn skies;
In a million cities the thunder beats
Of life in the thronged and throbbing streets;
There are homes to build and hearts to cheer,
And a joy where the sweetheart lips lean near,

Nothing in life? It is running over
With hills of blossoms and dales of clover,
With simple duties and noble toil
Where the plowshares loosen the fallow soil,
Where the spindles hum and the shuttles fly
And over us always the sweet blue sky,
With little gray songsters of God a-wing
Where the world turns back to an April thing.

Nothing in life? It is full and fine
For the hearts that trust and the eyes that shine
With hope and courage and forthright zeal
In the comrade spirit that all should feel;
It is bright and bounding and brimmed with
chance
For honest effort—with song and dance,
With rosy faces and lips of gleam
And the frugal board, and the sweetheart dream.

Nothing in life? Oh, trust its care,
The sun is shining for all somewhere,
The clouds will lift and the shadows flee
And the green world ring with the song bird's
glee.
Go on with courage; the clouds will clear,
The green hills glow and the blooms bend near;
A thousand valleys are fair and sweet
For one dull loom in a city street.

—Baltimore Sun.