

The Range with a Reputation

See These Ranges At Your Dealer's Before Buying

No prudent housewife should trust to a printed description in buying a range, for a very glowing description can be given to a very inferior range. You are not asked to buy a *Majestic Range* in this way. But you are invited to go to any dealer who handles the *Great Majestic* and compare it point for point with any other range on earth. Then you can decide and buy intelligently. There are *Majestic Range* dealers in nearly every county in 48 states—so you will have no trouble in finding one—and it will pay you to drive an extra ten miles, if need be, to see and carefully examine the *Great Majestic* before investing your money in a range of any kind. You don't buy a range every day, or indeed, every year, and when you do, you want the best your money can procure—one that will last a life time—that's the

A Perfect Baker—A Fuel Saver

Great Majestic Range

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

Malleable and Charcoal Iron

The *Majestic* is the **ONLY** range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break. The *Majestic* is put together with rivets—joints and seams absolutely air tight like an engine boiler. Oven lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate—you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets in, insuring a dependable baking heat with half the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features

Reservoir is in direct contact with fire and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket stamped from one piece of copper—a patented feature found only in the *Majestic*. Has an *Oven Thermometer*—accurate, not sometimes, but all the time. All doors drop down and form rigid shelves. *Open ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cap* that catches ashes and prevents them from falling on floor. It's the best range at any price and should be in your kitchen. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison".

Majestic Manufacturing Co., Dept. 145 St. Louis, Mo.

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

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The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S COLUMBUS SPEECH

(Continued from Page 7.)

only by close governmental supervision of all stocks, so as to prevent over-capitalization.

RIGHTS OF MAN FIRST

"We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate his business use as the public welfare requires.

"We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. It is our prime duty to shape the industrial and social forces so that they may tell for the material and moral upbuilding of the farmer and the wage-worker, just as they should do in the case of the business man. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming but also those of better conditions of life on the farm.

Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies, or, failing that, by direct popular vote, to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work, and to prevent overwork or work under unhygienic or unsafe conditions. See to it that no restrictions are placed upon legislative powers that will prevent the enactment of laws under which your people can promote the general welfare, the common good. Thus only will the 'general welfare' clause of your constitution become a vital force for progress, instead of remaining a mere phrase. This also applies to the police powers of the government. Make it perfectly clear that on every point of this kind it is your intention that the people shall decide for themselves how far the laws to achieve their purposes shall go, and that their decision shall be binding upon every citizen in the state, official or non-official, unless, of course, the supreme court of the nation in any given case decides otherwise.

"So much for the ends of government; and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved; and here again remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a moment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance; and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the constitution of the United States. Massachusetts has the right to have appointive judges who serve during good behavior, subject to removal, not by impeachment, but by simple majority vote of the two houses of the legislature whenever the representatives of the people feel that the needs of the people require such removal. New York has the right to have a long-term elective judiciary. Ohio has the right to have a short-term elective judiciary without the recall. California, Oregon, and Arizona have each and every one of them the right to have a short-term elective judiciary with the recall. Personally, of the four systems I prefer the Massachusetts one, if addition

be made to it as I hereinafter indicate; but that is merely my preference and neither I nor any one else within or without public life has the right to impose his preference upon any community when the question is as to how that community chooses to arrange for its executive, legislative, or judicial functions. But as you have invited me to address you here, I will give you my views as to the kind of governmental machinery which at this time and under existing social and industrial conditions it seems to me that, as a people, we need.

FOR THE SHORT BALLOT

In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You can not get good service from the public servant if you can not see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that there are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average, workaday citizen. The crook in public life is not ordinarily the man whom the people themselves elect directly to a highly important and responsible position. The type of boss who has made the name of politician odious rarely himself runs for high elective office; and if he does and is elected, the people have only themselves to blame. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows, and can know, but little as to their duties and the way they perform them. The people have nothing whatever to fear from giving any public servant power so long as they retain their own power to hold him accountable for his use of the power they have delegated to him. You will get best service where you elect only a few men, and where each man has his definite duties and responsibilities, and is obliged to work in the open, so that the people know who he is and what he is doing, and have the information that will enable them to hold him to account for his stewardship.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. Not as a matter of theory, but as a matter of plain and proved experience, we find that the convention system, while it often records the popular will, is also often used by adroit politicians as a method of thwarting the popular will. In other words, the existing machinery for nominations is cumbersome, and is not designed to secure the real expression of the popular desire. Now as good citizens we are all of us willing to acquiesce cheerfully in a nomination secured by the expression of a majority of the people, but we do not like to acquiesce in a nomination secured by adroit political management in defeating the wish of the majority of the people.

"I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote of the people instead of by direct vote through an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

"I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories but with actual facts. If in any state the people are them-