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## PAPERS $\mathrm{TH}_{2}^{\mathrm{in}}$ PEOPLE

| METHOD OF TARIFF REVISION. <br> By Senator A. J. Beveridge. <br> Ne must revise our tarif, and that is a big thing; we must do more- we must uiks make sensible up-todate pisas for, rerision, and that is bliker thing. <br> There are nearly 4,000 Items named ha our tavif laws, and every year new articled are put on the market wheh are not named, but wheh are coverve by keneral teruis of the law It is pialin that Just and tinteligent duthes ewnuat be fixed wlthout $n$ knowledige of the facts upon which <br> every one of these duties is simynomed to rest. duties is smynoscd to rest. made our tarifre heretofore, committees of Congnoss, worthins a part of the time for a few months, not ouly have to lime out these facts, but niso to fit duthes those dutles will work out withesereign tariffs, how our trade will thercby be hefinel or latt, and alt other things that must be thought of to waking a tarif. Set it is plain that it would be harel for even experts to learn all the facts to so siont a time, to kay nothing of the other work our coneroxaional commiltees are now forved to do in making a tarifr ham <br> It is not falr to these conamalties to make fhem do such work in so brief a perion. Otuer nations bave seen pian of finding out the faets upon whith their legishatures can act with knowledze and wetom. So Germany and Japan, whose tariffs are the most careful of nil tarifs, made their tarife fot those facts. <br> PEDAGOGIC ADVICE OZ LITTLE VALUE. By John A. Howland. <br>  ployer and employe, resaraliess of the merits or demerits of a situation, and therefore witerly Ignorant of whether might be the turning polint liself in the life of that particular youvg man. <br> Ordinarily, in the case of the young man starting out in the world as na cmploye, or in business hitmself with the object of pleasing a consiturncy, he has chotce of | Just two alternatives i Do as be fs expected to do; of refuse to do the thing and stand by the dectiton. in elther poeltion, the young matriculate in ife must depend upon his judgment to right him tin the ead. <br> There is a type of man in the world's work whose sole atm to virtue in the carrying out to the bllud lettep the dictates of his superiors. Thls type ts preeminently the product of the doctrine of conventional "Don'tse" The vast majority of these men either ars weakings oo smoaks As weaklings they are the men al leant consequence to any work requiring intiative and accomplishment. As sneaks they are a constant menace to whatever Institution thetr dislogal service affecta <br> Uniess you are willing to become an automaton mental, fix upon your purpose in life, sound yotrseif and your capabilities, and base your chances for success upon these and upon your fudgment of men and things as you grow wise to your environment <br> UNLIMITED POWER OF THE PEOPLE. <br> By Ex-Gov, Black of New York. $\qquad$ It must be remembered that the people are all-powerful. They can do whatever thay de cide to do. They are now ehrecked by their constitution, but they made even the constitntlon, and they can ummake it. There are at cast two methods of doing this - one by the prayer of every patriot in the land will The that the constitation shall not now be changed. The Ideas now most popular are also most dangerons. The clamor is for limitation of fortunes, for- gettugg that that also means the limitation of industry; for the curtaliment of the power of the courts, forgetting that that menns death to the freedom of the indiridual; for the equality of men by arbitrary rule, forgetting that this means to clog the industrious and help the lazy. The spirlt now abroad, if given reln, would make the incompetent equal by law to the skilled, the dissolute equal to the sober, the cheat and the slirk equal to the honest man. <br> The people, when they try, can raze everything to the ground. They can unmake or remake their constitution. They may, if they like, abolish their courts and legls- Iatures and take the relns of government direetty in their own hands. This means revolution, but are there no prowedents for revolution? <br> Is thero any prophet abroad in these days who can say how far the people would go in their present temper? Would the majority vote to limit private fortumes? Would they vote to redistribute private estatea which were large enough to tempt their cuphatis? Would they curtall the power of the courts? <br> You can answer these questions as well as any body of suggested changes would be wise. |
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