



"A MAN IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS."

—Courtesy of The Commoner.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

ATTEMPTING TO RETIRE SILVER.

Congressman Fowler has reported from the committee of the house a bill providing for the recoinage, without limit, of silver dollars into subsidiary coin. Walter Wellman, in the Chicago Record-Herald, speaking of the bill, says: "It is proposed to recoin 518,000,000 silver dollars now in the treasury into fractional currency." It is probable that the bill itself does not express this purpose, but that this is the real purpose no one who understands the subject can doubt. The silver dollar is an unlimited legal tender. The fractional currency is only a limited legal tender. The purpose of this bill, therefore, is to retire \$518,000,000 of legal tender money, thereby reducing the volume of standard money in the country. It is strange that any person, republican or democrat, can ignore so dangerous a proposition. The thousands of demagogues who, receiving the volume of standard money to the smallest possible limit, for they can thereby better control it.

The gold democrats are working in concert with the republicans on this proposition, and they seek to avoid the money question, not because it is dead, but because they want to do by stealth what they dare not attempt openly. The bill is another confidence game, and in line with the financial measures that have emanated from Wall street. It ought to be vigorously opposed by the democratic minority in congress, if it is brought up for passage, but the chances are that it will lie over until after the election, and then be rushed through, as much bad legislation is.

According to the press dispatches the bill also repeals the law prohibiting the deposit of custom receipts in national banks. This is intended to increase the deposits in the favorite banks. The bill also repeals the three million-dollar limit on bank note retirement. This is also in the interest of the banks and is intended to give them more complete control of the volume of money. Now under the present law the banks altogether can not retire more than three millions in one month. If this limitation is removed, the banks can retire all of the money in one month if they like, and re-issue it when they please.

Every financial measure presented for consideration by the republicans is in the interest of the banks, and of the financiers, and yet there are thousands of demagogues who, receiving their information from the gold press—or still worse, from the gold democratic minority—think that there is reason for mentioning the money question in the platform. However, there are millions of democrats who have studied the money question and who know what the financiers are trying to do. These will see that the St. Louis convention takes no backward step.

STORY OF A LABOR AGITATOR.

Mr. Joseph R. Buchanan, now of New York, has issued through The Outlook company, of that city, a very interesting narrative entitled, "The Story of a Labor Agitator." The volume is not only entertaining but highly instructive. In a very plain and

It is not enough that Messrs. Belmont, Hill, Cleveland, Rothschild, Olney and Lullbach know where Judge Parker stands on the issues of the day. Democrats who found their democracy on principle, and not on selfish interests, have a right to know before they are asked to give him their support.

Governor Pennypacker says he has good reasons for declining a nomination to the supreme bench of Pennsylvania. As the reasons were manufactured by Mr. Quay, we see no reason to doubt their truth from the Pennypacker standpoint.

Speaking of "available candidates," the Savannah Press says: "That is a question for the party to settle." This is encouraging. A little handful of men claiming to be democrats insisted on settling it for the party eight and four years ago.

The republican Chicago-Record Herald dies to the defense of Judge Parker's democracy and reads Mr. Bryan a lecture. The Judge's republican and bolting democratic post-convention support seems well nigh unanimous.

There is no reason why a girl should not set her cap for a capitalist.

THE IMPLEMENT TRUST.

If the republican farmers will ask the implement agents to show them the instructions sent out by the International Harvester company of America—the harvester trust, which includes the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Plano companies—they will find that all the local agents are required to sell at a certain price, and the letters say to the local agents: "You can sell just as many machines during the summer at the prices we name in this list as you can at a lower price."

Thus does the trust tie up the local dealers and hold the entire purchasing public at its mercy, and yet a great many republican farmers are so partisan that they will go along and vote the republican ticket just the same. But here and there will be found some (may their tribe increase!) who will protest not only against the harvester trust, but against the republican administration that allows it and other trusts to exist.

AS TO PATENTS. Some years ago the editor of the Commoner suggested an amendment to the patent law fixing a value limit as well as a time limit on patents. As the purpose of a patent is to offer a stimulus to invention, why should the patent protect after a reasonable compensation has been secured? Suppose, for illustration, the amount was arbitrarily fixed at \$200,000; would that not be sufficient to bring forth all the inventive genius we have? As a rule the inventor dies poor, while the person to whom he applies for assistance some times reaps an enormous profit without really having contributed anything himself.

The law might permit the inventor to collect an additional sum himself in case he has, without collusion, parted with the patent for a sum unreasonably small compared with its value. This would give him a protection beyond what he receives today. A resident of Michigan—S. G. Howe of Detroit—has recently proposed an amendment to the patent law which aims to prevent a monopoly. His plan is to establish a royalty department in the patent office, and provide by law that any one desiring to use the patent can do so by paying to the department reasonable royalty, said royalty to be paid over to the person entitled thereto. This would prevent any company from monopolizing the patent, and would also prevent a patent being bought up merely to prevent its use by others. Mr. Howe's suggestion is worthy of consideration.

In Mr. Bryan's article on Tolstoy he said that Tolstoy was a believer in Henry George's theory of the land tax. A reader of The Commoner and a single taxer criticizes the expression, and fears that it will lead to misapprehension. He says that Henry George "never believed in a land tax, but only a tax on the owners of the land owned for present use, irrespective of improvements thereon." He insists that a "land value tax" or a "ground value tax" is more correctly expressive of his proposition, and that "single tax" is the distinctive form employed.

Five hundred people are killed every year at Chicago's grade crossings. And the number will grow until human life becomes more sacred than the dividends of corporations.

At least Russia deserves credit for not applying the "thrown into our lap by providence" excuse to Manchuria.

A reader of the Commoner suggests that instead of seeking a questionable victory by surrender and concession the democratic party should trust in the triumph of truth and "paraphrasing Shakespeare," say: "What stronger breast-plate doth democracy desire than a platform with corporate power untainted? Thrice are they armed who have their quarrel just, and they but naked though locked in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

The report that the president said Senator Burton got his deserts is calculated to make the senator bring out that old Jerusalem exhibit letter.

A reader of the Commoner asks for the substance of the Elkins law. There is a very general misapprehension as to its terms. It repealed the imprisonment provision of the interstate commerce law, not of the Sherman law. The criminal clause of the Sherman law still stands, but is not enforced. The matter has already been discussed in the Commoner, but it is referred to again because there are still many who do not understand.

It is reported that a button bearing a "speaking likeness" of Judge Parker has made its appearance in New York. "Speaking likeness" is good.

WHO DO THEY SERVE?

PERTINENT QUESTION AS TO CABINET OFFICIALS.

With Monopolistic Leanings Both Before and After Their Terms of Office, Can They Be Expected to Work for the Interests of the People?

How easy it is for a member of the official family of a republican president to nowadays drop into the service of the trusts directly he leaves the Cabinet. Attorney General Griggs did so and there is no doubt that the present attorney general will do the same, they both have similar trust leanings. The latest member of the cabinet to join the trust brigade is ex-Secretary Elihu Root. He left President Roosevelt's cabinet Feb. 1 and on April 8 the New York Journal of Commerce records him as appearing for the Northern Securities Company the day before. That newspaper also quotes him as saying in court that, "he had to appear in the Federal Circuit court at St. Paul," and on being questioned he said: "I am going to oppose Mr. Harriman's application. I am counsel for the Northern Securities Company."

That company is the railroad merger that the Supreme court has just decided is illegal, and the appearance of Mr. Root for the merger, so soon after leaving the cabinet, shows how near President Roosevelt's cabinet is to the trusts and corporations the moment they are severed from their official duties. It would hardly be expected for the ordinary man to believe they were not inseparable to trust and corporation influences while still officially employed and paid by the people to look after their interests.

What a hard game the people are up against in their fight against the trusts and corporations when their own servants, which they, or a Republican president, have selected, are such favorites of the trusts that immediately these servants are footloose the great corporations have them at enormous salaries. If your servant in private life suddenly left you and took service with your adversary, you would justly conclude he had been all the time friendly with those who were your enemies and very probably had been in their pay before he left your service. There are others in the president's cabinet, whose antecedents, if employed in private life, would lead their employer to keep his weather eye open. Attorney General Knox was a steel trust lawyer before the president discovered him; Postmaster General Payne was a railroad president and charged with all kinds of misdoings when receiver for the Northern Pacific railroad; then there is Money-lender Shaw who, for some inscrutable reason, was made Secretary of the Treasury. He has caught on to the Wall street game and thinks he is now one of the biggest toads in the middle. He is a first-class faker and the president should keep him under close observation. It used to be different when these highest officers of the government were selected for their watchfulness of the people's interests.

PRESIDENTIAL POWER.

The Importance to the People of the Nomination of Safe Candidates.

The United States, when they adopted the Constitution, placed extraordinary power in the hands of the president. To him was confided the veto power, giving him the authority to decide what laws shall become operative. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the several states when called into service. He has power to make treaties and all the diplomatic power in relation to foreign nations rests in his hands. He appoints all the officers of the government, civil and military. He has power to convene Congress in extraordinary sessions and in case of a disagreement between the two Houses of that body, he may adjourn Congress to such time as he shall think proper. The minor powers of the president round out and make almost autocratic the extraordinary powers above cited.

In the hands of conservative and well-balanced presidents, these tremendous powers have resulted generally in the welfare of the people of the United States. The voters have always been extremely careful in putting forward candidates for the highest office and until party nominations became the rule, no mistakes were made.

Partisan politics and the rule of the few, through organization and the expenditure of money has, since the party rule usurped former methods, forced the selection of some presidents, who were not up to the high order of former days.

The voters of the United States only indirectly have to do with the selection and election of president, they vote for electors who, under the present party system, are pledged to elect the candidates the party conventions have nominated. Nor have the voters any direct voice in the nominations, they merely elect precinct delegates to county conventions, who in turn elect delegates to district conventions and these select the delegates to the national convention, so the people are three degrees removed from actual power.

Viewing the vast prerogative of one who is elected president, how carefully the voters should watch and ward all the steps necessary to obtain a safe man.

The republicans through ring rule, are now saddled with a candidate that a minority at least do not want and many will not vote for. The leaders feel they are taking desperate chances in allowing the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt to go to him in default of opposition. In forcing him, four years ago, to take the nomination for vice president, they have saddled themselves with an old man of the sea that now cannot be unloaded. The president, with all the patronage and power of his office, is now beyond their power to turn down. They will have to grin and bear it. What an opportunity this offers to the Democrats who, with the two-thirds vote,

can compel the majority to pay heed to a respectable minority protest.

REPUBLICANS DIVIDED.

Protection Organ Reads Those for Reciprocity Out of the Party.

The spasmodic efforts of the factions of the Republican party in several states to throw off the incubus of the "stand pat" protectionists has another revival, especially in Massachusetts, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and to some extent in Illinois. They are demanding that the Republican national convention declare for reciprocity, especially with Canada. Hundreds of manufacturers and business men of Massachusetts have signed an indorsement of such legislation, also, to indorse ex-Congressman Foss for delegate to the Republican national convention. The Boston Transcript of April 2, a Republican newspaper, publishes half a page containing the names of hundreds of those who signed such indorsement and the Transcript adds that there are hundreds of others. In the city of Brooklyn, a partly personal canvass was made to obtain signatures, for the purpose of ascertaining if reciprocity sentiment was general or only spasmodic. The result was convincing. Practically every business man approached has signed the indorsement. The Republican machines in Massachusetts and the other states, notably in Iowa, are fighting tooth and nail to prevent the spread of reciprocity sentiment and to defeat Mr. Foss in Massachusetts. Gov. Cummins in Iowa and Gov. La Follette in Wisconsin.

In Iowa the protectionist ring is making an especially bitter fight against Gov. Cummins and the Protective Tariff League, through its organ the Economist, says of him:

"Cummins and his followers have shown themselves to be the enemies of true Republicanism. They have inaugurated a policy of rule or ruin and they should be compelled to take the consequences. Over and over again, with brazen effrontery and a degree of zeal worthy of a better cause, he—Governor Cummins—has attempted to force upon the Republican party in his own state and in the nation as well, doctrines and policies that are in opposition to settled Republican principles."

When it is remembered that Gov. Cummins demanded that the tariff that shelters the trusts must be reformed, it explains the vituperation of the Economist whose life depends upon contributions from the trusts.

This factional fight in the Republican ranks can be viewed with equanimity, if not delight by Democrats, for it may result in many Republicans voting for the Democratic candidates when they see their demands spurned by the Republican ring leaders. There is no more hope for these Republican reformers now than in the past, though they are more numerous and insistent than heretofore. The only hope of tariff reformers is with the Democrats who favor all and any reforms that will lessen the burden upon the taxpayers and lighten the trust load of high prices which the people now have to bear.

Twinedledee and Twinedledum.

The Northern Securities people are not worrying. They are already at work on a scheme to circumvent the Supreme court decision. Holders of Northern Securities shares are notified to turn them in and receive \$93.37 worth of Great Northern stock and \$30.17 of Northern Pacific stock for each share thus turned in. This will retire the Northern Securities stocks, but it will continue the control of the merged railroads in the hands of the men who organized the merger. The Standard Oil trust worked the same smooth scheme a few years ago and up to date it has proved successful. When Attorney General Monnett of Ohio tried to investigate it he was thrown out of the Supreme court, and when he still persisted a lot of books were burned to prevent his examining them. Mr. Hill and his associates seem to be well content, having been assured that the administration "will not run amuck, being content to have the decision while the managers of the merger hold the goods."

One of the "Bad Trusts."

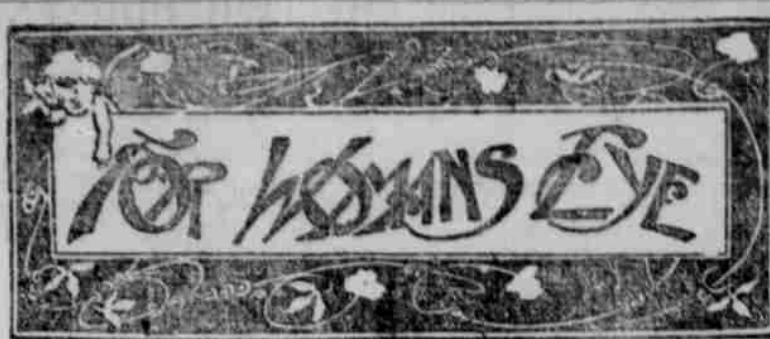
Before the house committee on judiciary it was shown that the news print paper business in the United States is controlled by a combination and that this combination has raised the price of news paper during the last four years \$14 per ton and during the last year as much as \$5 per ton. It was further shown that this combination is selling paper in London, after paying the freight and insurance, at 30 per cent less than it does in New York. Now we may expect Republican newspapers to insist that the shelter which the paper trust finds in the tariff be destroyed. Already many of these newspapers have printed solemn editorials on that line, and yet when it is proposed that the shelter which other trusts find in the tariff be destroyed, these same Republican papers insist that public interest requires that we "stand pat."—Omaha World-Herald.

In What Roosevelt Has Omitted.

All his voluminous writing and talking about trusts, in his messages and his speeches in his campaigns for re-nomination, Mr. Roosevelt has not made a tangible proposition. He has urged that good and bad trusts be differentiated and that bad trusts be restrained, but he has been exceedingly careful not to tell how, the victory over the Northern Securities Company, about which the republicans are bragging, was won by no law that Mr. Roosevelt procured, but by one passed fourteen years ago, and mainly the work of Senator Vest of Missouri. —Philadelphia Record.

Want Less of Caesarism.

The American people have had three and a half years of a personal presidency, and there is every reason to believe that they would welcome a change to constitutional government and an atmosphere in the white house that smacked less of Caesarism! But the democratic party must put forward a sane platform and a safe leader if it expects to overthrow Rooseveltism.—Brooklyn Citizen.



Skirts of New Gowns.

All the new gowns have moderately full skirts. One needs only to glance at the beautiful models at the "openings," where the freshest conceits from abroad are shown, to discover in what charming ways this full skirt can be attained without exaggerating the size of the hips. A favorite mode is to hold the fulness flat in clusters of fine pinch tucks for a few inches below the waist, from whence they flow out into the required sweep. Or box plaits stitched flat over the hips are used. The skirt takes proper shape, but one sees odd little emplacements of the material fitting tight over the hips, to which is gathered the fulness of the skirt. All of which means that it is a long pull and a hard one to get women's consent to the really full skirt, which begins to eddy out as soon as the waist line is past.

Misses' Walking Skirt.

The rule of generous flare about the feet with snug fit round the hips for the fashionable walking skirt is as tenaciously held to by young girls as by their elders. This very stylish model is adapted to all the range of seasonable materials, but in the case of the original blue fleeced tannine stitched with corticelli silk and is exceedingly attractive and pretty. The full length gore at the back gives a long line which is always admirable in addition to allowing for greater freedom of movement.



4677 Misses' Walking Skirt, 12 to 16 yrs.

The skirt consists of the circular portion, which is tucked across the hips to give the effect of a yoke, the flounce and the back gore, which are all plaited. The lower edge of the circular portion has a deep hem under which the plaited flounce is attached and stitched to position, the effect being a deep tuck overlapping the plaits.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide, 3 1/2 yards 44 inches wide or 3 3/4 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern 4677 is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Sweetbreads With Oranges.

To prepare this choice Southern dish allow several large sweetbreads to blanch in cold water, then dry on a cloth, pull off the tubes and score lightly with a sharp knife. Dip each into melted butter mixed with an equal quantity of orange juice, sprinkle with salt and pepper and place on a flat baking pan. Cook in a very hot oven for thirty minutes, basting three times with the butter and orange juice. Melt and brown one heaping tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of flour, brown again, then stir in gradually one cupful of good beef stock, and when smoothly thickened add one-quarter of a cupful of strained orange juice and two tablespoonfuls of chopped orange (with the rind) and season to taste. Serve the sweetbreads on individual plates in a bed of cress and sliced orange and pour over each serving a spoonful of the gravy.

Flounces and Tucks.

Really, flounces are not imperative. There are always tucks, and there were never more tucks than this season. Many of the charming thin light silks have long flowing skirts finished with inch or two-inch tucks around the bottom. A lovely lavender silk is so made, with a most pleasing distinction. This consists in the alternation of the tucks with bands of white lawn of the sheerest quality. The silk is cut away from under the lawn and both these insertions and the tucks are a little over an inch in width. The effect is instantly effective and newer than lace insertions, although a soft white silk near at hand, in which the same idea is carried out with lace, is pleasing. In the lavender silk the sleeves are formed of alternate silk tucks and lawn strips and there is a full puff of lawn at the wrist.

Fancy Blouse.

All cape effects are much in vogue and are to be noted upon the best and handsomest of the season's designs. The very pretty waist illustrated shows one of a novel sort that is adapted to many materials and combinations but is shown in pale blue Habutai trimmed with applique of cream lace and stitched with corticelli silk. At the waist is a crushed belt of Liberty satin. The drooping shoulder line that is given by the cape is exceedingly graceful as well as fashionable and the sleeves can be either in elbow or full length as may be preferred.

The waist consists of the fitted lining on which the tucked front and backs are arranged, the closing being made invisibly at the center back. Both front and backs are tucked to yoke depth only and form soft folds at the belt. The sleeves are tucked at the shoulders and gathered at their lower edges where they can be finished with frills or with deep cuffs as shown in the small view. The cape collar is in two sections, which are tucked from the shoulders to the neck and allowed to fall in folds over the sleeves. At the neck is a crushed collar which harmonizes with the belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 1/4 yards 21

inches wide 5 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 5/8 yards of all-over lace, 5/8 yards 21 inches wide for belt and 5 yards of applique.

The pattern 4678 is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Caps and Fichus.

We are copying the fichu which Marie Antoinette wore, but its ends have been lengthened and we are wearing with them a triangle of old lace on the hair secured by jeweled pins. Sometimes these have strings, which are tied under the left ear or knotted at the back. Young faces look wonderfully charming thus, and old ones are softened by this treatment. It is a pretty revival of an eighteenth century mode, when young matrons always wore them, but they were vastly different from the Victorian cap against which youth rebelled.

The supple velvets which are the fashion now and have come over to us from Paris are being rapidly adopted for all dressy occasions. A favorite tone is lapis lazuli blue. This soft material lends itself to the gatherings on the hips, which characterize so many gowns, and to be fashionable they must be very full. Light pink, light peach and eau de Nil figure at many of the after-dinner entertainments, accompanied by velvet hats of the same hue. Occasionally they are trimmed with fur, and, moreover, for out of doors are accompanied by fur peleries; but a curious fashion is creeping in or wearing a moleskin flounce under the velvet or cloth gown, which just peeps from beneath at the hem and is visible through the lace insets.

Fashionable Trimmings.

Gold is present also in embroideries in impressive quantity. Much embroidery of the raised and filled sort and clonlike materials now and then seem almost overwhelmed with such embellishment. Fringes are going to continue their winter vogue to judge by the quantities of them on the show counters. The narrower sorts seem in the lead. For dressy get-ups such fringes are to be a much-valued means of ornamentation. Lace trimmings become of greater value when sheer fabrics are seasonable. Model dresses suggest with some force that there is to be a whimsical fancy for the use of heavy laces on delicate fabrics and of filmy ones on firmer goods, but this notion need not worry those who at first thought do not approve it. Such may follow their own taste in lace and be stylish without trace of freakishness.

Misses' Blouse Eton.

Blouse Etons with shoulder capes are among the newest coats shown and are peculiarly well suited to young girls. This one is made of mixed blue chevrol stitched with corticelli silk and makes part of a costume. The stole is both smart and becoming, but, when liked, the lower portions can be omitted and the sleeves allow of choice of the plain bell and the shaped model shown in the small cut.

The Eton is made with fronts and back, the back being laid in a box plait at the center with an outward turning plait at each side. The cape is in two portions and is finished with the stole, the lower portions of which are joined to the upper beneath the points. The sleeves are in one piece each and at the waist is a stitched belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 1/4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern 4681 is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

Sleeves for Evening Gowns.

Angel sleeves adorn many of the evening gowns, and very beautiful they are, because the soft drapery is in the silken tissues, liberty silk, chiffon or mousseline de soie, or some such clinging material. A charming toilet has a trained skirt of heliotrope satin, with three scant flounces, each supporting a flounce of valenciennes lace. A lace jacket is worn with this white valenciennes, made up over a heliotrope satin lining. But the lace sleeves barely reach the elbow, and from them descends long angel drapery of violet-tinted liberty silk, the gauziest of fabrics. The drapery is caught up again and held in to the underarm at the wrist. A necklace of Swiss crystals, amethyst-colored, run on a purple cord, is worn about the throat.

Readers of this paper can secure any May Manton pattern illustrated above by sending 10c. Mail to E. E. Harrison & Co., 65 Plymouth Place, Chicago. Pattern will be mailed promptly.

Name	_____
Town	_____
State	_____
Pattern No.	_____
Waist Measure (if for skirt)	_____
Bust Measure (if for waist)	_____
Age (if child's or miss's pattern)	_____

Write plainly. Fill out all blanks. Enclose 10c. Mail to E. E. Harrison & Co., 65 Plymouth Place, Chicago.