Sept. 28, 1899.

PINGREE ON TRUSTS.

HE CONDEMNS THEM AS AN UNMITI-GATED EVIL

A Review of the Chicago Trust Conference and the Defense Made by the Eloquent Attorney of the Trusts-Favors a Federal Law

The Chicago trust conference was of chaff from the wheat. It did much to clarify the subject. It was of educational value.

But its principal benefit, to my mind, was the revelation it gave us of the position which the advocates of the trust, or, rather, the trusts themselves, would take.

Even an ordinary observer could not fail to notice that the managers of trusts and their agents, the newspapers, had carefully planned their line of defense at the conference.

It was equally apparent that they recognized that the trust was on trial and that all the arts of the pleader were necessary to save it from conviction and a verdict of capital punishment.

So it was that at the conference the trust was defended, and skillfully, too, that the whole country would rise up by corporation lawyers, professors, and receive it with gratitude and economists and theorists generally. On the other hand, the antitrust side was just as ably presented by practical business men, farmers and leaders of labor interests.

While there were many and thoughtful papers presented, the public undoubtedly looked upon the addresses of W. Bourke Cockran and William J. Bryan as the keynotes respectively of the indictment and the defense of the trust.

This is so not only because of the fame of both men as public men and prators, but because they were given sufficient time to develop a complete indictment and defense. These two orations were on entirely different lines, although the two speakers agreed on many things. Their views were fundamentally opposed.

Mr. Cockran considered the trust a result of natural evolution of industrial conditions and forces that could not be checked. Mr. Bryan regarded it as a result of conditions which man made and which man can change.

Mr. Cockran placed the dollar above the man. That is, such is the logical outcome of his reasoning and his position. Mr. Bryan placed the man above the dollar. The former is the commercial view and therefore selfish and narrow. The latter is the humanitarian view.

Mr. Cockran is undoubtedly an orator. The trusts could hardly have chosen a more effective champion. He had his audience spellbound and charmed by the beauty of his diction. None could have condemned bad corporate management in more scathing terms than he did. He threw bouquets at the laboring men. This was the plan of the trusts, first, to make

laboring men believe that their own salvation is the fostering of the trust, form state law, a federal law is necesand, second, to intimidate them or sary. It should be a drastic law. I

ganization that is ideal-namely, the good trust upon which all of Mr. Cockran's argument was based.

The evils of the trust are many. It raises prices arbitrarily. The quality of the product is poorer. It shuts up factories and throws employees out of work under the guise of economy. It drives the small manufacturer and merchant out of business. It compels the grower or producer of raw material -the farmer-to sell at its own arbi-

great value because it separated the trary prices. It puts "watered" securities on the market, and prices go up and wages go down in order to pay interest and dividends on excessive cap-Italization.

It treats man as an industrial slave and thus saps the strength of our democracy and citizenship. It corrupts politics, legislatures, municipal councils, public officers, the press and even the courts.

The remedy is what we are now seeking. The Chicago trust conference did much to bring us nearer to a remedy.

The newspapers, the monopolists of all knowledge and wisdom, have treat- has been two and one-half times great- through municipal reforms. ed the conference and its members referred with sarcasm to the gathering because the deliberations did not result

in a remedy so perfect and complete thanksgiving. Yet I hardly think they would expect a physician to diagnose and prescribe a remedy for a new and complicated disease upon his first visit to the patient. I believe that the op-

ponents of the trust will be wise to be prepared from the beginning to contend with a hostile press. This is so for reasons which are obvious. You may recall the statements of the attorney general of Ohio that he had in his desk copies of a large number of con-

tracts between the Standard Oil trust and Ohio newspapers for the control of an American citizen exult. In the last age farm, hospitals, industrial schools their columns. The man of courage is the man who proposes the best remedy he can conceive. From all the contributions perhaps an effective remedy will be evolved. Many have already been suggested.

I lean more strongly to the method of a federal law supplemented by state laws.

I have absolutely no sympathy with those who say that the trust is an industrial evolution and cannot therefore be suppressed or destroyed by law.

It is only the creature of man. The professors and corporation attorneys may manifest a holy horror as to any remedy which proposes to check by law what they choose to call a natural and irresistible industrial growth. I refuse to be cowed by rules of political economy.

The trust can be abolished by law. Public sentiment will compel it. What form, therefore, shall that law take? It is complained that if a state enacts a prohibitive law the trust will immediately flee to another state. Selfishness, therefore, compels a state to be good to the trust in order to secure done with a purpose. It is evidently for its people the benefit of employment by the trust. Therefore, in the absence of a uni-

THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Van Vorhis Continues to Expose the False Arguments of the Goldbugs. Five or six months ago every morn-

ing paper contained dispatches from press agents calling attention to the extraordinary (?) gold import. As the end of the fiscal year came nearer less and less has been said about it. Now Lessened Expense. it is rarely if ever mentioned. It is very certain those who were so indus- who has been investigating municipal

trious in circulating, ignorantly, it may be, a falsehood now do not appear to Great Britain, has written from Bir- moval being aided by a slight compenhave the slightest interest in giving mingham to the Cincinnati Post as the public correct information. Such follows: silence on the part of those who pretend to be public instructors is calculated to raise a doubt about their hon- monument in Trafalgar square. In

esty of purpose. If they were mis- Birmingham the masses turn with taken last spring, they know the truth great pride to Hon. Joseph Chamberyear. They know that the gold im- life work to preserving lives and year before and that the gold export the happiness of this community

er. The excess of gold imports over with contempt and ridicule. They have exports is less than one-half what it was during the year ending June 30, 1898. See monthly summary of finance for June, page 3,081. Between June 30, 1878, and June 30, periment. The new year of municipal fare that these processes of condemna-1899, we have exported more than we rule in Birmingham dates from 1874,

have imported: Silver..... 419,574,479 the common service, the water and

I would like to have these gentlemen management of the markets, slaughter who have been throwing up their hats houses, street cars, baths and washover our great gold import to tell the houses, cemeteries, libraries, museum country how they figure out of this and art gallery, technical school and situation anything calculated to make school of art, artisans' dwellings, sew-26 years we have received in gold in and asylums.

excess of our exports of it less than In 1899 the corporation agreed to one-fourth of 1 per cent of our excess of exports of merchandise and silver. cost of \$2,000,000. What kind of head has a man who

can figure out of such a condition of by the corporation was the acquisition foreign trade an increase of national in 1876 of an overcrowded and unwealth and an era of prosperity? If healthy area in the heart of the town, we have received anything of commer- 90 acres, with about 4,000 dwellings cial value, anything that has added and 16,596 inhabitants. The estimated to our material wealth, for this great cost was \$\$,500,000.

aggregate of over \$4,140,000,000 of merchandise and silver, except the little The blocks are new and beautiful in over \$10,283,000 of gold, I am hunting architectural design. for the man who can point it out.

It is not shown in the treasury re- this tract were \$290,000 and \$90,000 ports, and the chief of the bureau of from the water and gas rates. The statistics says there is no legal way for capital expended upon this scheme by anything of commercial value to get in the city has been summarized about as or out of the country without being follows: Seven million two hundred shown in such reports. No man, ex- and twenty-five thousand dollars for cept a "gold standard" advocate or the artisans' dwellings, \$90,000 Milk street inmate of an insane asylum, will at- improvement, housing of working tempt to show that \$1 in gold is worth classes \$30,000; total capital expended more to us than \$400 in merchandise

and silver. .! To say nothing of the excess of merchandise exported, the gold we have The artisans' dwellings are built in

Vorhis in Omaha Nonconformist.

MUNICIPAL HOUSES. land and of the old material. Landlords who refuse the compensa-

CITY OWNERSHIP OF WORKINGMEN'S tion thus offered by the municipality DWELLINGS IN BIRMINGHAM. may appeal to an arbitrary court, but this appeal is costly and not often resorted to. As soon as the purchase of What Municipal Ownership Is Doing the old houses in the condemned dis-In That Great English City-Imtrict is sufficiently advanced the municproved Living For the Workers at ipality ascertains whether those about to be displaced desire to live in the Attorney General Monnett of Ohio, neighboring district or in the suburbs. As soon as new accommodation can be questions in several of me cities of found the old tenants move, their resation, and the old houses are demolished. As soon as possible the new streets are formed, and the site thus In London the British worship Lord obtained for the construction of new Nelson and honor him by their chief

dwellings is sold, subject to the conditions that working class dwellings of an improved type, the plans for which have been approved by the municipalnow after June 30, the end of the fiscal lain, M. P., because he has given his ity and the home secretary, are erected upon the site. The difference between port during the last fiscal year is less health, to advancing education, to in- the money expended on the purchase than three-fourths what it was the creasing the comfort and adding to of the old property plus the cost of the new streets and that obtained from the sale of the new sites where the city does not build thereon represents the Birmingham, with a population of loss that the city has incurred in the 525,000, in a thickly populated portion execution of the entire scheme, the of the Midlands, seems to be an aptheory all the time being that it is for propriate selection for municipal exthe public health, convenience and wel-

> tion be carried out. Many other English and Scottish when, during Joseph Chamberlain's cities are following in the footsteps of Birmingham in this respect. Edinburgh last year spent £450,000 under the working classes act. Dougias spent The city council since has extended £400,000 on sanitary schemes and artisans' dwellings. Liverpool expended ment of municipal life, having the about £3,500 for buildings in one square, other parts of the city having een improved in a similar way. Manchester now owns two blocks of laborers' dwellings. It holds a good many unhealthy dwellings pending removal or reconstruction. At Southampton loans are being applied for, and the corporation is erecting municipal dwelling houses at a cost of \$50,000 purchase the electric light plant at a and artisans' flats at \$25,000. The former will accommodate 187 people, The greatest enterprise undertaken the latter about 116.

Municipal Waterworks,

Whatever may be thought of the claims for municipal ownership of lighting street railway and telephone The section was one of filthy hovels. systems, it is now almost universally admitted, except by those directly interested in private plants, that waterworks should be under public owner-The rents received last year from ship. As is shown by the Manual of American Waterworks for 1897, not only is it true that only nine of the 50 largest cities of the United States are dependent upon private companies for their water supply, but in addition four of these nine have recently taken steps to change to public ownership, New Orleans having actually voted to do so, while San Francisco, Denver to March 81, 1898, \$7,775,000. The and Omaha have the matter under conpresent value of this municipal estate sideration. Of the remaining 41 cities,

about half were formerly under prireceived amounts to less than 2½ per the form of double houses, with entire vate ownership. We started the cencent of the silver we have exported. separate entrances, a ground floor, tury with 16 private to one public I would like to have somebody point having a living room 14 by 131/2 feet works and early in 1897 had 1,500 priout the advantage the American people and a front bedroom, joining the living vate to 1,700 public works. Besides the have derived from foreign trade dur- room, of 14 by 8 feet. There are a rear changes among the 50 largest cities, ing the last 26 years .- Flavius J. Van bedroom of 9 by 9 feet and a kitchen 6 there had been enough others to bring by 9 feet, stationary wash sinks, coal the total changes from private to pub-

SCIENTIFIC MONEY.

What It is, the Service It Performs and How It Should Be Regulated. Money is merely evidence of debt. How then should it become "legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private?" That's easy. Governments do not as yet produce many material things. They produce protection for Tree Planting In the Northeast, the ach citizen as he produces material things. This protection requires the services of a vast number of men, especially when citizens of the government are scattered to the ends of the earth and must be protected wherever they may be. The men engaged in the service of the government require material things with which to sustain life. Each citizen protected must contribute his share of the protection extended. In primitive times he contributed his share by service in person. As society became more complex he contributed by proxy. What, then? When a man rendered service to the government, he received a certificate that the government owed him for services performed. Other citizens are notified that they must contribute their share of service -that is, they must pay taxes. So he who has rendered service has the opportunity to sell his certificates of service performed to those taxpayers who

cannot or do not wish to render direct service. In exchange for his certificate he receives food, clothing and shelter in due proportion to his labor. The taxpayer, having received the certificates of labor performed, returns them to the government in satisfaction of its claims against him. Those certificates of service performed thus become money.

From their foregoing history we con clude that the primary function of money is to enable governments to be carried on without calling on each citizen for his proper share of service to be rendered in person; that the three fundamental movements of money are: First, from the government to its servants to enable them to receive satisfaction for services rendered, not in payment for those services; second, from the servants of the government to the necessary supporters of government in payment for satisfaction received-in payment, because each party has now received equivalent values, the citizen his protection, the government service the material things he needed, and he has now been paid; third, from the citizen to the government to show that he has indirectly rendered his share of service to the community-that is, he pays his taxes. When money has made this round, it has been issued and redeemed. When

it goes out again, it starts on an entirely new but exactly similar mission. If paper money, so called, were made the only legal tender in payment of public debts, canceled and destroyed whenever received by the government and new bills constantly issued in payment of government debts, this proposition would be most easily understood, but we think with this illustra-

FARM FORESTRY.

West and the Pine Belts.

Wherever the planter has chosen his trees with intelligence and so succeeded in producing a useful plantation, there has been the real spirit of forestry.

In the spruce lands of the northeast, for example, many lumbermen have come to see that by leaving the small trees standing they can return for a second crop earlier than would otherwise be possible and that this plan pays. In many cases they are leaving the spruce which measures less than 10 inches in diameter and in others that which measures less than 12 inches, because the trees under these sizes can be harvested with greater profit if they are left a few years to gain a larger growth. Similar work has been done in other sections of the United States, as, for instance, in the southern pine belt, where repeated crops of long leaf pine have been cut from the same tract.

By far the greater amount of such work has, however, been done by farmers and other owners of small tracts of woodland. Very many farmers have made a practice of thinning their wood lots with care, first removing the dead, dying or unpromising trees and then letting the remainder stand in order to utilize the growth of the trees and to obtain continually from the wood lot firewood and other material for the farm and occasionally crop of larger trees for the market. Other farmers, again, devote a number of acres to the production of hard wood sprouts for fuel. They cut over the land every 25 or 30 years and calculate that from one-half to one cord of wood is produced annually by this system of forestry.

Tree planting on waste places on the farm is yet another kind of forestry which has been practiced. Work of this character is now widespread, and much of it has been accomplished. In New England there are numerous instances of planting white pine on waste places with excellent results, and in Massachusetts the planting of larch has proved highly satisfactory. Many farmers have found it profitable to plant locust and red cedar for fence posts, and in more than one case the cultivation of black walnut has brought large returns. In the central west the fast growing catalpa and the allanthus have produced remarkable results in short periods in the hands of private growers.

A distinct branch of tree planting is practiced in the treeless states of the west. There, in addition to the nses to which their wood is put, it proved of great value in the 1 warmin windbreaks. In these cases ion it is simple enough. What follows? results have generally been Several most important conclusionsfirst, the universal existence and need from the osage orange, catalpa elm, box elder, Norway spruce, of government, more universal the pine and others, according to di local conditions. There is yet another use to w tree planting has been put. Along banks of streams trees have been to fix the fast eroding soil and to p vent the increasing floods, and on cu tivated hillsides which have begun t gully from the washing of rain trees have been made to do good service in checking the excessive surface drainage and saving the fertile soil. The protection of woodlands from fire forms one of the most important branches of forestry which have been practiced in the United States. Indeed, without such protection any efforts to cut the timber with a view to reproduction or to plant new forests are useless. Various measures to guard against forest fires have been adopted in different localities. For example, in the Atlantic pine belt many forest owners burn off the upper layer of leaves and needles in the early spring in order to prevent the spread of fire later in the season. In Michigan, lumbermen have endeavored to lessen the danger from fire by lopping and burning the brush left after lumbering. The cutting of fire strips along railroads, and even within the forest itself, has been used as a precaution against fires. But a common and a very effective way to guard against fire is careful watching. Many large owners of forest land employ number of men as a fire patrol, and often an extra crew of watchers is hired during the dangerously dry seasons. In the same way many lumber companies which own logging railroads employ a man to follow the trains and put out any fires that may be started. The foregoing is extracted from tircular by Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States department of agrirulture. The yearbook of 1899 will consist of a resume of the achievements of this country in every branch of science relating to agriculture and will be prepared with a view to its special distribution at the Paris exposition. The division of fores ry will contribute a short history of forestry in the United States and also an ac count of the efforts of private landowners to apply the principles of forestry. An impression widely prevails abroad that little or nothing has been done in the United States in the way of forestry. This impression, M Pinchot thinks, the yearbook ought remove, and, in seeking information regarding such forest work as has be described, be earnestly invites cor spondence from those who have do any work along the lines of forestry.

pensation is merely the value of the

modify their zeal, by claiming that la- have no sympathy with the sentimen bor unions are, in fact, trusts and that for regulation. That is the remedy of warfare on trusts is warfare on labor the trusts. It would result in their unions. I predict that labor will not be deceived.

Mr. Cockran in his argument built a splendid structure. He divided trusts The people want no more farces like into good and bad ones. He stated that abundant production fairly distributed made prosperity. He held that with good trusts there would be abundant had in their employ snake charmers production and fair distribution. Therefore trusts brought about prosperity. He claimed that trusts could not control prices. He failed, however, to cite any instance in which a trust had lowered prices any more than enough to preserve the monopoly.

He insisted that all the trouble came from restricted competition; that monopolies, if they produced the best article, were beneficial and that monopoly was the very product of free competition. It should therefore be before us is the machinery of such a encouraged as long as it continued to law. Its construction is largely a give us the best products. Again the matter for lawyers. It should make commercial view.

Mr. Cockran's political economy may perhaps be unanswerable. The structure of his argument was unquestionably well built, but it will all fall into shapeless ruins because its foundations are built on sand.

He fails to take into account the frailties of man. Philosophy is all right in itself, but it should be kept in the schoolroom. Man's wenknesses, his passion and his greed always upset its beautiful reasoning. Man is not always a reasoning animal. I would subscribe to everything Mr. Cockranand the professors and other theorists said if man were an angel. But the trust is a monstrous commercial deformity. It overthrows all the laws of political economy by the crushing force of immense resources. It has no con-

science. There are no good trusts. Human nature makes such a thing impossible. The trust will not reduce prices until it is forced. It cannot be forced if it is a monopoly. It will not raise wages until it is compelled. It cannot be compelled if it is the only employer.

These statements may violate the laws of political economy to which Mr. Cockran and the professors appeal. but human selfishness and greed have a disagreeable habit of setting at naught all the beautiful rules and axioms of political economy.

The complaint is that the trust concentrates wealth. Not being a philanthropic institution, it declines to distribute that wealth among the people. It destroys equality of opportunity. Mr. Bryan's answer to Mr. Cockran that it enthrones money and debases mankind is complete and sufficient. In ig with the trust, therefore, let

us face real conditions. Let us not generalise about some industrial or-

regulating themselves as they saw fit. Their attorneys and newspapers urge it. Therefore it is open to suspicion.

the interstate commerce commission. No benefit will come from taming wild snakes. Of course, if the people like Mr. Cockran, with his powerful oratory, it might be different. But the trusts are the only ones able to retain the services of such talent.

The only way to cure the evil is to stamp it out effectively. A federal law will do it. It is a disease, and the surgeon's knife is the only remedy.

Prevent the monopoly, and the trust will die a natural death. Federal To my mind the only question really monopoly and excessive centralization of capital impossible. Whether it

tion to one kind of business or limit-

amination to prevent fraud. The expense account should be open to inspection to discover the bribery fund. Inhuman methods of destroying competition like those used by the Oil trust, by lowering prices and raising them when the competitor is forced out of business, should be made impossible. The further discussion, thought and study of the question, I am satisfied, will enable congressmen, if they are honest and loyal to the people, to

frame a law to destroy the trust. Our first duty, I think, is to direct all our energies toward making such a law possible and to accomplish its enactment.-H. S. Pingree in New

York Journal.

The Invariable Rule. A thick and thin administration or

gan rises to remark: "Some of the gentlemen with ships to offer for transporting troops to the Philippines are not allowing their patriotism to get the better of their reputations as men of business." Why, certainly. For this are they in

usiness. The public is like a fat, well feathered goose, and his "patriotism" does not prevent the average business man from plucking one or more of the tail feathers whenever a favorable opportunity occurs. But let us see. The late lamented Al-

ger bought a hundred or more ships

Trusts and Young Men. Ex-United States Senator William D. subject of trusts recently to a New York Tribune reporter. In the course of his remarks he said:

"When I was a young man-I am now 68-I had the world before me,

this building up of trusts puts a stop dwellings contain a large living room tracts. to fair and equal opportunities for the with three bedrooms.

his own account against organized caphe will never get any further, because there are so many in his class. This eager and enterprising and runs yard.

ing the size of its investments or oth- against economic conditions that are erwise is one of the problems to be too much for him. I can't help feeling solved. There should be public ex- that if he had the same chance I had er, this socialistic tendency we can this sort was headed off and killed by when I was a young man it would be only conjecture, but the masses argue charges of wholesale bribery, which, a great thing for him. He hasn't got it. I've studied the situation, and I'm sure of what I am saying."

Sham Americanism.

Mr. Smalley, London correspondent of the New York World, tries to explain away Astor's recent act in renouncing American citizenship and talks very much as though he would like to join the Astorites. He says:

"We are sorry to lose Mr. Astor. We pretend not to care. It is another step in the inevitable downward course of the American nation."

No, brother Smalley, we are not sorry to lose Willie. We are very thankful indeed. It is not a step in our downward course, not at all, unless you mean that Astor is an expression of our degradation. We acknowledge that we have been pampering a few Anglomaniacs, and Willie is an expression of our sin; that's all. He is only the excrescence of our national

carbuncle. Mr. Smalley says the American people sever showed their appreciation of Astor's worth and genius. How could we? The American nation is not disposed to slobber over a heap of muck. If Astor ever showed evidence of genius, will Mr. Smalley kindly inform a waiting nation in what

respect? We have never discovered it. therefore could show no appreciation during the war with Spain. What has of it. Mr. Smalley would better be become of them? Have they all been careful or the American people might sold, given away or condemned as judge him by the specimen he seeks to

worthless?-Knights of Labor Journal. | defend.-Omaha Free Lance.

and gas plumbing. The second story is a substantial duplicate of the first,

its control over almost every depart-

Washburn of Minnesota talked on the with a balcony and two front windows.

is at least \$10,225,000.

young men of today. The young man Each tenement is provided with a the unfortunate experiences which the just out of college has no opening, as water closet and a scullery, containing Quaker City has had with private waa rule. He cannot begin business on a copper (or boller), coal bunk and sink. ter schemes-"water snakes" they are should do that by confining a corpora- day. He comes out of school bright, ground rent on the land of 5 cents a to put through any of these schemes

> How far our American cities would and city officials instead of the public. tolerate, under the guise of police pow- The nearest approach to a contract of that if they must pay rent they want while not proved. were universally the best equipped homes, the best san- credited .- Engineering News. itary regulations and the most con-

veniences that can be had for the money. These can be furnished them through municipal ownership, because the city's credit is such that it can borrow money to carry on these enter-

prises at the very lowest rate. The city has the power to obliterate made by reason of the purchase being a compulsory one. Even this bare gent provisions. For example, the income is not always the test.

1. Houses which are overcrowded. duced to comply with the reasonable sanitary standard.

2. Houses which are in had repair. calculated and deducted from the compensation.

3. Houses which are unfit for human habitation. In these cases the com-

while since then many have been added to the list, and Oakland, Los Angeles, Burlington, Dubuque and Ottum-Tenements are arranged in four ter- wa, Ia., together with a host of smaller races and comprising 24 family apart- places, are actively striving to reach ments, of a living room 13 by 14, a bed- the same goal. At present many of our room 12 feet 2 inches by 9 feet, and 28 ablest engineers, instead of being enfamily apartments comprising some- gaged in new construction, are spendand there was an absolute fair field for what larger living rooms, with two ing large portions of their time as exme. Take all of our most successful bedrooms, while the ground floors are pert witnesses in arbitration and conbusiness men of today, and their ex- arranged with a shop, one living room demnation proceedings where works periences were like mine. They enter- and two bedrooms, and another set are being taken over by cities or in leed the race without a handicap, and with shop, living room and one bed- gal controversies over the interpretatheir grit and capacity won. Now room, and on the first floor two of the tion and enforcement of water con-

New York should take warning from The smaller apartments, thus suit- now called. For more than a dozen law, if honestly framed, will do this. Ital. He must join the procession. He able for newly married people without years the city has been drinking a must content himself with being a families, rent at \$1.50 a month; the grossly polluted water supply and seekmere clerk, and the chances are that apartment with two bedrooms, at \$3 a ing for a better one, but it has made no month; the larger ones, \$4.50 a month. progress because the officials have in-These rents, after paying interest sisted on dealing with private companmakes the situation a serious one, and and sinking fund on the outlay, are les having something to unload on the I am sorry for the young man of to- estimated to leave a margin to pay a city, but they have never quite dared conceived for the good of corporations

The Voice of Webster.

Daniel Webster in his great speech in reply to Calhoun in 1838 thus spoke: "But, sir, I have insisted that government is bound to protect and regulate the means of commerce, to see that

there is a sound currency for the use an entire district and treat it as an of the people. The honorable gentle open field. The compensation for the man asks, What then is the limit? compulsory purchase of the sanitary Must congress also furnish all means houses is subject to the ordinary rules of commerce? Must it furnish weights of condemnation, but the insanitary and scales and steelyards? Most unproperty that is breeding or liable to doubtedly, sir, it must regulate weights breed infection or is not suitable for and measures, and it does so. But the dwelling houses is dealt with more answer to the general question is very stringently. The bare value for the obvious. Government must do all that property is paid, no special grant being for individuals which individuals cannot do for themselves. That is the very end of government. Why else value is subject to a number of strin- have government? Can individuals make a currency? Can individuals regulate money? The distinction is as broad and plain as Pennsylvania av-In these cases the compensation for enue. No man can mistake it or well the purpose of condemnation is not blunder out of it. • • • They cannot calculated upon the actual rental, but make a currency. They cannot indiupon the rental that would be obtained vidually decide what shall be the if the number of inhabitants were re- money of the country. That everybody knows is one of the prerogatives and

one of the duties of the government and a duty which I think we are most In these cases the cost of repairs is unwisely and improperly neglecting. We may as well leave the people to make war and to make peace, each one for himself, as to leave to individuals the regulation of commerce and currency."

ed for money; second, the more governmental functions are incr more will the need for money increase; third, that value of money does not de pend on its material substance, but upon the universal need which exists for its use: fourth, that it does not and cannot measure values (as a matter of fact, value cannot be measured); fifth, that the use of metallic substances for money is absolute and unnecessary waste of all the human energy needed to produce those substances; sixth, that governments have no right to make any certificate of private debt legal tender, as they do when they authorize the use of bank bills .- Omaha Nonconformist.

Government Should Own Them. From Chicago comes the news that the Harriman syndicate has practically completed plans for a transcontinental railroad system from Chicago to the north Pacific coast and south to the gulf of Mexico. This system is to embrace seven other vast railroad systems

The Vanderbilts are also linking newly acquired lines in the west and south. The Gould system already extends to the gulf, and the management is planning to acquire more roads. When all these systems are rounded

out, the sequel is inevitable. They will combine into one vast pool nine-tenths of the railroad franchises in this country and will conduct business practically under one management.

This will place in the hands of a few men the power to ruin any business enterprise related, however remotely, to railroad traffic.

Many of these railroad systems already discriminate in favor of combinations and will continue to do so until the government steps in and acquires ownership of all American railroads.

Such railway discrimination means ruin to any enterprise that is discriminated against. It means monopoly for any enterprise unjustly favored. With absolute equality in railway rates no combination or trust could maintain a monopoly for 48 hours. Discrimination could not exist with public ownership of public franchises. National ownership would enable the merchant conducting a small business to ship his produce to market upon equal terms with any combination of capital, however vast.

In Germany, where the government owns and controls the railways, the poorest merchant in the empire can ship his goods from one end of the country to the other as cheaply as any merchant prince.

What hords are to the bull, what claws are to the tiger and what ten-tacles are to be devilfish railroads are to the trusts New York Journal.

Salsify may be left out all winter, freesing is not severe, but it is co idered better to dig and store