


FORUM OF THE WEEKLY PRESS



Manhattan (Kas.) Mercury: When the line-up comes again in 1904 the trusts will be able to reach the Chicago Tribune or ostracize it.

Sycamore (Ill.) Broadside: You can't down the trusts by voting as the "captains of industry" do.

Gunnison (Colo.) News: A new Jersey man has discovered mosquitos that multiply in the winter. Great breeding place for pests, New Jersey.

Lawrenceville (Ga.) News-Herald: The United States and Great Britain continue to spread civilization by shooting those who wish to rule themselves.

Rathdrum (Id.) Silver Blade: The benevolent assimilation of the "merger" by the republican party is likely to cause the people to merge with the democracy.

Red Wing (Minn.) Argus: Only we can't understand why Mr. Hill instead of welcoming the legal test of Northern Securities should employ arts, agents, money and ridicule to head it off.

Hill City (Kas.) Reveille: Secretary Root is out with the declaration that "a state of war" exists in the Philippines. My, but we thought the war was over. Thousands of people have been fooled by the politicians.

Seneca (Kas.) Courier-Democrat: When run down, rumors in regard to the reorganization of the democratic party are generally found to have originated with men who voted the republican ticket in 1900.

Hemingford (Neb.) Herald: There can be no doubt about the Americanism of the Boonville, Mo., farmer who refused to sell his mules at a good price when he learned that they were wanted for service against the Boers.

Lexington (N. C.) Dispatch: That element in the democratic party which wants to run the party according to suggestions of republicans will never succeed in this undertaking. The great army of conscientious democrats will be slow to follow such leadership.

Millheim (Pa.) Journal: President Roosevelt says "the soup house style of philanthropy is worse than useless." Very good, but how about the soup house style of ship-subsidizing?

Rapid City (S. D.) Union: If Governor Van Sant of Minnesota accomplishes anything in his fight against the big railroad pool it will show that he is a better republican than the average, and by rights ought to be a democrat.

Olathe (Kas.) Tribune: The ship subsidy job has had a few of its ugly spots covered up, but it is the same old steal in principle, and its opponents in congress will be excusable for resorting to any sort of tactics to prevent it getting through.

Leavenworth (Ind.) Register: By the provisions of the Philippine tariff bill the Philippine producer will have to pay \$36 per ton on all the sugar he

sells in the United States while the American producer can sell in his market by paying \$17 per ton.

Wahpeton (N. D.) Times: Senator Frye's ship subsidy bill provides that one-fourth of a subsidized ship's crew shall be American. Of course, Senator Frye knows that the wages of the other three-fourths will fix the wages of the American fourth, but he is not saying anything about that.

Meadville (Pa.) Farmer: When we rebuked Weylerism in Cuba, we as Americans might have sent such an appeal to any nation on earth engaged in the same unmitigated cruelty, but, alas, we have fallen to the same level, and cannot look the world in the face and rebuke anybody for anything.

Florence (Colo.) Ex Parte: Whether or not Attorney General Knox pledged himself to fight the trusts before the senate would confirm his appointment is of no consequence to the country. He is a friend to the trusts, and to pledge him to fight them—as well pledge a calf to fight its mother.

Mount Holly (N. J.) Democrat: It is unfortunate that the national government will be made the fighting ground of the two aspirants for presidential honors. Payne's appointment can mean nothing else. His chief function in Washington must necessarily be the forwarding of Roosevelt's political interests.

Dillon (Mont.) Examiner: Senator Hanna said recently, "We are building a magnificent navy and shall continue until we are second to no nation. We should also build something for this navy to defend." His logic reminds us of the woman who bought a side saddle at an auction because she "might some day own a horse."

Georgetown (Tex.) Commercial: There is an attempt to "reorganize" the democratic party on the lines of the democratic platform in 1892 and the republican platform of 1896. But will the people who have maintained democratic principles in the past agree to this? It is not believed they will indorse such a disastrous and dangerous policy.

Boulder (Colo.) Representative: Even republicans who opposed the free coinage of silver on the grounds that it would give us too much money are now willing to concede that by increasing the volume of money in the past five years nearly six hundred million dollars, the country is experiencing much better times. And strange to say the fifty-cent dollar does not scare the people.

Preston (Minn.) National Republican: Why was Governor Shaw selected by the bankers' trust for secretary of the treasury? Because of his well known views on the money question. He says the nation can have but one standard coin; that every piece of money and whatever circulates as money must be redeemed in standard coin; that the present bank-

ing system is the best ever devised; that he favors an elastic currency to be furnished by the banks and issued on the basis of their assets. This would make the American bankers' association supreme and the nation subordinate in all financial matters. To secure such an advantage elections are controlled by bribery. If you like it, take your swag and vote the rascals in.

Clinton (Pa.) Democrat: The protectionist tools of the trusts in the present congress may succeed in preventing tariff reduction by throwing down the gage of battle to the revisionists, and using the power of the trusts to disarm or utterly crush them, but this prevention will be temporary indeed. The congressional elections of 1902 are destined to be disastrous to the syndicates and to syndicate henchmen in the national congress. Tariff revision, coupled with the trust issue proper, is an exceedingly vital issue. American sentiment demands the reduction of the tariff and the restriction of the trusts under competent governmental supervision.

Blassburg (Pa.) Advertiser: One hundred and twenty-five years after the Declaration of Independence was made by the thirteen colonies against Great Britain and denying the right of Great Britain to tax the colonies without giving them representation, we find the same colonies now a great power, enforcing the same doctrine upon the Porto Ricans and Philippines as the British government attempted to fasten upon the colonies one hundred and twenty-five years ago. The taxing without representation did not succeed then, neither will it now. A greater outrage has never been attempted by the American people, and the party which is responsible for such an outrage will yet have to answer for it to the liberty-loving people of this country.

Massena (N. Y.) Forum: In the New York World last week, for instance, appears on the first page a picture of the sort of prosperity their imaginations revel in. A row of Santa Claus stockings bulging with good things and labeled "All Full" is being smiled at by Uncle Samuel. The filling of the stockings is labeled "Prosperity." On the next page is a picture of "Dinner for Homeless Men," in which long rows of intelligent-looking men of all ages are seated at tables eating what was probably the only full meal they will get until another Christmas. There were 1,200 of them, it is said. They are described as being "poor and homeless and out of work a long time." If the first of those pictures is true, the second is a lie. Inasmuch as the first is a product of the imagination of some artist and the second is the record of the camera, it needs no peculiar wit to see which picture is honest and which a plutocratic falsehood. But the lie is given the place of honor—the first page—while the truth is compelled to lag a page behind.

Fairfield (Ill.) Sun: Men who talk about harmonizing labor and capital either ignorantly or intentionally omit to say that what they are really trying to do is to harmonize labor, capital and monopoly, something which can never be done. What they fail or do not want to see is that monopoly—the power by legislation to capitalize a privilege—is not capital and is the great disturbing factor in the industrial world causing all the trouble.

Time Lost.

"I read the estimate prepared recently by the British government with reference to longevity among men in the army," said a gentleman recently who is fond of mathematics, "and I do not care how much men may figure on the lengthening of life's average—the fact is, a fellow doesn't live so long after all. Life is very short when we come to think of it. It is, indeed, a fitful fever, to borrow the simile of the poet, and the distance between the cradle and the tomb is the span of one's hand. How much of a man's life is devoted to the actual work of accomplishing whatever his highest aim may be? Did you ever think about figuring on this problem? I have, because, I guess, I happen to have a penchant for mathematics. But it is interesting for other reasons. Of course, a fellow does nothing until after his 21st birthday. He must attain his majority before he enters upon the serious duties of life. Before this time he is passing the preparatory stages of life, and, theoretically, is equipping himself for its serious battles. Fifty years is the life of the average man, although life's general average figures down to a point much below this.

"Give the average man 30 years beyond the period when he becomes of age. I guess it would be safe to assume, even in this rushing age, that the average man will spend one hour and 30 minutes in eating, allowing for the time it takes him to go to and from his meals and in preparing for the table. We might safely figure that he spends an average of one hour and 30 minutes out of every 24 in other minor ways—in exchanging pleasantries with his friends and chatting on topics unrelated to his business, in winding his watch and in other indulgences of an innocent and harmless kind. Then, sleep will probably consume six hours, speaking conservatively. This would make a total of nine hours out of every 24 that a man spends in doing things that are unrelated, in a strict sense, to his business. This amounts to three-eighths of the life that is before him. He has 30 years in which to do his work. He would devote 11 years and three months to sleep and to other things, as indicated, and would have 19 years and nine months in which to do his little do.

"Twenty years look like a good bit of time, but when we come to this fearful thing of living for a purpose, expecting to endeavor ourselves to our countrymen and to accumulate a little money besides, the time does not seem long. The time is really much shorter than this when we allow for Sundays and social gatherings and prayer meetings and things of that sort, but as these functions do not figure in every man's life I have left them out."—Philadelphia Inquirer.