

sibility please. The reorganizers would recognize this if they really desired the success of the party, but they are so well pleased with most of the republican policies that they would rather continue those policies than help the democratic party to overthrow them.

A Recipe for Beauty.

In another column will be found an item taken from Reynold's Newspaper calling attention to the means which are being employed to beautify those who are to attend the coronation. Surgical operations may sometimes improve the appearance and external treatment may sometimes conceal natural defects and evidences of age, but pity on those who have nothing more substantial to commend them than tint of skin or perfection of feature! Years are not disgraceful if accompanied by wisdom and a kindly heart can give grace to wrinkles. It is possible for the mind to mould the face and it is no less true that the heart can give expression to it. The person who thinks needs no cosmetics to make the face attractive; the real gentleman and gentlewoman make you oblivious of physical imperfections by fastening your attention upon more important matters. A sure, permanent and inexpensive cure for ugliness is to be found in the cultivation of the mind and in the development of the heart.

Another Name, But Still a Subsidy.

The Chicago Tribune, a republican paper, in its issue of March 15, has an interesting editorial entitled "Once subsidies, now differentials." The editorial follows:

The advocates of the ship subsidy bill, having observed the word subsidy is obnoxious to the American people, have begun to use the word differential instead. It is not ship subsidies now. It is ship differentials. What an opinion of the public a man must have who thinks he can hoodwink it in this way! What an attenuated thinness and what a clarified transparency there is in his trick! "New presbyter is but old priest writ large." New differential is but old subsidy put through the same process. A rose by any other name smells just as sweet. A subsidy by any other name smells just as vile. The members of the United States senate may not be aware of this. The people, by whom the senators prefer not to be elected, are perfectly aware of it. They do not like a subsidy, no matter in what style it is served up. The dressing and the seasoning make no difference. A subsidy is a differential is a subsidy still. Now and then when a street has gone completely to the bad its name is changed in the hope of improving the street. It never succeeds. The subsidy differential will have the same fate.

The Tribune says, "What an opinion of the public a man must have who thinks he can hoodwink it in this way!" But the Tribune forgets that republican leaders have been hoodwinking the people just this way for many years.

That which was once called "imperialism" is now known as "destiny."

Those organizations once known as "trusts" are now referred to as "industrial combinations."

When Mr. Roosevelt was vice president, speaking at Minneapolis, he referred to the trust spirit as "cunning," and said that the time would come when we must "shackle cunning as in the past we have shackled force." But, after Mr. Roosevelt became president, in his message to congress, he referred to the trust leaders as "captains of industry."

The institution now permitted under the American flag in the domain of the Sultan of Sulu was once called "slavery," and denounced by republican leaders; now republican leaders apologize for this same institution and refer to it as "a mild form of feudal bondage."

The effort to destroy bimetalism was once denounced by republican leaders as an attempt to rob the producers of the country; now this same

effort is referred to as "patriotic concern for the welfare of the masses."

Things hateful to the founders of this government, and repugnant to American institutions, were properly denominated at one time; and yet these same things are now arrayed in more respectable garb and vice is deliberately palmed off as virtue.

There is an "attenuated thinness" and a "clarified transparency" to many of the tricks of republican leaders of today; and it is true that the people have been deceived by these tricks in spite of the thinness and transparency.

It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the republican leaders imagine that by a mere change of name they can transform a subsidy from a deliberate steal to a great patriotic act. This practice will be adhered to until the people insist upon doing their own thinking and require at the hands of men in authority intelligent justification for their official conduct.

A Socialist's Prophecy.

The Appeal to Reason in a recent editorial prophesies that the educational qualifications adopted in the south will so reduce the negro vote as to eliminate the race question, and that with that question eliminated the republican party will make great gains in the south. Having made this prophecy the aforesaid paper then proceeds to build upon its first prophecy another prophecy to the effect that the solid south will be "busted." Then upon these two prophecies it builds a third prophecy, to the effect that the democratic party will make "a sorry showing in the next national campaign."

The editorial concludes with an expression which shows the partisan view which the Appeal to Reason takes of the situation. When a man starts out with the proposition that the democratic party must be annihilated before his party can succeed, it is very easy for him to imagine conditions which will destroy the democratic party. But the party has been "annihilated," "destroyed" and "wiped out" (in prophecy) so often that a few more predictions of that kind will not discourage democrats. In the last campaign the democrats made imperialism the chief issue. This ought not to have alienated any who believe in the doctrine of self-government, and unless the American people have entirely changed that doctrine will yet be restored to authority. The Appeal to Reason seems to speak for those who are so anxious to destroy the democratic party that they will give temporary encouragement to republican policies in the hope that conditions will thus become so bad as to advance the cause of socialism. There is one fault about this logic, and it is a serious fault, namely, destruction comes first and the hoped for reform afterwards. But suppose the socialists destroy the democratic party and then are not able to thwart the purposes of the republican party? They will become responsible for the bringing of evil without the ability to remedy the evil. This is a dangerous position to assume. However certain a person may feel of the ultimate triumph of his ideas, he cannot afford to do evil now in the hope that that evil will afterwards work out good. The human mind is fallible and it is so easy to err in forecast and prophecy and no one should be willing to assume responsibility for a worse condition than we now have. If a man conceives the idea that he can bring a dead person to life, he had better try his theory upon a person already dead and not kill a man merely for the purpose of experimenting.

There were some who supported the democratic ticket in 1896 who refused to support the ticket in 1900. These by their influence aided the republicans to continue the reign of imperialism, the reign of trusts and the reign of the money power. The socialists do not believe in imperialism, they do not believe in private monopolies or

in Wall street control of the financial policy of the government, but in 1900 some of them were willing to risk all three in the belief that the temporary triumph of plutocracy would lead to socialism. They assumed responsibility for a worse condition, and in so doing they showed more zeal than discretion. It is the duty of the citizen to use the means at hand to improve existing conditions and to take a step in advance whenever it is possible to do so. The democrats believe that it is necessary to overthrow the imperialistic idea and restore the doctrine of self-government; democrats believe that private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable; democrats believe that a financial system fashioned by Wall street will be unjust to the country at large; democrats believe in the principles set forth in the Kansas City platform and they will apply those principles to other questions as they arise, but they will not invite a Saturnalian feast in the hope that the participants will weary of debauch and then reform. The Kansas City platform indorses the initiative and referendum besides other important reforms.

In the cities the democrats are advocating the municipal ownership of municipal franchises, for in the cities the issue has become a practical one. The democrats of the nation who believe in democratic principles and stand ready to apply them to all issues as they arise are prepared to defend themselves, their principles and their conduct. They are marching forward as rapidly as issues develop. They have done nothing to give any reformer reason to hope that the party will be "wiped out," and until they do something to justify the party's annihilation the wish for its overthrow will not injure the democratic party.

The Home of Trusts.

Those who think that trusts can be entirely destroyed by state legislation will do well to examine the inducements offered to trusts by New Jersey. The laws have been so made as to invite these great combinations of capital to organize in that state for the purpose of preying upon the surrounding territory. Firms are established for the express purpose of inducing capital to take advantage of the lax laws of New Jersey, and these firms send out letters soliciting business of this kind.

The following letter, issued by one of these companies, gives us a fair illustration of the means employed:

Dear Sir:

Are you interested in the organization of a business corporation? If so, permit us to say that the state of New Jersey will give you a more satisfactory charter, afford better protection to stockholders and directors than any other state. The laws of New Jersey have been framed with a view to protecting corporate interests, and her courts have been liberal and wise in their interpretation of its provisions. The judiciary of New Jersey is above reproach, and corporations organized under its laws are not subject to attacks.

Briefly then, a few of the advantages of the New Jersey law are: It is not necessary to file or publish any statement of loans or liabilities, nor to disclose the private affairs of the corporation. Meetings of stockholders may be held by proxy. Stockholders are not liable for corporate debts. Incorporation fee and annual tax are nominal.

The development law of New Jersey, owing to the high standing of the bench, is worthy of attention, and to organize a corporation under its laws means to start with a charter entitled to respect.

This company is equipped to take entire charge of the organization of corporations, and after incorporation it attends to all legal requirements of the statute, and relieves officers of all detail work incidental to compliance with such requirements. We are prepared to do this work for a minimum sum, and beyond the annual registra-