

The Chicago Record-Herald says: "Kill all rivals, rob the public, is the rule of all these trusts, and they are making a mock of the cry of prosperity. A prosperity which is itself in a large part a monopoly of monopolies is hardly calculated to arouse popular enthusiasm." The Record-Herald will do well to have a care lest it be arraigned on the charge of treason.

Nearing the Treason Line.

The New York Tribune, commenting upon Senator Bacon's speech, says: "When Mr. Bacon says that it is impossible that the Filipinos should ever occupy any other relation to the United States than that of colonists or subjects, he tells the exact truth." Republican papers are becoming wonderfully frank. May it not be possible that they have misjudged the temper of the American people?

A Candid Statement.

The Chicago Journal thinks that the Russian-French alliance "indicates that the welfare of men does not depend on the form of government under which he lives." "Little by little, but steadily as man's march to the grave" the republican organs are shattering old-fashioned ideas. The American fathers taught us that the welfare of man does depend on the form of government under which he lives.

Shattering American Ideals.

In an address delivered in Boston, J. G. Schurman, former president of the Philippine commission, said: "The Filipino will never be content until we allow him to govern himself in his own way as we have already allowed the Cubans." Mr. Schurman was once pointed to by the republican papers as an authority. He knows something about the situation in the Philippines, and his opinion ought to have some weight among republicans.

Filipinos and Independence.

A Berlin paper prints the statement that a number of New York men intend to offer to the German emperor a statue of George Washington, which is to be placed in Berlin. It does not seem fair that all the courtesies should be on one side. While representatives of empires are presenting us with statues of kings, why would it not be a good plan for American citizens to present empires with statues of eminent Americans? The statue of George Washington would be an inspiring sight in the capital of an empire.

Give Them George Washington.

In a dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald Walter Wellman, referring to the chairman of the republican congressional committee, says: "Mr. Babcock's idea of running a congressional campaign is to get together a lot of money to be used in the close districts. He has in the past shown himself somewhat of an expert in expenditure of money, but not so clever in getting hold of the money to spend. He has always been compelled to fall back upon Mr. Hanna." Mr. Babcock is not the only republican politician whose idea of running a congressional campaign is to "get together a lot of money to be used in the close districts."

Mr. Babcock's Idea.

H. B. Allison of Des Moines, Ia., writing to the Chicago Chronicle, says: "During the reign of King George III, of England a law was passed compelling the ministry of all church denominations to make special prayers for the king. The old Scotch convenanters, believing it out of character under the existing regime to pray for the king, got around the repulsive order in this way: 'Heavenly father, our God, we earnestly pray thee that thou will soon, very soon, give our king a crown of glory.' Would it not be well for our congress to pass a similar edict for our nation, including the cabinet?"

A Crown of Glory.

Those who imagine that it is to their interest to defend a particular trust because that trust happens, temporarily, to be paying them a large price for their products, while at the same time they are required to pay tribute to other trusts, are reminded by the Pittsburg Post that "the purpose of all trusts, although they may operate in different ways, is the same. It is to secure and maintain absolute control over production and transportation. This

Purpose of all Trusts.

puts the consumer at their mercy and that mercy is ruled by the size of their dividends. Self-interest and the love of power, part of the inner nature of mankind, naturally leads the trust to oppression and wrong-doing. Sooner or later they must go the way of all who practice and enforce absolutism." The only way to fight the trust system is to fight all trusts, and while we may fairly believe that "sooner or later the trusts may go the way of all who practice and enforce absolutism," this end will not be reached until the consumers of the country stand for their rights and array themselves against the forces which seek to corner the necessities of life.

In the Courier-Journal, Henry Watterson says: "If it be insisted that we turn back for a platform, why not to that of 1892 on which we won our last presidential battle?" A king was once congratulated upon a triumph he had won in battle after a desperate struggle in which the larger portion of his army was annihilated. "Another victory like that," said the king, "and my kingdom is gone." It is true that in 1892 "we won our last presidential battle," but when the democrat recalls the record of the administration elected in 1892, he is impressed with the thought that that was the most expensive victory that ever came to a political organization.

An Expensive Victory.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., in one of his public addresses said: "The man who is poor, with only just enough money for the necessities of life, may use his life for the good of others, and that man is a true success." Is it not also true that the man who is rich, having more money than a hundred men could use in a life-time, may "use his life for the good of others and may become a true success?" Would it not be well for young Rockefeller to give some of his good advice to his father? However much money a man may bestow upon universities, he does not "use his life for the good of others" if he is amassing a fortune at the expense of the public.

Advice For Mr. Rockefeller.

The war in South Africa began in October, 1899, and was terminated in May, 1902. This covered a period of about two years and eight months. It is estimated that the total number of British troops engaged in this war during the entire period reached 500,000; the largest number in the field at one time being 280,000. Concerning the Boer losses no statistics are available. The British lost 21,151 officers and men; 9,565 British soldiers were missing or taken prisoners; 71,248 British officers and men were invalided home. It is estimated that the war cost Great Britain \$1,250,000,000. The British have conquered the Boers, but the prediction of Paul Kruger that it would be "at a price that would stagger humanity" has been fulfilled.

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

It is a pity that more of the ministers do not follow the example set by Rev. Dr. W. M. Hindman, of Kenton, O., in the address delivered by him on last Memorial Day. After speaking touchingly and tenderly of the dead he turned to the future and pointed out the path of national honor and duty. Instead of seeing the hand of Providence in the conquering and dispoiling of helpless people, he declared that nations as well as individuals must be guided by moral principles, and insisted that those moral principles could not be violated without bringing punishment upon the nation. He said that the people were patiently waiting for the administration and congress to solve the Philippine question, and that if they discovered that greed instead of principle was to be the guide, there would go up from an outraged people "a thundering for justice and right akin to the thundering on Mt. Sinai."

Minister's Righteous Example.

President Roosevelt appointed a gold democrat to a southern judgeship some months ago, and the republican papers gave him credit for great liberality in going outside of his party to select "a good man," but it appeared afterwards that the appointee was a believer in practically all of the republican policies. That is nearly always the case when a republican official selects a man to represent the democratic party. President McKinley generally selected gold democrats to represent the democratic party on the commissions appointed by him, and the example has been followed by officials of less degree. The governor of Iowa recently had

Do Not Represent Democracy.

occasion to appoint a commission to take charge of the Iowa exhibition at the St. Louis exposition. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the exhibit contained a provision that eight of the commission should be republicans and five democrats. The governor, instead of appointing representative democrats, selected five men who are openly and notoriously opposed to democratic principles as set forth in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms. One of them refused to act on the ground that he was no longer a democrat, but another gold man was appointed. As the gold democrats are constantly receiving rewards from the republicans it is hardly fair for the reorganizers to insist that they should monopolize the good things that the democrats have to give.

The Reason Why.

A reader of The Commoner inquires why the democrats of the 56th congress opposed the constitutional amendment giving congress power to regulate the trusts. The democrats voted for a bill to regulate the trusts, but that bill after passing the house almost unanimously, died in the senate after election. The democrats then voted against the proposed constitutional amendment because it was not intended to give congress more power (the democrats believe that congress now has sufficient power), but the amendment was intended to take away from the states the power which they now have over the trust question. The democrats, while believing in the exercise of full power by congress, believe that the state should still have the right of legislation in case the federal government does not do what it ought to do.

"Keep on letting well enough alone," is Mr. Hanna's new campaign slogan. In other words, while the full dinner pail, which the workingmen were promised, is without meat, the workingmen may be thankful that it is not without bread. While on every

The New Campaign Slogan.

hand the people are met with the exactions of the trusts, through which exactions the price of the necessities of life have undergone a marked increase, the wages of the people have not been increased. But the Hanna consolation is that the people should be thankful that they enjoy the privilege of working at all. In fact, they should be thankful that they are permitted to live and have their being. While every intelligent man must recognize that there are many things which should be remedied by the people, while every one knows that the people are suffering under many inexcusable impositions, they are told by republican leaders to "keep on letting well enough alone." It was those magnificent arguments, "Four years more of the full dinner pail," and "Let well enough alone," that won the victory for the republicans in 1900; and now the intelligent people of this country are asked to be satisfied with that other magnificent argument, "Keep on letting well enough alone."

Gunton's Magazine is becoming more and more pronounced in its advocacy of the democratic policy in the Philippines. It is pointing to the conduct of our nation in Cuba and suggesting that we follow a similar course in regard to the islands of the Pacific. It says: "The truth is, in the Philippine enterprise our government has for the first time broken utterly with our own glorious past, with the best in our national traditions and principles, and seems likely to depart further yet. The obvious path of return is to declare, first of all, that the American purpose is, as it was with Cuba, to help the Filipinos to the capacity for, and then the fact of, independence. As Senator Hoar declared in his remarkable speech in the senate, May 22, to make such declaration is no more impracticable than the promise we made in advance that Cuba should be independent, or than the standing promise in the Monroe doctrine that we shall permit no interference by a foreign power with any American republic. When we do take this attitude toward the Philippines, we shall return to the plane of consistent moral and political principle, from which, through all the exigencies of our national life, we have been able to exert our most helpful influence and render our largest service to humanity and civilization." This is but a paraphrasing of the Kansas City platform, for that platform demanded not an immediate withdrawal from the Philippine islands, but the immediate declaration of a purpose to withdraw as soon as a stable government is established and the further purpose to add to independence protection from outside interference. The more the Kansas City platform is studied the more popular it will become.

A Welcome Recruit.