

eulogized and emulated; evil and only evil can come from idealizing the blood-thirsty soldier. On another page will be found the very conclusive reply made by Dr. Sprague of East Orange, N. J., to another and equally vulnerable part of the president's West Point speech. It is worthy of perusal.

### Iowa Republicans and the Tariff.

Governor Cummins of Iowa has entertained very pronounced views on the trust question and he has had no hesitancy in giving public expression to those views.

Largely through Governor Cummins' influence the Iowa republican convention of 1901 declared for such modification of the tariff schedule as might be required to prevent tariff shelter to monopolies.

When the republican convention met at Des Moines July 30th Governor Cummins led the fight for the reiteration of the 1901 plank. Influential republican leaders objected to the reaffirmation of that plank, declaring that it was "virtually a plea of guilty to the democratic charge that the tariff is responsible in a degree for the trusts."

The result of a spirited fight was a victory for Governor Cummins.

The platform adopted by the Iowa republicans among other things declares:

We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the national complement of protection and urge its development as necessary to the realization of highest commercial possibilities.

We assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield.

We cordially indorse the position of President Roosevelt in appealing to the courts to secure regulations that will control great combinations of capital that prevent competition and control the industries of the people without legal sanction or public approval. We favor such amendment to the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate making and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

The Commoner has had occasion to congratulate Governor Cummins on former occasions, and it now renews these words of commendation. The assertion of the people's sovereignty over corporations and aggregations of capital and the declaration of the people's right to enforce such legal restrictions or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect society from the abuses of power which great combinations of capital wield, sounds indeed strange coming from a republican convention; but such things as these provide good signs, for they indicate a growing disposition on the part of the people to recognize conditions and to align themselves on the side of truth. The time has gone by when the trust-breeding tariff can be successfully defended and the republicans of Iowa are to be congratulated because they have so capable a leader as Governor Cummins, a man who is not afraid to think for himself, and one who will not sacrifice his conviction in order to win popularity among the national leaders of his party.

### Democracy in New England.

There is an earnestness about the New England democracy which bodes well for the future. Most of the gold democrats have returned to the party without demanding concessions or exacting promises. They realize that the Kansas City platform democrats saw farther than they did and they are anxious to assist in protecting the country from the commercial spirit which is responsible

for imperialism and the trusts are well as from the Fowler bill and the arrogance of the financiers. Nowhere have democrats fought more valiantly or against greater odds than in New England and nowhere is the party making greater gains. The Maine democrats indorsed the Kansas City platform, put up strong state and congressional tickets and are going to make an excellent showing next month.

### Don't Feed Human Beings.

The Chicago Tribune, a republican paper, in its issue of Tuesday, July 29, printed the following dispatch:

Charleston, W. Va., July 28.—(Special.)—Further blows were struck at the striking miners today by officials of the federal court. Federal District Attorney Atkinson secured warrants of arrest for about fifteen persons, charging them with contempt of court in violating the injunction issued by Judge Keller covering the Flat Top coal field, along the Norfolk & Western railroad. The clerk declined to give the names.

Federal Judge Keller issued another injunction against G. W. Purcell, a member of the national executive committee of the United Mine Workers; W. B. Wilson, national secretary; Chris Evans, national statistician; "Mother" Jones, and five others, at the suit of the Gauley Mountain Coal company. It is in the form as those heretofore issued.

It was charged that Purcell, Evans, Wilson, and the others were purchasing and distributing supplies to feed the strikers in this district.

It was thought that when Federal Judge Jackson imposed jail sentences upon a number of labor organizers because of their public speeches, the injunction proceeding had been carried to the extreme in the interests of the coal barons; but now we are told that it was charged that certain persons "were purchasing and distributing supplies to feed the strikers," and on the presentation of this terrible accusation, this federal judge issued an injunction!

It is indeed a great offense against the peace and dignity of the land for men to purchase and distribute food to human beings.

There was a time in the history of this country when such an injunction would have agitated the whole people, but it is significant that this remarkable proceeding does not seem to have disturbed the general public. It cannot be that any considerable number of people would uphold such an order. It is more reasonable to believe that the people have become so thoroughly accustomed to the abuse of the injunction writ that they are prepared for the most radical proceeding on this line.

Representatives of the trust system have had much complaint to make on the score that democratic leaders have sought to stir up discontent among the masses and to array class against class. But these representatives seem to be totally ignorant of the fact that the abuse of the injunction writ, as it is now being abused in the interests of the coal barons, can have but one result, and that is the creation of a chasm between the oppressor and the oppressed which all the ingenuity of American statesmanship will find it difficult to bridge.

### All They Care For.

In its arraignment of the republican congress for its failure to grant reciprocity to Cuba, the New York Tribune, that eminent republican paper, speaking particularly of republicans in congress who were fighting reciprocity, says:

It seems to matter nothing to them that thus our nation's honor would be irretrievably besmirched, that a people confiding in and dependent upon us would be betrayed and ruined, that we should be put in peril of another tedious and costly war, and that another pocket borough state, with alien institutions and difficult social and racial problems, would be pitchforked into this union to help govern the nation. All they seem to see or to care for is the opportunity of looting Cuba and of getting

possession of her sugar plantations and factories for a song. It is now past the eleventh hour. But even yet there is time to balk the consummation of such iniquity. If it is not balked there will one day be a stern reckoning with those responsible for the failure to balk the scheme as well as with those responsible for its conception and execution; and that day of reckoning may not be far off.

The Tribune must be a very sleepy newspaper, else it would have known long ago that in the republican congress "it seems to matter nothing that our nation's honor would be irretrievably besmirched," by the doing of anything which the trusts want the republican congress to do. And the Tribune might know that with respect to the Philippines as with respect to Cuba, it might be said of some of these republican statesman, "all they seem to see or to care for is the opportunity of looting."

### When Were They Approved?

The Chicago Record-Herald says that "the republicans claim and a part of the democrats admit that the people of the United States have set the stamp of their approval" upon these propositions:

Countenance of that system of government in such territory which is called 'colonial' as a necessary incident to the preparation of undeveloped peoples for ultimate self-government.

Toleration of government in such countries under the flag, but without the constitution, in the sense that whatever Americans do in those countries is done in the spirit and under the grant of power contained in the constitution, but that the constitution as a whole does not apply in the government till such time as the government of the United States wishes to apply it.

When did the people of the United States "set the stamp of their approval" upon any such things as these?

These things mean nothing more nor less than imperialism and republicans, in 1900, told us the republican party did not stand for imperialism.

Today the republican leaders tell us that the republican party does not stand for the ship subsidy bill nor for the Fowler currency bill; and yet should the elections result in republican victory, we may be sure that, even in spite of these disclaimers, republican leaders will insist that the people of the United States have "set their stamp of approval" upon other things for which the republican party has disclaimed responsibility.

### Words and Deeds.

In his Fourth of July speech while dwelling on the trust question, Mr. Roosevelt referred to Attorney General Knox as one possessing "the character that will refuse to be hurried into any unwise or precipitate movement by any clamor, whether hysterical or demagogic, and on the other hand, the character that will refuse to be frightened out of the movement which he thinks it right to undertake by any pressure, still less by any threat, express or implied."

Then referring to the remedy for trusts, Mr. Roosevelt said:

Special legislation is needed; some of that legislation must come through municipalities, some through the national government, but above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of the laws as they are on the statute books.

No greater truth was ever uttered than when President Roosevelt said: "Above and beyond all legislation we need honest and fearless administration of laws as they are on the statute books." That is exactly what we do need, that is exactly what, under the republican administration, we do not have.

The laws now on the statute books clearly provide for criminal prosecution of those who enter into a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Mr. Roose-