



TO GUARD AGAINST DECEPTION.



It is well for the people of the United States to understand the methods adopted by the republican leaders in the late campaign. Reference has already been made to the fraudulent record of the house proceedings with relation to house joint resolution No. 138.

In the campaign book issued by the republican committee house joint resolution No. 138 was correctly printed, but subsequently the republican managers caused to be circulated throughout the congressional districts an irresponsible eight-page publication purporting to present the record.

In this publication it was made to appear that the measure under discussion in the house was as follows:

(House joint resolution 138, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.)

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Section 1. That in all cases mentioned in this article the United States shall mean and include the several states of the United States, the territories of the United States, and all territory under the sovereignty of and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the congress shall have power to create any corporation for the purpose of commerce between the states, including railroad, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express and sleeping car companies.

Sec. 3. That all corporations in the United States shall be under the control of congress, including the power to impose a franchise tax, terminate the existence of corporations, forfeiture of the franchise, control and disposition of the property of the corporation.

Sec. 4. That congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 5. That in the absence of legislation on the part of congress all powers conferred upon congress by section 3 of this article may be exercised by the several states.

Any one may learn the facts by looking at

Volume XXXIII. of the Congressional Record of the Fifty-sixth congress. On page 6304 the following appears:

The clerk read as follows:

(House joint resolution 138, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States.)

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), an amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Section 1. That in all cases mentioned in this article the United States shall mean and include the several states of the United States, the territories of the United States, and all territory under the sovereignty of and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the congress shall have power to create any corporation for the purpose of commerce between the states, including railroad, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express and sleeping car companies.

Sec. 3. That all corporations in the United States shall be under the control of congress, including the power to impose a franchise tax, terminate the existence of corporations, forfeiture of the franchise, control and disposition of the property of the corporation.

Sec. 4. That congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 5. That in the absence of legislation on the part of congress all powers conferred upon congress by section 3 of this article may be exercised by the several states.

With the following amendments recommended by the committee:

Line 6, after "States," insert "Article XVI."

Strike out all of lines 7, 8, and 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and."

Strike out the word "of" in line 10.

Strike out sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit, or dissolve trusts, monopolies, or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise.

"The several states may continue to ex-

ercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

"Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation."

Amend the title so it will read: "Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States conferring power on congress to define, regulate, prohibit, and dissolve trusts, etc."

Mr. Ray, republican of New York, was in charge of the bill and in a speech he described the measure under consideration in these words:

"We come with a proposition that this congress submit to the several states and the people thereof, for ratification, a proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, giving to congress power to define, regulate, prohibit and, if necessary, dissolve trusts and combinations whether existing in the form of corporations or otherwise." The proposition is embodied in the following language:

Section 1. All powers conferred by this article shall extend to the several states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and all territory under the sovereignty of and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to define, regulate, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations, whether existing in the form of a corporation or otherwise. The several states may continue to exercise such power in any manner not in conflict with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

By this it will be seen that in the document which the republican managers caused to be circulated, the amendments made by the committee were entirely omitted.

The bill as reported with these amendments to the house was an entirely different measure from that represented in the fraudulent record circulated by the republican managers.

It is well for the people to understand these facts in order to guard against deception in the future.

The Newest Science.

Prof. Elmer Gates of Washington is heralded in a New York dispatch to the Chicago Tribune as "the originator and teacher of the newest science."

It is said that Professor Gates has discovered not only how the mind may be built to order, but also how character and disposition may be improved at will so as to transform bad persons into good persons. He claims this to be a matter of educating the cells of the brain, which are the physical units of mind. According to Professor Gates the whole brain is a piece of physical mechanism and like another machine may be built up. Beginning with a child it can be put together bit by bit.

Professor Gates announces that "every thought that enters the mind is registered in the brain by a change in the structure of the cells," and he adds:

The change is a physical change, more or less permanent. Think of a certain thing a number of times every day for a month and the result must be a building up of that part of the brain in which the matter in question is considered. Blood flows to that portion of the mind machine and does the constructive work, multiplying and enlarging the cells locally.

Applying this idea through a systematic course of training and you can educate a child as it ought to be educated. Brain building is the science of the future.

Nearly all the thinking you do is done without your knowing it. Ideas frequently leap into the mind as if from nowhere and they are likely to be the best ideas.

Some of the suggestions of this "new sci-

entist" are as follows:

Let a person devote an hour a day to calling up a certain class of uplifting emotions and memories, which in ordinary life are summoned only occasionally. Let him do this as regularly as he would take physical exercise, and at the end of a month he will be able to note a surprising change, which will be apparent in all his thoughts, desires, and actions.

In this way an evil disposition may be transformed into one that is good. It is all a matter of developing the cells of the mind machine. By the exercise of generosity one becomes more generous. Every good action makes one better and every bad action does just the opposite. Our mental and moral selves are of our own construction, and to know how to build them rightly we must understand something of the true psychology which I have called the mind art.

It may be that Professor Gates has devised some new and practical plans for instructing the child along the lines of what he calls the "newest science" and for this he is entitled to all due credit; but this so-called "newest science" is, in truth, as old as the hills.

It is, in fact, the science to which the mothers of the ages have devoted their efforts for the uplifting of humanity; but it will not do to discredit in the least the efforts of one who seeks to popularize this method of developing mind and character by arraying it in the garb of an attractive name. Everything should be encouraged that will persuade men and women to cultivate not the "newest science," but the oldest science; the science which is sought to be impressed upon men by all the commandments of God; the science of

purity, of cleanliness, of conscientious thought and noble deeds which Christ illustrated in his daily life and made the subject of his every speech; the science which the mothers of the world, who have been referred to by the poet as "Nature's Loving Proxy," have ever endeavored to impress upon their children.

It is true that every uplifting emotion and memory makes the man or the woman better. Every generous thought and every kind deed, which is but the result of the thought makes contribution not only to the welfare of the world, but to the improvement of the heart and the brain of the one responsible for the thought.

The citizen as well as the individual may profit by this science. As every good action makes one better and every bad action makes one worse, as by the every exercise of generosity one becomes more generous, so by the cultivation of patriotic thoughts, based upon man's duty to God and to man and the citizen's obligation to the government, makes one a better citizen. Indeed, George Washington was an advocate of this science, applying it not only to the individual, but to the citizen; and in his farewell address he suggested the importance of the citizen keeping his mind in constant training in the contemplation of the advantages of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. In order that the citizen might properly estimate the immense value of his national union to his collective and individual happiness, Washington urged him to cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming himself to think and speak of it as the palladium of his political safety and prosperity and watching for its preservation with a jealous anxiety.

If Professor Gates shall succeed in persuading the men and women of the world to put the "newest science" into practical operation, he will, indeed, prove to be a benefactor to mankind.