

burdens which they should not bear," but it also declared that "tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free lists to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection."

The Kansas City platform further said: "We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national democratic platform, adopted at Chicago in 1896."

The Chicago platform said: "We hold that tariff duties should be levied for the purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between classes or sections, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered." The Chicago platform denounced the proposition of the republicans to restore the McKinley law, and declared that that law "enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples, of access to their natural markets."

While it is true that in 1896, as in 1900, the tariff question was not a conspicuous issue, and while the Chicago platform objected to "any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax," the party did not abandon its time-honored position on the tariff question in either 1896 or in 1900. Nor were these platforms evasive upon the tariff question. It is absurd to say that the democratic position was evasive in 1900 with a platform that denounced the Dingley law, promised the amendment of the tariff laws by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection and reaffirmed the platform of 1896 in which platform it was plainly said: "We hold that tariff duties should be levied for the purposes of revenue."

### Folk's Victory.

The withdrawal of Mayor Reed of Kansas from the gubernatorial race makes it certain that Mr. Folk will be the democratic nominee for governor in Missouri. He has won the honor at the conclusion of a remarkable fight. His late opponent, Mayor Reed, is a man of great ability on the stump and has rendered conspicuous public service. Mayor Reed has had the support of most, if not all, of the democrats conspicuous in the state organization. But so excellent was Mr. Folk's record in the prosecution of hoodlums, and so favorable an impression did he make in his speaking tour, that he has captured the nomination against his powerful antagonist, and in spite of the fact that Mr. Hawes secured a solid delegation from St. Louis. If Mr. Hawes was a bona fide candidate he must have been surprised at his failure to make any headway outside of the city, and if he was not a bona fide candidate, he must feel an additional humiliation in his failure to defeat Mr. Folk.

The democrats who have been active in the state organization felt that Mr. Folk's nomination would be a weak one, but the strength that he has developed in his canvass answers this objection and as there is no personal objection to him, he will doubtless pole the full party vote and ought to have a large complimentary vote from republicans who have admired his fearless exposure of corruption.

### Try It.

In an editorial entitled "The Coal Companies and the Law," the Wall Street Journal seems to undertake to make it appear that it is impossible for the people to obtain relief from the exactions of this trust through the enforcement of law. The Journal says:

There is no law in the world that can prevent individuals from refusing to fight with each other. No law could make Mr. Morgan, at the head of the Northern Pacific, fight with Mr. Hill, at the head of the Great Northern, if neither wanted a quarrel. We do not believe that any law can force the presidents of the coal-carrying companies to inaugurate a policy of sharp competition, if they do not want to do so. What has really occurred in the coal industry is a thorough realization of the various interests of the profitable possibilities that lay in common action and avoidance of competition. We doubt that the law can reach the so-called "coal trust," although as far as the average man is concerned, it is in effect at least as much of a "trust" as any combination existing today.

There is one statute that, when vigorously

enforced, has sufficient power to bring the most arrogant monopolist to his knees. That is the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The exactions of a trust are the work of individuals and just so long as men love personal liberty, just so long as men fear prison bars, the criminal indictment will be a potent weapon in a campaign seriously waged against these powerful law breakers.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill may not want to quarrel with one another; but if they knew that when they conspired against the lives of the people they would be held strictly to account, even as is the case with the humblest law-breaker, they would be very slow in inviting a quarrel with the people. The presidents of the coal-carrying companies may not take kindly to "a policy of sharp competition," but if they knew that a conspiracy on their part against competition would take them to a prison cell, they would be very likely to look at the matter in an altogether different light.

The men in authority might, at least, undertake the experiment of enforcing the law. Until the experiment has been made vigorously and sincerely, until these influential law-breakers are made to understand that they cannot trifle with the people, no one is justified in expressing doubt as to the possibility of the law reaching the coal trust.

### Albany Democrats Protest.

A club known as "The Rank and File Club" has been organized at Albany, New York, and the Press Knickerbocker and Morning Express of that city, in its issue of April 27, prints the resolutions passed by the club. The resolutions denounce the New York platform and assert that "that part of the platform in relation to trusts and combinations is a direct blow at the Sherman anti-trust law. It contains a veiled promise to repeal this law and gives rise to the suspicion that, if this plank has the indorsement of the eminent gentlemen in whose interests the farmers are enlisted, the only barrier which stands between the people and the trusts' extortion will be let down and the Sherman law will be repealed before it has been given a fair trial."

The resolutions also point out that the New York platform ignored the Philippine question, the money question and other important questions. It is encouraging to know that in the capital city of New York there is a growing protest against the cowardly evasion that the democrats of that state attempted in the interests of Judge Parker.

### Equipping a Country Home.

Mr. Bryan receives frequent inquiries in regard to the best manner of providing heat, light and water for a home in the country or in a city where modern conveniences are not at hand. The following suggestions are given as a result of his own experience.

Heating.—In his first house Mr. Bryan tried the base-burner, and found it an improvement over the open fireplace or the wood or soft coal stove, although somewhat more expensive. In his second house he tried a hot air furnace—this gave one stove to look after instead of a number, and was more economical than it would have been to keep fires in enough base-burners or other stoves to heat the same number of rooms. In his third, his present house, he uses a hot water system which he finds superior to either the base-burner or the hot air furnace. The heat is uniform and the temperature can be easily controlled.

Lighting.—His first house was at Jacksonville, Ill., and his second in the city of Lincoln. In both of these he used ordinary city gas. In his present home he uses acetylene, and finds that the light is better and the discoloration from smoke less. In fact, he has had no smoking whatever from the acetylene. As a matter of precaution the acetylene plant is kept in a cave about a hundred feet from the house. It is operated with very little trouble. The magazine holds one hundred pounds of carbide, and that lasts for two or three weeks. He uses a hundred-light plant, but acetylene plants are made of varying capacity. He has seen a three-light plant, and they are made all the way from that size up to a size sufficient to light a village.

Water System.—He uses the compressed air water tank. The tank is in the ground below the frost line, and the water is thus kept cool in the summer and does not freeze in the winter. As the water is pumped into the tank the air is compressed, forcing the water through the house. A windmill pumps water into the tank, and is so

geared as to work automatically. The pressure is kept at about forty-five, and with a hose on each floor, the protection against fire is ample.

While the underground tank is usually satisfactory, it has one disadvantage—in case of a leak it is more difficult to examine and repair. Sometimes the tank is put in the basement, sometimes in a cave large enough to permit an examination of the tank.

Neither the lighting plant nor the water system is very expensive, and it is possible for the farmer to have them. The water system especially ought to be introduced, because of the great convenience to the housewife where she does her own work; and it makes it much easier to secure hired help where help is desired.

### Democratic Success.

The following extract from a speech recently delivered by Governor Garvin of Rhode Island is along the right line, and shows that the governor desires a real victory, not merely a chance for the party to distribute a few offices:

"What are the elements essential to democratic success? In seeking to answer this question, it should be understood that by success I mean not merely victory in the coming presidential election, but that highest success which is lasting.

"It is quite possible that we might win this election by making a bid for monopolistic support, but to defeat Mr. Roosevelt by such means would give only a temporary success, the offices gained by democrats would prove to be an injury rather than a benefit to the American people, and eventually to the party itself. It is worse than useless to have two parties resting upon the same foundation—that of special privilege. Happily the democratic party has not enough cunning to serve a monied aristocracy and at the same time lead the people to believe that it is serving them.

"In other words, the democratic party cannot succeed permanently upon dishonesty. This does not seem to be true of the republican party. In Rhode Island the republican state boss sold out the people to the principal street railway of the state, of which Senator Aldrich was president, granting all that the corporation asked in the form of irrevocable laws, fixing the state tax forever at one per cent of the gross receipts, and the fares forever at 5 cents, and yet against this crecancy there has been no popular revolt. A similar union between the republican party and the monopolistic corporations has long existed in the nation, and the people so far have done nothing more than grumble."

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