

ness competition, is not extraordinary. A similar charge could be brought against most large businesses."

"The undoubtedly large profit accruing to the Standard Oil company from the utilization of by-products is owing entirely to its superior mechanical efficiency and organization."

"The power of the Standard Oil company is tremendous, but it is only such power as naturally accrues to so large an aggregation of capital; and in the persistence with which competition against it has continued, in the quickness with which that competition increases when opportunity for profit under existing prices appears, and in the ever present possibility of competition which meets the Standard Oil company in every direction of every part of its policy, lie the safeguards against the abuse of this great power."

The above quotations illustrate the tone of the book and the fact that it is being sent to ministers free indicates that a systematic effort is being made to win over to the defense of trust methods those whose duty it is to speak out against immorality wherever practiced. Praising the smartness of the men at the head of the oil company, asserting that the managers have not yet abused the power given by monopoly, arguing that latent competition will prevent extortion and pleading that some other company would have secured a monopoly if the Standard Oil company had not—these defenses are presented with adroitness and repetition. The word "inevitable" is used several times—he falls back on destiny and suggests the helplessness of those who are the victims of monopoly to prevent the control of the market. The fact is that there is nothing natural about a monopoly until the tendency to injure others can be called a natural tendency. Every monopoly rests upon a corporation and every corporation is created by law. The law makers have either given corporations too much power or executives have allowed the corporations to act beyond their legal authority. The remedy is to put the government in the hands of men who are at heart opposed to private monopolies and who will in the interest of the public rigidly enforce existing laws and enact such new laws as may be necessary. "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable."

An Answer to Criticism

Some of the eastern democrats and some of the populists have criticized Mr. Bryan's statement giving his reasons for supporting Judge Parker. The eastern democrats find fault because the support is given without endorsing the methods employed to secure the nomination and without holding out hope of economic reform. The criticism is not valid. Mr. Bryan owes a duty to the loyal democrats of 1896 and 1900 as well as to the organization and he could not help the ticket by pretending to be delighted with the nomination, neither could he help the ticket by trying to deceive those who have trusted him. He can do the most good and render the best service to the ticket by pointing out that in spite of all he himself has said—in spite of all any one else can say—it is better to support the ticket than to assist in the election of President Roosevelt. He has given reasons that seem to him sufficient and satisfactory, and he hopes to be able to give additional reasons after Judge Parker's letter of acceptance appears. The good effect of Mr. Bryan's statement is already apparent. Many have announced their intention to support the ticket who before were in despair. They see now that they can support the ticket and still continue the fight for economic reform; they see that the election of Judge Parker will remove imperialism, militarism and the race question and clear the way for a fight on economic questions. Neither is the populist criticism valid. It is more important that reforms shall be secured than that those reforms shall come through any particular party. The total populist vote is small compared with the number of democrats who desire reform. Mr. Bryan can do the cause of reform more good by helping these democrats to control the democratic party than he could by joining the populists. If Judge Parker carries out the democratic platform we shall make progress during his administration; if he refuses to carry out the platform he will make it easier for the reform element to regain control of the organization.

The Navy League

On another page will be found a quotation from the literature now being circulated by the Navy league, a society recently organized for the stimulation of sentiment in favor of a large navy. It is called a "patriotic" movement—strange it

is always patriotic to increase taxes but never patriotic to reduce them. The appeal shows how the Navy leaguers in the various nations, "patriotically" of course, play each other against the people.

It is announced that President Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody are honorary vice-presidents of the league. If the Navy league in each of the countries named uses an increase in the navy of other countries as a reason for another increase in the navy at home it is not easy to see where a limit can be placed. Such a movement is entirely in keeping with the war-like spirit that pervades the speech of ex-Governor Black, placing President Roosevelt in nomination; it is in keeping with the imperialistic spirit that has grown out of a colonial policy in the Philippines. It is the swaggering, bullying, blood and thunder policy that is expected to attract those of "easy international morality"—as Mr. Roosevelt once described it. An effort was made to secure an endorsement of this policy by the democratic national convention—in fact it was endorsed by the sub-committee but the full committee rejected it without the formality of a roll call. This nation does not need to compete with other nations in the size of its navy unless it intends to vie with them in schemes of exploitation and conquest. It is about time for the formation of a "patriotic" organization having for its object the protection of the interests of the farmers and laborers and peaceful progress. But as such a society could not hold out the alluring promises of life-positions, commissions and valuable contracts it could not arouse any great amount of enthusiasm.

Where the Sun Shines

The New York Sun has formally declared for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and this fact is being pointed to by some republican leaders as a gain for the party, although many republican editors seem inclined to look upon the Sun's announcement much as they regarded the "acquisition" of the Chicago Chronicle.

When it is remembered that the Sun is under the control of J. Pierpont Morgan it is not in the least surprising that that paper has formally declared for the republican nominee. It is true the Sun has recently said some very uncomplimentary things about Mr. Roosevelt personally; and yet this did not necessarily mean that the Sun would object to Mr. Roosevelt's election. Vicious thrusts at public men is the Sun's stock in trade and there is good reason for believing that there has never been the slightest danger that the Sun would devote itself to the republican cause. If anyone has any doubt on this point, he may be enlightened by reading the Washington dispatch sent to the Chicago Record-Herald by Walter Wellman under date of January 15, 1903. In that dispatch Mr. Wellman said: "There is no more uneasiness in Wall street as to what congress is to do in the trust busting line. Wall street knows." Then Mr. Wellman stated that representatives of the trust had held a secret meeting at Washington in conference with republican leaders and reached an agreement providing for a law similar to the law that was subsequently enacted by the republican congress. Mr. Wellman further declared that the leading trust representatives had announced that they had no objection whatever to the publicity feature so persistently suggested by Mr. Roosevelt. In another dispatch to his newspaper, Mr. Wellman pointed out that Mr. Roosevelt "having won the enthusiastic approval of the people by his fight against the trusts and the corporations not long ago began to cast about for methods by which he might even up. He had the people with him, but the trusts, the corporations, the financial leaders, the bankers were hostile." Mr. Wellman volunteered the statement: "It will not be his (Mr. Roosevelt's) fault if the financial people of New York do not soon look upon him with more favor."

The announcement that J. Pierpont Morgan would support Mr. Roosevelt, followed by the formal declaration by the New York Sun indicates that Mr. Roosevelt has waged a very successful campaign in his effort to "even up."

Wasted Time

How much time is wasted! A reasonable amount of time should be spent in social intercourse; but it should be made to contribute to one's general growth and upbuilding. The social intercourse that boys find on street corners and at the depot, and in bar rooms is not helpful or elevating.

Did you ever stand in a crowd at one of these places and listen to the conversation? Very little

is heard that prepares one for usefulness or happiness, but much is heard that degrades and demoralizes. Let us draw a picture of two brothers—twin brothers, if you please. They play together as boys, they divide the chores as they grow up and keep each other company at school. But when they finish the high school they begin to drift apart. The more studious one is anxious to prepare himself for some useful career. He remains exemplary in his habits, he is economical, saves a part of his money and part he spends on books. He acquaints himself with history, he makes himself familiar with science, he searches out the secrets of nature, he reads what the philosophers, the preachers, the orators and the poets have said. He puts in his spare hours adding to his store of knowledge and all of his time in developing character.

The other thinks that he knows enough and feels that he has earned a good time. What his brother spends on books he spends for cigars, drinks and fun. While his brother is reading, he is gossiping with young men of similar habits, telling doubtful stories and exchanging experiences. He keeps late hours and is neither refreshed by sleep nor strengthened in purpose for the next day's work.

Which one of these boys is most likely to succeed? Which will be most likely to have a competency in old age? Which will contribute most to the welfare of the country? Which will get most real happiness out of life?

These pictures are reproduced in every community. The boys described may not be twin brothers, they may be simply brothers or they may be the sons of neighbors—boys who started with equal chances.

Yet, with these object lessons before them, thousands of young men are wasting their time, sapping their strength and throwing away great possibilities. A society in each community for the improvement of the boys just budding into manhood would do much to lessen the number of criminals and to decrease the number of wretched and wrecked lives. (See Cartoon.)

Judge Parker's One Term Pledge

There is nothing particularly new in the single term idea, but the emphasis Judge Parker gave to his pledge not to accept renomination must convince men generally of his perfect sincerity on this point. The American people, during the past three years, have been provided an excellent opportunity for learning the dangers involved in a national administration that, anxious to succeed itself, places political ambition above public welfare. Not only did Judge Parker make his pledge emphatic, but he clearly pointed out the advantages derived to the public when the occupant of the white house has made it clear that he will under no circumstances accept renomination and is therefore in a position to discharge his duty with an eye single to public interests, and that independence is known of all men. Judge Parker said:

I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination and if the action of the convention shall be indorsed by an election by the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of the duties of that exalted office the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term retire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully persuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of action taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the president for determination, and approaching this consideration, as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally. I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our presidents from Washington down who have either held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves; for strong arguments could be advanced in support of the re-election of a president. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a