

conditions in Europe as well as in America. Did the republican party improve the conditions in Europe also? Is its influence so benign that the prosperity of the world can be measured by the salaries paid to republican officials?

We have in circulation in this country more than fifty per cent per capita in excess of the amount that we had in 1896, and the natural result of this increase is a rise in prices. The purchasing power of the dollar has fallen thirty per cent, and the price of property has correspondingly increased, and yet Senator Beveridge gives the credit to a republican administration that came into power on the theory that it did not matter whether we had much money or little, provided that it was all good.

Of course, the laboring man has shared in the general prosperity brought by better crops, a larger volume of money and higher prices, but he has not shared as fully as he ought to have shared, and for that reason he is not singing praises to the republican party. He knows that the trusts are extorting from him more than he ought to pay for that which he has to buy and that these same trusts are bent upon the destruction of the labor organizations which have benefited the laboring man infinitely more than the republican party has ever tried to benefit him. The laboring men know also that they toiled in vain to secure remedial legislation at the hands of the last republican congress, and these labor leaders were so incensed at their failure that they went into politics more actively than ever before in the hope of defeating republican leaders who prevented legislation favorable to the laboring men.

The republican party has been in power continuously since 1896. It has controlled the presidency, the senate, the house and the United States court. It has had power to do all that it wanted to do; if it has failed to do that which should have been done, it must be because the party leaders lacked knowledge as to what should have been done or lacked the desire to do what should have been done. The testimony of the labor leaders is unanimous that the republican party has not met the expectations of the wage-earners.

The president has done more than his republican associates, but he has found his inspiration in the democratic platform rather than in the republican platform. He settled the coal strike by arbitration, but it was the democratic platform that demanded arbitration in 1896, in 1900 and in 1904, when the republican platform was silent on the subject. The president, in his last message to congress, urged the establishment of an arbitration board, but a republican congress refused to follow his suggestions.

The president also intimated in his last message—and it was the first time he had spoken officially on the subject—that it might be necessary to do something to limit the use of the injunction in labor matters. The democratic platforms of 1896, 1900 and 1904 all demanded the abolition of what is known as government by injunction, but the president's suggestion on this subject did not lead to any important results. Senator Beveridge takes hold of the subject, but he does so in a very gingerly way. He enlarges upon the use of the writ of injunction in other cases, but ignores the real question, namely: Should the accused be given the right of trial by jury when the contempt charged is committed outside of the presence of the court? The writ of injunction has been employed a few times against the trusts, but it has been employed out of consideration for the trusts. The trusts themselves have preferred the injunction to the criminal process. The injunction, however, has been employed against the laboring men, not out of consideration for them, but in order to deny to them the right of trial by jury. No one defends the commission of crime by laboring men, but it is not defending a crime to say that one charged with a crime should be entitled to trial by jury. It is not necessary that one should indorse the use of the injunction in labor troubles in order to say that he is a friend of law and order. Law can be preserved and order enforced without surrendering the protection afforded by jury trial, and the claim of the laboring men to this protection is a just claim and one that should have been recognized long ago.

#### THE NEBRASKA CAMPAIGN

The state election in Nebraska this fall is for one justice of the supreme court and two regents of the state university. For justice of the supreme court the democrats and populists have nominated George L. Loomis of Dodge county. Mr. Loomis is one of the foremost

members of the Nebraska bar, and for thirty years has been practicing his profession with signal success in Fremont. He has represented Dodge county in the legislature twice, and his record in that body commends him to the people. In point of ability and fidelity to the interests of the people Mr. Loomis has no superior in the state. His best recommendation is the esteem in which he is held by men of all parties in his home city.

The candidates for regent are J. L. Sunde and R. J. Miller, both of whom are deeply interested in the welfare of the great state university and anxious to further its best interests in every way possible.

While it is considered an "off year" election the support accorded to the democratic candidates is encouraging. They appeal to the people on a platform that deals unequivocally with the questions of the day, and they may be depended upon to stand squarely by the principles therein enunciated.

#### IT MIGHT HELP

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner says: "It is not easy to understand just what manner of policy a democratic president of the United States would inaugurate in order to help those who are down and to uplift the masses. If he should pursue the Jeffersonian policy of simple government, confined to the least possible functions, Christianity and the progressive American spirit will do the rest."

He might help along a little by insisting upon the destruction of the special privileges, within and without the law, that have grown up under the republican party. "Christianity and the progressive American spirit" are essential; but it will be remembered that the Master paused long enough in His words of wisdom and deeds of love to make a whip and drive a lot of trust magnates out of the temple.

#### COLONIALISM

The Washington Post says: "The public will have been made up regarding the Philippines. The islands will not be made independent, and they will not be sold. They will be governed, and the welfare of the natives will be furthered in accordance with the views of the United States—not necessarily the views of the Filipinos."

"Not necessarily the views of the Filipinos." Yet our own charter of liberty declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed!

#### SHIP SUBSIDY

Frederick, a little southern Illinois boy, is a great reader. One Sunday morning recently just as he was ready to start to Sunday school he walked up to his father and holding out his hand for money for the contribution box, said: "Papa give me some ship subsidy."

#### CENTRALIZATION

In his speech before the Civic Federation at Chicago Herbert Knox Smith of the federal bureau of corporations, said: "The federal government is the only power that can carry on such a system of regulation, for it is the only jurisdiction commensurate with the scope of present corporate operations. Any system by the state must always be, as it is now, a chaos of conflicting legal conditions resulting in inefficiency and uncertainty."

But it is noticeable that the state governments have given the effective legislation and it is noticeable, also, that sentiments like those expressed by Herbert Knox Smith are heartily endorsed by railroad managers.

Keep it before the people that President Mather of the Rock Island road said: "A wise and just regulation is only possible under a single and centralized authority. The day is passed for unyielding opposition to all policies of federal control of our carrier corporations. Nay, more, the day has dawned in which to welcome that control."

And President McDoel of the Monan route said: "The point Mr. Mather made as to federal regulation and control struck me as a sensible and sane one. I think that most railroad officials will approve it as I do. The trouble is that when a road runs through ten or fifteen states it must operate under a variety of laws that make obedience well-nigh impossible."

And President Felton of the Alton said he

"thought well" of "federal control and regulation as a substitute for the existing system of varied laws and regulation as imposed by the various states."

And President Ripley of the Santa Fe said: "We have too many masters. Wouldn't it be better for us if we had a single, central source of regulation instead of so many?"

And President Harahan of the Illinois Central said: "Mr. Mather's statement, in my opinion, pretty well expressed the feeling of railroad presidents and managers. The trouble is and has been that the states have various laws which conflict with the interstate laws."

While the railroad presidents appear to heartily agree with Mr. Smith in the endorsement of the Roosevelt policy of centralization Mr. Roosevelt's own words uttered at St. Louis may be quoted against Mr. Smith's declaration at Chicago. In his St. Louis speech Mr. Roosevelt said that unless control of the railroads was placed upon the statute books of the nation "it will be exercised in ever increasing measure by the several states."

"Exercised in ever increasing measure by the several states!" Yet Herbert Knox Smith undertook to make his Chicago audience believe that the federal government is the only power that can carry on a system of railroad regulation. In Mr. Smith's opinion "any system by the state must always be a chaos of conflicting legal conditions resulting in inefficiency and uncertainty." But in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion exclusive national control is the only thing that can save the railroad managers from a regulation that regulates under control that will be "exercised in ever increasing measure by the several states."

#### ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS PROTEST

Not long ago the American Newspapers Publishers' Association adopted a resolution demanding the removal of all tariff duties on all the material used in the manufacture of print paper. Most of these publishers were republicans but they did not stand pat on the tariff question when the shoe began to pinch their own feet.

On October 20 the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association met at Joliet. This association adopted a resolution demanding the prosecution of the paper trust and calling upon congress to immediately repeal the tariff on print paper, wood pulp and all material entering into the manufacture of print paper.

This association includes in its membership the daily papers in all cities of five thousand or more except Chicago. Most of the members are republicans. In their editorial columns most of these newspapers plead that the people "let well enough alone" on the tariff question, so far as it affects consumers generally; but the owners of these papers, driven to desperation by the exactions of the paper trust, ask not only for tariff revision upon the product in which they are most deeply concerned, but for entire free trade. They do not ask that this be postponed until after the presidential election but they demand "immediate repeal," in order that they may be protected from trust imposition.

With the newspaper owners going democratic on the tariff question in their publishers' association it seems to be more and more difficult for the republican editor to convince his readers that "the foreigner pays the tax."

#### PILE IT ON THE CONSUMER

Several days ago the Illinois Daily Newspaper Association met at Joliet and adopted a resolution demanding the prosecution of the paper trust and the immediate repeal of all tariff duties on all material used in the manufacture of print paper. A Joliet dispatch to the St. Louis Republic says: "Congressman Snapp was present and pledged himself to support the measure providing the committee on ways and means, to which the subject will be referred in congress, will report the proposition favorably. He declared, however, that the measure must come up in congress as a republican measure in the regular manner. He scolded the newspaper men for not advancing the price of their paper in view of the immense advance in the cost of labor, material and other commodities."

If Mr. Snapp waits until a ways and means committee appointed by "Uncle Joe" Cannon reports favorably upon a tariff revision proposition, he will be doing business at the old time g. o. p. trust stand for many and many a day—