

"WELL TO RECOGNIZE THE CLAIMS"

In a speech delivered in the house of representatives Mr. Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania, declared that there was no necessity for tariff revision, but he thought it was "well to recognize the claims of those who think there should be some alterations."

Mr. Dalzell is known as a leader among the representatives of the tariff barons. And it was indeed generous on his part to say that it was "well" to "recognize the claims" of the great American masses who are demanding relief from tariff imposition. But in the same speech Mr. Dalzell said that whatever the revision was it should be along republican lines. "Along republican lines" means that it shall be such "revision" as will not give offense to the generous contributors to republican campaign funds and will not give material relief to the people.

**MAYBE THIS EXPLAINS IT**

Mr. James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general and charged with the prosecution of law breaking trusts, delivered a speech at Chicago recently. According to the Record-Herald Mr. Beck's opinions expressed on that occasion may be summarized in this way:

"That the federal trust law was born of hysteria and demagoguery and has had more to do with the recent panic than all other causes put together. That the interstate commerce law was the first meddlesome interference with the liberty of contract. That the agitation against the trusts ignores the fact that civilization is combination. That the Standard Oil trust has been a great blessing to the business interests of the country. That there is only a 'grain of truth' in the popular notion that frenzied finance, overspeculation, inflation, unsound methods in certain banking and corporate circles, violations of law and morality contributed to the October panic and the consequent industrial depression."

These opinions probably explain the character of the "trust busting" while Mr. Beck was in office.

**SENATOR GORE'S RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Gore of Oklahoma has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States for the levy and collection of an income tax. The resolution follows:

"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 congress shall have the power to levy and collect taxes, graduated or otherwise, on any or all classes of income."

Senator Gore has also introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body that the following articles should be placed on the free list by congress at the present session without awaiting the advice or delay of a tariff commission, to wit: Printing paper and wood pulp; farming implements and barbed wire; mechanics and miners' tools and powder used in mining coal; and petroleum, crude and refined."

These are very simple resolutions. They may be easily understood. Show them to your republican neighbor and ask him if he can give any good reason why they should not be adopted by a congress representing the American people.

Then ask him if he can explain how it happens that such measures as these usually fail of passage in a republican senate.

**THE WORLD-HERALD'S MAPS**

On another page will be found a reproduction of two maps recently printed by the World-Herald of Omaha. These maps are explained in a World-Herald editorial, also reproduced. The map representing the popular vote in 1900 and 1904 is even more significant when the figures are given. If West Virginia and Delaware are counted as southern states, then in 1904 the democratic vote was larger in five southern states, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, West Virginia and Delaware, than it was in 1900, but the gain was small. In Mississippi the gain was 1670, in Georgia 1772, in South Carolina 5327, in West Virginia 2048 and in Delaware 502, total 11,319, but the loss in Virginia, a conservative southern state was 65,432 and in Texas 100,137, while in Kentucky the shrinkage in the democratic vote between 1900 and 1904 was 17,933—greater than the entire gain in Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina,

West Virginia and Delaware. Even in the northern states the gain was not large, it was only 5,595 in New York, 5,027 in Rhode Island and 8,749 in Massachusetts, while in Maryland the loss was more than 12,000, in Pennsylvania 88,802, in Maine 9,181, in Vermont more than 3,000 and in Connecticut 1,088. The shrinkage in the democratic vote was 862 greater in four New England states than the gain was in the other two.

These figures are taken from the World Almanac and they show that even where the New York World's ideas of democracy are supposed to be most popular, the gain was insignificant as compared with the loss, while in other parts of the country the loss was overwhelming.

The World-Herald maps give the comparison as shown by the popular vote and the voters can not be ignored.

**"OUR PLUTOCRATIC RULERS"**

The Portland Oregonian, a republican paper, printed in its issue of February 12 and under the title "Our Plutocratic Rulers," the following editorial:

The recently reported interview with Mr. J. P. Morgan on the labor outlook may not be true, but it is aptly imagined if it is false. Mr. Gompers is entirely right in saying that the thoughts attributed to the New York master of high finance have for a long time been in the minds of a large number of plutocrats. It is just as well to have these thoughts haled forth into the light of day so that the country may see how they look. The plutocrats are fighting a bitter fight with Mr. Roosevelt to obtain permanent control of the government of the United States. It is a good thing for everybody to understand exactly what they intend to do if victory should perch upon their banners. That this real or imaginary interview accurately states their purpose with regard to the labor unions there can not be the slightest doubt. They will break up the unions if they can and reduce the laboring man to abject industrial serfdom. His will is to be abased, his manhood bestialized, his power to resist annihilated.

The clear and definite statement of the plutocratic program with regard to labor sweeps away a cloud of cant and enables us to think to the point upon industrial matters. For one thing, we see exactly how much sincerity there is in the protestations of the plutocrats that they want a high tariff because it keeps wages up. Mr. Morgan's steel trust is the greatest beneficiary of the tariff, and we now know precisely what Mr. Morgan thinks about wages. If possible he will force them down to the starvation point, and so will every other magnate who fattens upon the profitable deceits of Dingleyism. They love the tariff because it fills their pockets; if it really raised wages, they would be the first to denounce it. The genuine effect of the tariff upon wages is beautifully shown by the present state of things in this country. We have Dingleyism in full bloom and at the same time every city from the Atlantic to the Pacific is filled with men clamoring for work to keep them from starvation and for the most part clamoring vainly.

Not only the tariff law, but most of our other industrial laws have been enacted at the dictation of the plutocrats and for their class benefit. This legislation has been so neatly contrived and so serviceably interpreted by the courts that now in the larger industries of the United States there is no such thing as competition. All are united into one great system, and the control of the system belongs to Mr. Morgan and a few of his fellow-conspirators. Through their hands the products of labor must flow, and, if they have their way, labor will receive for creating those products just what Mr. Morgan is willing to bestow, and not a cent more. What Mr. Morgan is willing to give is no longer a matter of doubt. It is barely enough to keep the workman alive. The laborer is to be dragged into submission by grinding poverty. If Mr. Morgan has his way the self-respecting American workman will soon be no more than a memory.

We produce enormous wealth in this country, but it flows from all directions into the possession of a few individuals; and how are they using it? What is the final and highest product of all this toil, this sweat and hunger? For what lofty purpose are our workmen mangled on the railroads, mutilated in factories and burned to death in coal mines? What is the ultimate flower which crowns and justifies the cruelties of our plutocratic regime? For what great end do multitudes of children in New York and other cities go starving to school, fainting with hunger as they sit at their desks? What is this American Beauty rose, to produce which, in the

language of the younger Rockefeller, most of our people must live in misery and die in despair? What becomes of the wealth we are all working to produce and of which Mr. Morgan and his aristocratic friends are robbing us?

Some of it goes to produce our Thaws with their Evelyns and their retinues of insanity experts. Some of it provides means for our Stanford Whites to fit up their chambers of mirrors and procure women victims for their orgies. Some of it furnishes forth monkey dinners and bridge whist parties. One fraction keeps Wall Street going, and through Wall Street flows finally into the banks of Morgan and Standard Oil. Another fraction of what is produced in America by those workmen whom the plutocrats have determined to harry into submission goes to purchase titled husbands for our "American queens." Gladys Vanderbilt could afford to pay \$5,000,000 for her bedraggled remnant of European aristocracy. Some pay more, some pay less, but all titles come dear. This, then, is what we are coming to in the United States if the plutocrats can carry out their plans. We are to become a nation of degraded industrial serfs forever slaving at the starvation point under the iron law of wages, while our superiors and rulers riot in sensual luxury on the products of labor. Monkey dinners and titled European husbands are the glorious fruit of those injunctions, supreme court decisions, annulments of righteous laws and military suppressions which are aiding Mr. Morgan and his fellow magnates to accomplish the revolution they have planned and reduce the American workingman to submission. Is this the kind of a revolution we want? Is that what America stands for? —Portland Oregonian.

**HONEST POLITICS**

The Lexington News, of Lexington, Mo., calls attention to the fact that the election law adopted by the last Missouri legislature provides for the adoption of a platform after the nomination of the candidates. As the News says, "this makes it necessary that the views of the candidates for office should be announced in advance of the primary." Under the convention system, the platform is adopted and then the nominee is chosen, and the platform even determines what candidate shall be chosen. The democratic voters have no way of learning the views of the candidate unless his position is stated prior to the primary. As other states have also adopted a similar primary law, it is well for democrats to insist that candidates shall outline their position on pending questions so that the voters may sit in judgment upon the respective claims of candidates when they vote at the primary. Then the nominees chosen, being bound by the statements issued by them, will adopt a platform in harmony with the sentiment of the democrats.

LOOK ALOFT

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim, and thy caution depart—
Look aloft and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows, like clouds,
Are arrayed,
Look aloft to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the vision which hope spreads in light
To thine eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and, through tears of repentant regret,
Look aloft to the sun that is never to set.

Should those who are dearest, the son of thy heart,
The wife of thy bosom, in sorrow depart,
Look aloft from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where affection is ever in bloom.

And oh! when death comes, in terror to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, look aloft, and depart.
—Jonathan Lawrence, Jr., in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.