

the statute books. He has sometimes arrogated to himself to say what laws should be enforced, and what should not. He has exercised the unauthorized privilege of deciding against whom the laws should be enforced, and who should be immune from prosecution. He insisted on the punishment of certain railroads and of certain men for giving and receiving rebates, and then ordered the discontinuance of the case against one of his cabinet officers who had confessed that as an official of the railroad he gave rebates to a company in which he was a stockholder and an official.

Constitution Twisted at Executive Whim

"He has influenced or attempted to influence courts and juries in the administration of public justice, not only by deciding who should and who should not be prosecuted, but by making known his personal feelings or sympathies between the prosecution and the accused. He has scolded judges for their interpretation of the law. It was, therefore, timely and appropriate that the Republican party at Chicago should have declared that it 'will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts.' He has constantly cried out for more power on the part of the federal government at the expense of the powers reserved to the states.

"In his speech at Harrisburg, in October, 1906, he told of easy methods for increasing the power of the federal government. The method provided in the constitution was too cumbersome, slow and uncertain for him. There he lets the country into the secret of his short cut to increasing the federal power in these words:

"We need through executive action, through legislation, and through judicial interpretation and construction to increase the power of the federal government."

"Mr. Root, whom the president is said to have called 'my secretary,' followed this Harrisburg expression by a speech in New York, in which he said: 'Sooner or later construction will be found to vest power where it will be exercised by the national government.'

"In other words, if the constitution has not conferred the power upon the executive, then the power is to be vested in him by construction to be found in a way not provided for by the organic law of the union.

"Let us confidently hope that the time will never be ripe for the change of the constitution by executive action and by 'judicial interpretation.' If such a time should come then a government of law will perish from the earth, and a government of caprice will be created

on the ruins of one established by a written constitution.

"We know there is a brighter prospect. If the love of country and liberty is still strong in the hearts of the American people, if an oath to support the constitution is now considered by them as binding, if the people are in earnest in their protests against the rule of insolent wealth, the unauthorized and baneful influence of corporations and the exactions of the trusts, if the manliness of the fathers has been transmitted to the sons, the fourth of next March will mark the advent of the gladsome light of Democracy, and the beginning of the return to constitutional government—honestly and economically administered.

"To the banner we raise here we invite to repair all citizens of our country who revere the noble traditions of the past and who deplore the grave aberrations of the present.

"Let us see to it that this standard shall once again float over a government resting secure on lasting foundations.

"Mr. Chairman, delegates and fellow countrymen, the time and the occasion in our national affairs impose a duty we cannot, if we would evade. We must go out from this hall with one heart and a determination to put our loved ship of state on an even keel. That keel has been too long beating the air. We must bring it down into the deep and abiding waters of the constitution."

STATEMENT FROM MR. BRYAN

The following statement was made by William J. Bryan July 10 when, at 4:34 a. m., he received the announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the democratic party for president:

"The presidency is the highest position in the world and no one occupying it can afford to have his views on public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I shall not be a candidate for re-election.

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if elected, my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file acting freely and without compulsion."

How Harsh Physic Wrecks the Bowels

Irritate the skin in any spot frequently and that spot will grow calloused. That is Nature's means of protection. So with the bowels. When you irritate the lining with salts or "pills," the lining grows hard. That so retards the natural bowel action that you come to need physic constantly. And you need a constantly larger dose because of the calloused bowels. You have the "physic habit."

Cascarets bring the same results gently and naturally—without irritation. They restore the natural bowel functions, so you don't need them long. And the dose never needs increasing. Their effect is the same as the effect of laxative foods—or of exercise.

They act exactly the same as right living would do.

If the bowels are already calloused, you may need two tablets a day for a time.

But, after that, take one at a time—when you need it.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet. The box is marked like this:



The vest-pocket box is 10 cents. The month-treatment box 50 cents. 12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

Indiana is Happy

Following is an Associated Press dispatch:

'Indianapolis, July 10. — Flags, banners, fireworks, cheers and a big brass band combined tonight to express some of the enthusiasm of the Indianapolis democrats over the nomination of John W. Kern for vice president on the democratic ticket. The news of the nomination was still hot from the wires when members of the Indianapolis club began arrangements for a night demonstration. At 8 o'clock Monument place, near the quarters of the club, was filled with a cheering throng. The Indianapolis military band was there playing all sorts of patriotic and enlivening melodies. A few minutes later about 500 howling democrats swung into line behind the band and began a parade which had the real flavor of election time.

John W. Kern was born December 20, 1849, at the village of Alto, Howard county, Ind. His father, Dr. Jacob W. Kern, was a Virginian by birth who removed to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1836, and lived there until 1846, when he moved into the new northern country. John Kern's mother was Nancy Liggett and she and Dr. Kern were married in Warren county, Ohio, in 1844. John was educated in the district schools and he continued his education by attending the Indiana normal school of

Kokomo, Indiana, riding horseback ten miles each way every day. Later he taught school near Alto. He earned money to enter Michigan university at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department of that university in 1869. He immediately began practicing in Kokomo, Ind. He was "drafted" when he was twenty-one years of age to make the race for legislature in the republican county of Howard, but was defeated. He was chosen city attorney of Kokomo for six terms over republican aspirants. In 1884 he was elected reporter of the supreme court. Since then Indianapolis has been his home, where he has practiced law. He has worked in every campaign, served the county in the legislature and was the leader of his party in the state senate. He was city attorney under the last two administrations of Mayor Thomas Taggart, from October, 1897, to October, 1901. In 1900 he was nominated for governor, but was defeated.

Mr. Kern has been president of the commercial club and has always been conspicuous in all state and civic movements. Mrs. Kern is prominent in all of the social affairs and literary affairs of the city. Miss Julia Kern, their daughter is well known socially. There are two other children, John W. Kern, jr., aged nine years, and William H. Kern, who is now 2.6 years of age.

LABOR GOT A STONE

"We asked the convention for bread and they gave us a stone," said President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in discussing the treatment given organized labor by the recent republican national convention.

"The plank adopted on the subject of injunctions," Mr. Gompers said, "is nothing more nor less than the affirmation for a statute law authorizing the issuance of injunctions. Our contention is that there is no law upon the statute books authorizing or warranting the issuance of these extraordinary injunctions.

"They are never issued when no labor dispute exists between workmen and employers. They are only issued when such a dispute exists. They are never issued against any citizen, whether they be workmen or in any other walk of life, where there is no labor dispute.

"We hold that the law does not change because a dispute arises between employers and workmen. All we ask is to be regarded upon an equality before the law with all other citizens. We ask no immunity for any one guilty of wrongdoing, whether he be workman or other, but we must insist upon the constitutional guarantee of equality before the law. We will be satisfied with nothing else.

"The decision of the supreme court in the Danbury hatters' case declared the labor organizations trusts, when, as a matter of fact, labor organizations are voluntary in character, and formed for the purpose of protecting and advancing personal rights. The labor organizations deal in no product, whether of the hand or of the land; they are simply associations to protect and advance the interests of men and women who aim to conserve their personal rights, their personal freedom. The trusts are combinations of men dealing with the products of labor. The workmen and their power to labor can not be distinguished from each other. A trust can dispose of its material products, move and transport them to any point on earth without affecting the personal rights and

the human liberty of the owners of labor products.

"You can't determine the rules governing the labor of working people without affecting their personalities, their bodies, their minds, their very souls. We asked the republican convention to declare in essence for the enactment of a law granting human right and human freedom, and it wholly failed to meet the requirements of an intolerable and unjust and un-American situation.

"In this instance, no relief was either declared or promised. The other measures which we asked the republican convention to adopt are of a material character. The two which I have mentioned involves principles of justice and the American conception of the constitutionally guaranteed freedom of man."

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT

Lawyer—Are you sure that occurrence was on the 17th of the month. Witness—Yes, it was the 17th.

Lawyer—Now, remember, you are under oath. How do you know it was the 17th?

Witness—"Cause the day before that—

Lawyer—Be careful what you say now. Go on.

Witness— —was the 16th, and the day after it was the 18th.—Detroit News-Tribune.

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