

remedies shall be added to state remedies, not substituted for them. There is no disposition anywhere to deny to the federal government its constitutional authority, but the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States is regulated by congress and congress ought to withdraw the jurisdiction which the lower federal courts are now using to the prejudice of the states and citizens of the states.

"REST AND PEACE AND REASSURANCE"

In a letter addressed to the New York World, Grover Cleveland, of Princeton, N. J., said:

"Our people need rest and peace and reassurance; and it will be quite in line with true democracy and successful policy to impress upon our fellow-countrymen the fact that democracy still stands for those things."

Yes, rest and peace and assurance! And for all of that democracy stands!

But that does not mean reassurance to the men who manipulate the money of insurance policyholders or the wealth in the public treasury. It does not mean that they are to enjoy rest and peace so long as they persist in their evil practices. It does not mean that the American people are to be asked to close their eyes to these iniquities or, through an appeal to a false conservatism, grant immunity to those who conspire against the public welfare.

AND HISTORY WILL REPEAT

The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, republican, seems to be fearful lest the tariff barons obtain the impression that they have something to fear by reason of the tariff revision promises of republican leaders. The Journal says that the Ohio-Iowa republican tariff plank of 1908 is in no sense a departure from the republican practice. It adds:

"In 1884 the Chicago platform pledged the party 'to correct the inequalities of the tariff,' and its promise was to do this 'by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.' That is what will be done next year if the republican party is continued in commission."

Since 1884 the republican party has revised the tariff twice and in both instances it was a revision that benefited the tariff barons rather than the consumers. In its day the McKinley bill was regarded as a very high measure of the protective tariff but it was not to be compared with the Dingley law enacted seven years later.

All the world knows, or ought to know, that at the very time the republican party was promising "to correct the inequalities of the tariff" or to do something that "will relieve the taxpayer" that party was deriving its campaign funds from the men who have grown rich through the high tariff fostered by the republican party.

Devotedly the republican leaders have protected the tariff barons after the election and, borrowing the Sioux City Journal's language, "that is what will be done next year if the republican party is continued in commission."

WHO PAYS THE BILL?

The American Protective Tariff League has issued Circular No. 216—which shows that the league has issued a good many circulars before—and this circular is in the form of a letter asking for the name and address of one person who will cast his first vote in the presidential election in 1908. The league wishes "to forward literature on the subject of protection," and wants the "home address" only. It costs money to keep an office on Broadway in New York and furnish literature on the subject of protection. The Protective Tariff League has for a good many years been sending out this literature, and those who get it are helping to pay for it. Like the tariff tax, the payment is concealed but somebody must pay it. The protected industries have used a small part of the money that they get from the people to pay for the literature with which to send out arguments in support of protection. The Protective Tariff League, however, is more interested in the voter just now than it is after the election, for after the election the voter is completely ignored. The beneficiaries of protection are deaf to the entreaties of the masses on the subject of taxation. When it is proposed to put upon the free list imported articles which come into competition with articles controlled by the trusts, the

Protective Tariff League is quick to protest. When the democrats talk about reducing all schedules which are above one hundred per cent, the Protective Tariff League resists the reduction of a one hundred and twenty per cent duty—a duty provided for the protection of the Standard Oil company. The Protective Tariff League is looking at the question from the standpoint of the tax-eaters, but during the campaign it is quite anxious to spread its literature before the taxpayers. It ought to put on each piece of literature: "This document is paid for by the protected industries which have been getting the benefit of the high tariff."

FOOLISH THREATS

And now the New York World seeks to bring southern democrats to its way of thinking by the threat to reduce southern representation in congress. In an editorial entitled "A Warning to the South," the World concludes in this way:

"If the southern states expect to stay rid of the negro vote and maintain their present basis of representation, they must help rehabilitate the democratic party in the north and west. The Ohio platform is what the World said it was—a warning to the south.' The south is not obliged to heed the warning, but if the southern democrats again allow populism to control the national convention, if they permit the nomination of Mr. Bryan, thereby sending the party to another disastrous defeat, they will have to take the consequences of their own folly."

The World has grown desperate, indeed, if it imagines that it can threaten southern democrats into the support of plutocratic influences.

THE BOARD OF TRADE

While in Chicago recently Mr. Bryan visited the Board of Trade. He was called upon for a speech and responded, being introduced by President Sager. The Inter Ocean quotes Mr. Bryan as saying:

"The farmer needs the board of trade," said Mr. Bryan. "He needs a place where the purchasers and the producers of grain may meet, and where sales may be made. The farmers will never organize against the boards of trade as long as these boards remain honest. The legitimate functions of the board of trade and the chamber of commerce are recognized by the farmer, but—

"The farmer objects to the gambling on the board of trade, because such gambling suspends the law of supply and demand and disturbs natural conditions.

"Gambling is gambling," he argued, "whether it is carried on in a back room off some alley or in the grain pit. You men who are interested in an honest business and legitimate transactions ought to join hands with the farmer and purge these institutions of this evil, and thus retain the good features of the business. All the farmers ask is to have the business done on an honorable basis and that prices are not juggled up and down by mere speculation."

"UNDUE FAVORITISM"

Several years ago it was reported that Andrew Carnegie had offered to pay \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, provided he was permitted to assure the Filipinos that they would be given their independence.

Commenting upon this story, the Chicago Tribune said that the steel magnate "has tried the patience of his friends severely in some of his late bids for notoriety." It expressed the opinion that Mr. Carnegie is constantly posing, and said "he has scattered libraries throughout the country, all of which are to be called for him, and every one of them is 'a contribution to the conscience fund.'"

Then the Tribune said: "Mr. Carnegie made his money in a magnificent way, but he should never forget that he made it through the undue favoritism of the government of the United States. Owing to the discrimination practiced in his favor by the tariff, he was enabled to amass a fortune of \$200,000,000, or more, most of which came out of the pockets of his countrymen through the operation of unequal laws. Much has been said of the benefit arising to the workmen from the establishment of the Carnegie works. The beneficent tariff system permitted the works to survive and flourish, but there are some people who have not forgotten the Homestead strike, nor the outrageous manner in which the workmen were treated at the time by employers whose

brutality has seldom been exceeded in the history of labor agitations."

Now the Sioux City Journal and other republican papers must not forget that the republican party has, in every presidential campaign and congressional campaign, been financed by the men to whom they have granted what the Chicago Tribune calls "undue favoritism." Does any one imagine that the tariff barons will withhold contributions from the republican campaign fund this year? Does any one believe that the republican party will ever revise the tariff in the interest of the consumers so long as it obtains its campaign funds from the tariff barons?

THE FULL DINNER PAIL

Referring to the happenings in Union Square, New York City, Saturday, March 28, the New York correspondent for the Chicago Inter Ocean said:

"They have brought many carts into the square to serve as speaking stands," reported a policeman.

"Drive them away; use your clubs if necessary," replied the inspector.

A man from the crowd, hearing the command, advanced, pulled a paper from his pocket, and tapped it with his finger.

"That," he said, "is the strongest thing in America. It is the constitution of the United States. It says that the people have a right to peaceable assemblage."

"This is the strongest thing in Union square," replied the inspector, holding aloft his club.

Suddenly the demonstration fell back before the bluecoats. Then a man in the throng started the "Marsellaise." The great throng took it up. In an instant the defiant battle song of the French revolution was echoing through the vast square. Surging in and out; keeping ahead of the clubs of the police, the red hats dodged. They bore mottoes like this:

"We demand work."

"Why should we go hungry?"

"Public thievery makes private poverty."

All at once there appeared the magnificent mounted police. These splendid officers bore down upon the multitude like so many mounted soldiers of the Ney division.

"Drive them into the East river!" commanded the inspector.

The horses turned into the crowd. Many fell beneath the hoofs of the animals. In panic the red hatted columns dashed backward. They massed upon the sidewalks. On came the charging police cavalry, pushing on, on to the sidewalks with the curveting steeds.

Referring to this dispatch the Omaha World-Herald said: "It reads like a page from Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' or like an account of what might have happened somewhere in darkest Russia. It doesn't read like the story of what happened here in free and enlightened America, in the early years of the Twentieth century."

And the slogan was "Four years more of the full dinner pail!"

HEY, LITTLE LAD

Hey, little lad, with your bonnie blue eyes,
Come with your laughter—we'll dream of the
skies

That are waiting for us in the Land of No Care,
So come to this heart with that curling gold hair.
Come, and we'll float on the beautiful sea
In the Dream Ship that's waiting for you and
for me!

Hey, little lad, with the wee wearied feet—
Up in these arms! My, those kisses are sweet!
Come and I'll tell you a story or two
That will make heavy eyelids fall over the blue.
One little arm round my neck and we'll float
On the River of Sleep in the little Dream Boat!

Hey, little lad, but how heavy you've grown—
You've slipped to your dreaming and left me
alone!

But I know that the skies in your dreams are as
fair

As the blue of your eyes and the gold of your
hair.

And O, little lad, in your garments of white,
Your dreaming, I wish I might know it—good
night!

—Will F. Griffin in Milwaukee Sentinel.