

WON BY THE PEOPLE

SUPERVISION NOT PATERNALISM.

The government should not attempt to exercise a paternal control over private business. That is not it. That is the cry that those make who are opposed to government supervision. It is not paternalism in the old sense as we understand it. It is simply this: Who is to rule? The corporation, by its power of wealth, by the extent of territory over which it does business, by the political influence that it of necessity exercises; then the state, the Federal government—shall such a corporation rule the government or be ruled by the government?

The doing of this or attempting to do it has been the primary work of the Bureau of Corporations. It is going to be a long road. It is going to be a difficult road, and the work will only be well done if we set our faces in the right direction at the beginning. We must not expect too much from the efforts of the government at the present time to change these industrial evils. Our first steps cannot be long. We cannot run when we are attempting to solve such problems as these, but, as I say, if we can get our faces set in the right direction, we will be sure that in the years to come we will make the right kind of progress. This again can only be accomplished by the heartiest co-operation of men engaged in business.

DIRECT VOTE FOR U. S. SENATORS.

The nearer a government can be brought to the people the purer and better that government will be. An important step in this direction would be the election of United States Senators by the people. The demand for this reform is growing, and it is a question of only a little time before it will be accomplished.

An amendment to the Federal Constitution, which provides for the election of Senators by the Legislatures, can be passed by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States. Without any special effort in that direction many States have already made the request. The General Assembly of Missouri, at the last session, passed a resolution to this effect.

In favor of the election of Senators by popular vote, and it is evident that this system will demonstrate that the chief representatives of the people in Congress will more clearly reflect the people's will.

GENIUS THE HIGHEST FORM OF INSANITY.

In Hebrew as well as in Sanskrit the lunatic is synonymous with the prophet. The lunatic, again, among barbarous people, is feared and adored by masses, who often confide to him supreme authority. In modern times the same conviction has been preserved. Not only is fame denied to men of genius, but they are considered mad. The means by which they are distinguished from the mad are monuments and rhetoric by way of compensation. The reason is that if we leave out certain great statesmen men of genius are lacking in tact, in moderation, in the sense of practical life, in the virtues which are alone

THE LITTLE BOYS' DRUM.

All day long he beat the drum
And marched with steady tread,
Till twilight fell, and mother's voice
Had called him off to bed;
Then he laid it down with a tender kiss,
And a shake of his golden head;
"I'll keep my drum and go to war
"En I det's big," he said.

He loved to watch the shadows creep
Across the silent hill;
He dreamed that they were soldiers brave
Who came to fight with him;
And he clapped his chubby hands
When in the sun they died;
"I won't be 'fraid to fight and die
"En I det's big," he cried.

Alas, for us! we blamed the child
Because he made such noise;
We wondered why he chose his drum
From all the other toys;
So once at night, when the little boy
Had answered mother's "Come!"
We searched among his treasures rare,
And hid away his drum.

When morning came, his big brown eyes
Were bright with fever's pain—
Outside no shadow soldier's tread,
The day was dull with rain;
A silence lay upon the house,
Unbroken by the drum;
At night there were no marching feet
To answer mother's "Come!"

There came a day, in after years,
When he lay in his bed,
That we took the drum from his hiding place,
And not a word was said;
But silently, and with a tender kiss,
We breathed a childish prayer,
Then laid it away with a tender kiss,
And a curl of golden hair.
—H. Graham Du Bois.

WON BY HIS ORATORY.

Three cheers for Merrifield! Three cheers for Merrifield! Thus the cheers rang out on the calm night air, for the strenuous citizens of Valgreen were passing through an exciting political campaign. Factional disagreement in the minority party had presented to the minority a rare opportunity for success. And opportunity never knocks too softly at the politician's doors—sometimes they think it is opportunity when it is only the political embalmers.

But the face of Merrifield, the gray-haired, all-time chairman of the minority party—whose brow had the right of line in the parade now triumphantly wending its way preparatory to the beginning of a rally—did not light up with that beaming appreciation that is the wont—may the pre-eminence—of our political leaders. Neither did the face of James Lacey, the broad-shouldered young man, who also occupied a seat in the barouche of honor. And there hangs our tale.

It was but a decade and a half previous to the beginning of our narrative that Lacey had graduated from the Valgreen academy, but almost not with valedictory honors—as naturally a hero should, but as his broad shoulders would indicate, magna cum laude in athletics.

During Lacey's matriculation at the academy, at that overworked psychological moment, he became interested in one of the most enthusiastic rooters of the gentler sex, who had often spurred the Valgreen team on to victory. This fascinating young lady was no other than Alice, the daughter of Richard Merrifield, though not until after Lacey's graduation did it become manifest to Alice's father that the seed of interest had brought forth the fruit of love.

And thus the city chairman lost no time in indicating his feelings in the matter, for he had a deep-rooted dislike for what he termed "modern B. A.

recognized as real by the masses and which alone are useful in social affairs. Good sense travels on the well-worn paths; genius, never. And that is why the crowd, not altogether without reason, is so ready to treat great men as lunatics.

It has again been objected to me that my studies of genius are deficient in utility. To this I might reply with Taine that it is not always necessary that the true should be useful. Yet numerous practical applications arise out of these researches; they furnish us with explanations of those strange religious insanities which become the nucleus of historical events.

SOLUTION OF THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Our country has more of a serious problem, but immigration is not among them. We have solved the question in the present by the somewhat too drastic law that we have enacted. It is not a problem for us. It is the problem for the poor, unfortunate countries from which we are draining the best blood.

Now, I hold that the prime test and the only test we should exact is this: Has a man the ambition to enjoy the rights of an American citizen and to share the habits of sobriety and frugality to save the sum necessary for him to reach this port? And is he skillful enough to earn that surplus? I want no better testimony than that. If I owned America and was running it as a business operation, I would not only look for that man, but I would give every man of that kind a premium to come here and consider it the best bargain I had ever made in my life.

Taking the value of a man, woman or child in this republic as low as a slave, and that was an average of about \$1,000 fifty years ago, and we are getting 400,000 a year. That means \$400,000,000 cash value. Furthermore, every man who comes here is a consumer, and 90 per cent of all the earnings of even the most saving ones end up in the pockets of some kind. It is not purity of blood we want, it is the mingling of different bloods that makes the American.

FALLING AWAY OF ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

The signs, the symptoms are on every hand—the falling away of attendance at public worship; the freedom of criticism of old faiths; the indifference of the working classes; the feminizing of congregations; the multiplication of sects; the toleration of the most unorthodox of living, the last probably the most important symptom of all.

Among persons of average intelligence there is surely an indifference to the claims of religion, except perhaps on state occasions. They are willing that the church should officiate at weddings and funerals in order that due formality and propriety be observed. But the daily conversation of the average American is untouched by religious conviction and shows his thought on the fundamentals of life to be totally different from the church. When he wishes to quote religious thought he uses the language of the churches as if he were speaking a foreign tongue. How much more glibly come the phrases of the stock market, the sporting world, the artistic circles! The vocabulary of the churches is like a dead language to him, one that he will use as sparingly as quotations from the classics.

graduates—not bachelors of arts, but bachelors of athletics.

Briefly and emphatically he informed Lacey that his attentions to Alice were disagreeable; and not only to him but to the recipient also.

Now Merrifield did not intentionally tell an untruth when he said his daughter considered the prospect of marriage disagreeable. But he did interpret more wrongly an ambiguous remark. In proportion as men are strong in physical trials, so are they weak in the adventures of love; wherefore it was that James Lacey, after his interview with the father of Alice Merrifield, was utterly downcast and firmly of the opinion that the fair city of Valgreen was the most disagreeable habitat of civilization.

Within a week after his interview with Merrifield, "Jim"—as his friends called him—had taken up his abode in a distant city of the State. And there he had prospered. And not only had he succeeded in business, but also had earned quite a reputation as a public speaker.

Owing to this reputation and an unforeseen emergency, it was that Jim was designated by the State chairman to be the orator of the evening at the Valgreen rally.

This fact was both surprising and disconcerting to Merrifield, for he held but a poor opinion of the young man's ability.

Is it any wonder that the fireworks music and cheers failed to enliven the city chairman and his guest?

The rally was late in starting, but the tumult of the delay with unusual good nature. The chairman, as he entered the hall felt that a golden opportunity was lost, but had succeeded in hiding his chagrin.

Lacey, on taking his seat on the platform, glanced over the audience and his eyes met those of one in the gallery. Eyes of blue that had filled the hopeful fancy of his youth and the sweetly, sad, retrospective thoughts of later years. Yes, they were in the gallery! And what is more, they did not look cold or repellent; no, but sweet and invitingly smiling, and they seemed to send a message of recognition and solicitude! For Alice's father had told her of his interpretation of her ambiguous remark, and she understood Jim's silence and absence.

After that inspiration Lacey felt encouraged and stimulated to do his best: As on the football field, when the game looked dark, those same eyes had often incited within him an invincible strength and courage, so did they affect him now.

The game looked dark; the speakers so far had developed but little enthusiasm and the rally was falling flat.

The second speaker of the evening had just set down the accompaniment of the faintest, perfunctory applause, when Merrifield, in a short, gracious, though somewhat insincere, speech, introduced James Lacey.

As Lacey, with the grace of a nature orator, stepped to the front of the platform, the first signs of any genuine enthusiasm showed itself; for the former football captain, clear, logical, witty, interspersed with apt and humorous stories by way of concrete illustration, oratorical, and over and above all, uncharged with a subtle magnetism, innate of him, he spoke the audience from its interior. From one of dull intention, he changed the

TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

ADD FORTY PER CENT TO THE COST OF LIVING.

How Protection, the Republican Idol, Plunders the American People—Collusion Between the Trusts and the Republican Politicians.

The tariff and trust problems are inseparably connected, because the protection given the trust by the high tariff prevents the only competition that can possibly stop the legalized plundering of those corporations. If the tariff tax was reduced to a revenue base and the protective element omitted, there would be either a great reduction of the price the trusts now charge for their products, or imported goods would come in and compete with the trusts and force them either to reduce their prices or lose trade. As many trust productions are sold by those corporations for much less price to foreigners than to our own people, it would seem that the American people should have a chance at these bargain counter sales.

Of course, if you listen to the trust magnates or their Republican friends and defenders, you will be told that to decrease the protection the trusts now enjoy by virtue of the present tariff law would not only ruin those corporations, but compel them to so reduce wages that their workmen would be on starvation diet, like the "pauper labor of Europe." But it must be remembered that the trusts have advanced the cost of living over 40 per cent—the Department of Commerce and Labor admits the increase to be 85 per cent—while the average advance in wages have only been about 12 1/2 per cent, although some few well-

take passes from the railroads and franks from the telegraph and express companies. What can be expected of a Republican House of Representatives that resolved to pay itself extra mileage as the last Congress did, and nearly all the Republican members that voted for the steal have been re-elected to the present Congress. Can reform legislation be expected from such a body, the majority of whom are on record for grafting?

The Republican majority of the Senate last year refused to consider railroad reform legislation and a committee of that body has been gathering evidence mostly favorable to the railroads, so that the issue may be before the Senate in the near future.

The House of Representatives having passed the bill to regulate railroad rates with practical unanimity, the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate will no longer be able to dally along and quibble about what bill shall be reported. Senator Elkins and the other railroad Senators will have to fall or cut out. For the question now is yes or no, on the House bill. It may not be perfect, it probably is not, but it contains the principle of the people controlling the railroads instead of the railroads controlling the government, and that is a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that any amendment by the Senate to change the principle involved, that when a rate has been declared unreasonable, the Interstate Commerce Commission has power to make a reasonable rate in place of it, which shall go into effect at once, will not be resisted by the House of Representatives, if it is necessary to continue in session until December, when the next session begins.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE.



—Exchange.

organized trades have been able to force a greater advance, but even the highest paid workmen have not been able to get their wages increased to match the increased cost of living. If the trusts can be forced to reduce prices by revising the tariff of the living would fall in proportion and the workmen could afford to have their wages cut 12 1/2 per cent, although some few well organized trades have been able to force a greater advance, but even the highest paid workmen have not been able to get their wages increased to match the increased cost of living. If the trusts can be forced to reduce prices by revising the tariff of the living would fall in proportion and the workmen could afford to have their wages cut 12 1/2 per cent, although some few well organized trades have been able to force a greater advance, but even the highest paid workmen have not been able to get their wages increased to match the increased cost of living. 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