The Democrat.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907

A Belated Confession.

For twenty-four years The World has urged the authority of the United States Government to protect the people from the rapacity of trusts, monopolies and great corporations. The Sherman law, which The World insistently advocated, was a tremendous triumph for public opinion, but it remained dead until Mr. Roosevelt quickened it into life. Mr. Cleveland regarded it with indifference; Mr. Olney, his Attorney-General, treated it with open contempt. Then came Mr. McKinley, with Mark Hanna brazenly selling to corporations the privilege of violating the law in exchange for campaign contributions. There is no more shameful chapter in American history.—New York World.

This remarkable confession appeared in double leaded type in the New York World of last Wednesday.

When did The World censure Mr. Cleveland for regarding the Sherman law with indifference?

When did The World condemn Mr. Cleveland's Attorney-General Olney for treating this law with contempt?

When did The World protest against the most shameful chapter in American history, the brazen sale of looting privileges to the trusts by Mark Hanna?

Did not the World do all in its power to help Mark Hanna while he was making this "shameful chapter in American history?"

Did not the World use its great power as a great newspaper to defeat every democratic candidate in 1896 who was pledged to an enforcement of the laws against predatory wealth?

But it is a hopeful sign of the times to find the World admitting the truth, even at this late day.

Now if the World will properly define the meaning of "safe and sane," as used by it in praising candidates for public positions, it will show signs of real reform. And it might as well confess, for every intelligent school boy in America knows that one of these "safe and sane" fellows, is a servant of the trusts who can be safely relied upon to sanely treat with contempt all laws enacted for the benefit of the common people.

Coal Trusts.

A great deal is written about the crimes of George F. Baer, of Pennsylvania, in connection with the coal mines and coal roads of the Keystone state; but if the whole truth could be made public it is quite probable that we have coal trusts in Iowa and Illinois much the same as they have in Pennsylvania.

The owners of coal mines in this part of the country seem to have no fixed price for their product. They charge all that the business will stand, and the freight rate to the place where the coal is shipped is an important factor in the price charged for the coal at the mine. For instance, if the coal is to be shipped to some distant place where the freight rate would be $2 per ton, or more, the price at the mine would be little if any more than half what would be charged to a person who purchased coal for delivery at some near-by place. The fact that such a condition prevails, indicates an agreement on the part of the mine owners which is not beneficial to the general public. The coal fields of Iowa are of little use to the people of this section of the state, because all the saving in freight rates on Iowa coal, over Illinois and Indiana coals, is added to the price at the mine by the Iowa mine owners. The whole truth might expose a widespread conspiracy on the part of the mine-owners of the Mississippi Valley.

1896 a Milepost in our Political History.

While predatory wealth elected its candidates in 1896, the struggle of that year was the beginning of the end of government by that power in this country.

There was quite an exchange of party membership in 1896. Many thinking, humanity loving republicans, of the Abraham Lincoln school of politics, alligned themselves with the reform forces lead by Mr. Bryan, while many other men, who for years had been calling themselves democrats, found when the test came that they were not democrats at all, but Mark Hanna republicans.

The results of the campaign of 1896 were by no means an enthronement of the money power in America. On the contray the struggle of that year stands like a milepost in the political history of this country, marking the beginning of the struggle which will end in the enthronement of human rights.

The Democrat in its issue of Nov. 18, 1896, reviewed the results of the election, and concluded with these encouraging words: "Another encouraging feature of the situation is the character of the new men who have alligned themselves on our side. They are not the retainers of any administration, nor men who have come to our support through fear of losing a job. Neither are they men whose votes could be influenced or secured through their master's conditional order department. On the contrary they are, as a class, thinkers, and scholars and patriots. Men who place love of country above party. Men who in the contests of the years to come will demonstrate their force."

Could any words have been more prophetic?

Let those who have read the recent speeches of the President at Provinceton and Secretary Taft at Columbus, say what has made the Mark Hanna brand of politics so odius to all parties at the present time.

The men who supported Bryan in 1896 have reason to feel proud of the verdict which time has rendered. History has already branden as "shameful" the methods which defeated them that year.

To say that the prosecution of criminals will shake the business interests of this country, is equivalent to saying that the business interests of this country are founded upon criminal methods. If that be true, the sooner our business interests get a good shaking the better it will be for every honest person.

In his lecture in this city last Wednesday evening, Professor Guthrie stated a truth not generally known when he said, that most of the big metropolitan newspapers were owned or controlled by "the interests." In other words by predatory wealth. The columns of these newspapers are always open for attacks upon public men, who will not do the bidding of "the interests," the bidding of the criminals who have grown immensely rich on the profits of law-breaking. They are also open for the publication of everything which may tend to excuse the crimes of their masters. Just at present that class of newspapers are publishing long lists of the gifts which John D. Rockefeller has made to schools, churches, etc., hoping thereby to create a public sentiment in the oil magnate's favor. But the people of this country understand the object of these gifts, and are no more likely to excuse Rockefeller for his offenses than they would the ordinary thief who stole a thousand dollars and then tried to purchase immunity by giving a tenth of his stealings to some public or charitable institution.

Roosevelt's Speech.

[From the Waterloo Times-Tribune]

If one had not known the orator of the day at the Pilgrim's Monument celebration and had read the speech, he might have been pardoned for the conclusion that it had been made by a democrat.

In many respects President Roosevelt's speech was so democratic that it would have done credit as an utterance from the lips of some of our more radical democrats.

A Remarkable Confession.

The President has a few cabinet officers who are trying to impartially enforce the laws of the country against the rich as well as the poor, and has other cabinet officers, like Secretary Root, who are the cabinet agents of the nation's greatest criminals.

These agents of "the interests" and the Wall Street newspapers have implored the President to call a halt to all proceedings against the criminal rich, and by so doing save the business of the country from a disasterous shock.

What a confession such a request carries with it?

Has the pursuit of criminal methods been so successful and far reaching as to make their prosecution a serious menace to the country's business?

Must the nation permit monopoly to destroy competition, in order to save Wall Street from another panic?

Must Secretary Root's demand for the removal of Attorney-General Bonaparte from the cabinet be granted, before "the interests" will feel safe and satisfied?

When the news reached Wall street, that the President had said that he intended to enforce the laws against rich as well as poor criminals, there was a fall in the price of stocks. What better proof than this could anyone ask of the rotten condition of the Wall street stock market?

John Sharp Williams carried the Mississippi primaries for United States Senator by the slender majority of 648. Mr. Williams is a scholar and a very skillful debater, but his loyalty to the common people is not above suspicion. The trusts have no politics, and support the party in power for the sole purpose of gaining some financial advantage. They reached Senator Bailey of Texas, and the people of Mississippi and those of the country at large will have reason to rejoice if they have no string on Senator Williams.

The people of this country are not in favor of government-owned railways; but, if they are called upon to choose, they will undoubtedly prefer a government-owned railroad to a railroad-owned government.

At Princetown President Roosevelt said: "Where the power of the law can be wisely used to prevent or minimize the acquisition or business employment of such wealth and to make it pay by income or inheritance tax its proper share of the burden of government, I would invoke that power without a moment's hesitation." Could any democrat improve on that statement? Could anyone give the fellows who have been running the republican party during recent years a harder swat?

Secretary Taft said in his Columbus speech that he was in favor of tariff revision after the next presidential election. But how can Mr. Taft expect to bring about a revision of the tariff, after the next presidential election, if the republican party continues to be controlled by the same forces which have dominated in that organization for the past generation or more? Was an abuse ever reformed by those who profited by the abuse? When the tariff is revised, it will be revised by those who suffer from its abuses.

Amusements Where Life is Risked.

We consider the Mexican bull fight a semi-barbarous amusement, and so it is, but how much worse is it than the numerous amusements of this country in which life is risked.

Our balloon ascensions and other stunts of that order are attractive, because of the risk of life which is necessarily a part of such performances, and viewed from a humane standpoint they should be prohibited.

Sandy's Criticism.

A young Scotchman went to a London school of music, where he learned to play the violoncello fairly well. On his return to his native village he gathered his friends together to hear his new instrument. When he had played one or two tunes, he looked up expectantly. After a slight pause his old grandfather spoke.

"Eh, maun," he said, "it's a maircy there's na smell wi' it!"—Liverpool Mercury.

He Knew.

Lady Customer—I wish to tell you how these shoes of mine are to be made. Shoemaker—Oh, I know that well enough—large inside and small outside.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

Finance.

The agreeable visitor, says Judge, smiled upon the son of the house and said:

"Willie, if you recite that poem your mother taught you I'll give you a penny."

"Not likely! I can get a nickel anywhere for not reciting it," Willie replied.

Noah Under Suspicion.

The last copy of the Ararat Journal, published three days before the flood, has recently been excavated from the top drawer of an oriental magnate's desk.

It says editorially:

"The radical utterances of old man Noah are to be strongly deprecated by all conservative citizens. Especially do we deplore his unwarranted attacks on the sin trust and its worthy board of directors.

"Aside from the fact that these gentlemen stand very high in the community, such wild denunciation and predictions of our people listened to last evening are likely to produce an unsettled conditions of affairs and damage business.

"It is generally believed that his motives are not above suspicion. In fact, those who are well informed hint that the old man has some watered and undigested stock of his own which he expects to float as soon as the sin trust is swamped."—Puck.

Gentle Persuasion.

Many stories are told of the eccentric doings and sayings of an old clergyman who lived in Maine some years ago. At one time there had been a fight among some men, one of whom was seriously hurt. A trial took place, and the old minister, who had seen the affray, was summoned as a witness.

"What was Salson doing?" was the first question.

"Oh, he was slashing around."

"Well, sir, just what do you mean by that?"

"Why, he was knocking about him here and there."

"Now, sir, kindly tell us plainly what Salson did to this man."

"Why, he—he enticed him," said the old minister slowly.

"Enticed him! How?"

"He enticed him with a crowbar. He used the crowbar to persuade the man—to entice him—and by a series of pokes and blows he succeeded in doing it," said the minister mildly.—Youth's Companion.

Reade's Eccentric English.

Reade's use of the English language, too, was eccentric, not to say ludicrous. In "A Simpleton," when he wished to signify that two people turned their backs on each other in a fit of temper, he wrote, "They showed napes." Describing the complexion of the New Haven fishwives in "Christie Johnstone," he says, "It is a race of women that the northern sun peachifies instead of rosewoodizing.'" In "Readiana" he describes a gentleman giving a lunch to two ladies at a railway restaurant as follows: "He souped them, he tough chickened them, he brandied and cochinealed one, and he brandied and burnt sugared the other (brandy and cochineal and brandy and burnt sugar being Reade's euphemisms for port and sherry respectively). While he was preparing his series of articles on Old Testament characters he read what he had written to John Coleman on one occasion and came to this startling passage in his argument:

"Having now arrived at this conclusion, we must go the whole hog or none."

Coleman objected to this phrase.

"You don't like the hog, I see," said Reade. "Well, it's a strong figure of speech, and it's understanded of the people, but—yes, you are right. It's scarcely Scriptural, so out it goes."—Gentleman's Magazine.

From the way my Trousers fit you would say they were born, not made. They have the touch of a creative genius

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This season's latest patterns and styles are shown by my representative

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NEW FALL GOODS.

Our fall goods in Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Shirts, underwear, Fancy Vests, Shoes, Trunks and Valises is coming in and being put in stock at once, so that we are ready to show you any of the above lines in splendid variety, and at prices we know will be satisfactory.

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Men's Suits.

In this line we carry the noted Kuppenheimer make, which is not excelled by any High Grade Clothing House. We carry a full line of this make in Regular, Stout, Slim and Extra Sizes so that we are able to fit almost any man. The new shades in Brown and Gray are here in a good assortment.

Men's Suits from $3.50 to $30.00.

Boys' Suits.

We aim to make a specialty of Boys' wear and therefore have bought for Fall a large stock of the "Viking System" suits, ages 3 to 16, in knee pants. We have them in Norfolk, Blouse, Double Breasted and Three Piece Suits, with Rubber, Strap or Straight Bottom Pants. Fancy Worsteds and Cassimeres, in brown, gray and blue.

Good Assortment from $1.50 to $7.50.

Hat Department.

All we need to say of this Department is, that in it are found the

Famous Longley Hats

(For Men and Boys). This needs no further comment except that we have our Fall styles and stock ready, all shapes and sizes. Ask for THE NEW TAN.

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We don't carry Ladies' or Children's shoes; but we are specializers in SHOES for MEN and BOYS hence can show you a larger assortment for Men and Boys than is usually shown. The noted

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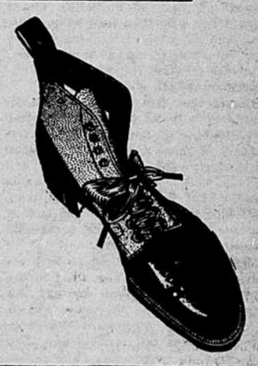

Trunks and Valises.

The largest line of Trunks, Suit Cases, Valises, Traveling Bags and Telescopes in Delaware County is always found here. Suit cases in Cow Hide Stock full leather or canvass lined, Japanese Matting and Karatol **$1.50 to $12.50.**
Trunks in all sizes, shapes and styles from - **$2.50 to $16.00.**
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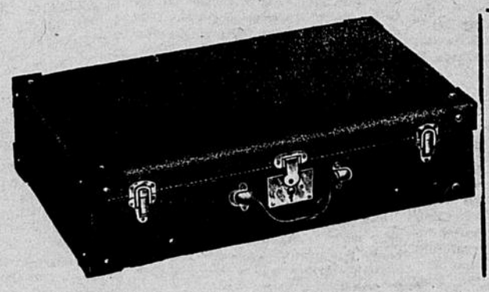

Shirts.

A strong line of "Monarch" and "Clarendon" dress shirts for Men and Boys are always carried in stock. Coat style, plaited bosom, cuff attached or dedetached.

We buy these goods in large quantities for our Four Large Stores, hence you can readily see the advantage we have over the small buyer. We are One Price and Stand Back of Our Goods.

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