

## That "Anti-Trust" Law.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—The readers of this paper are familiar with Dr. McLellan's contention that the aim of the Sherman anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, was designed to work for, instead of against, corporations that overshadow state and nation. The courts sustain his view.

Judge Morrow of the federal court for the northern district of California said last summer in addressing a grand jury: "The primary object of the statute was undoubtedly to prevent destruction of legitimate and healthy competition in inter-state commerce by individuals, corporations and trusts, grasping, engrossing and monopolizing the markets for commodities. But its provisions are broad enough to reach combinations or conspiracies that would interrupt the transportation of such commodities from one state to another." The latter sentence, of course, refers to the members of the American Railway union, and strikers in general.

But Judge Baker speaks more openly in the case of the United States vs. Alger: "The growth of the railways in this country, and the combination of laborers employed on the roads for the purpose of enforcing by strikes or otherwise, what they conceived to be just rights, had led to a condition of things that in the judgment of congress made it imperative that the courts \* \* \* should be clothed with the power of laying their strong hands on these men and not waiting till crimes had been committed." The law intended to lay its strong hands, not only on capitalists and monopolists, but also on the laboring men.

Judge Baker seemed to realize more fully and to express more freely than Judge Morrow, the truth that corporate power had dictated to its servants in Washington, and they had done its bidding.

If anyone does not accept the last proposition, he is confronted with a single alternative: The courts, unsated with power which they alone limit and define, eager to extend their jurisdiction, by that stealthy usurpation which has gone on unchecked for a century, the courts wrested the statute from its meaning in order to aid the tyrants of the times.

But usurpation was the order of the day last summer. Executive and judiciary vied with each other in their efforts to excel in subservience to wealth and power. The legislative department found itself completely distanced.

A few more such strides will produce a judicial despotism more absolute than any imperial autocracy.

Upon the presumption that the labor leaders encouraged the laborers on bankrupt railroads to stop work, the courts punished them for contempt. A laborer on a road in the hands of receivers hardly dared to quit his employment. Frank W. Phean, for example, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the jail of Washington county, Ohio, for contempt. He had visited the men on a railroad that was in the hands of the United States for building up after a corporation had wrecked it. Without proof or trial, he was punished as were others.

Judge Baker defined the powers of the court as practically unlimited: "I think an injunction that is issued against one man enjoining him or restraining him and all that give aid and comfort to him, or all that aid and abet him, is valid against everybody that aids or gives countenance to the man to whom it is addressed."

By this the courts seize unlimited

power and may imprison for contempt anyone whom they can continue to connect in any way with some person enjoined. Was the old *lettre de cachet* of the French kings more arbitrary? Are the star chamber and the inquisition in process of restoration? Are successors to Jeffries and Torquemada about to reappear? Meanwhile our young men are indifferent to wrongs that 250 years ago would have drenched England in blood. Yet the ballot is more potent than the sword.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY.

## Another Co-operative Colony.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—The Co-operative Brotherhood, which is by all odds the strongest co-operative organization in the United States, is preparing to locate a co-operative colony in southeastern Kansas.

A splendid location has been selected in one of the most fertile valleys in the West, on a beautiful stream which affords an extensive and never-failing water power, which is already in operation and which has been secured for the use of the colony.

The exact location is withheld from the public pending negotiations for certain properties that are wanted for the colony, which will be settled within the next few days, and the first families will be on the ground by the middle of next month.

The location has been carefully selected, and the colony will have the advantage of an immense water power for manufacturing purposes and as fertile valley lands for agricultural purposes as can be found in the West.

In addition to a good public school, the colonists will have the benefit of a good academy which is already built and will be open for students next fall.

The colony townsite will be one mile from the railroad station on a level plateau overlooking the river valley and about 150 feet above the river.

Several thousand dollars in money and good property has been listed by the brotherhood to start with, and everything is being placed on a solid business basis.

Those who are interested in watching the development of this colony, or in the great work being done by the Co-operative Brotherhood, should read the official organ of the order, The Commonwealth, published every week at Clinton, Mo., at 50 cents per year.

G. L. D.

Rich Heiresses Rebelling Against Our Social System.

Here is an interesting story published in a New York paper. He who wholly doubts its truthfulness should consider the sort of feelings capitalism breeds in the upper classes as the prospective husbands of the "heiresses." A knowledge of the fact may help to make the story at least plausible. Here it is:

"Plutocratic heiresses like Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Cornelius; Pauline Whitney, whose father is William O.; Edith Shepard, Orme Wilson, and four or five other girls, whose families will soon be paying small fortunes annually in income taxes, do not believe in the rights of property. On the contrary, they are very radical young ladies, and have come to the conclusion that this social system of ours is all wrong. They have recently formed an organization for the purpose of passing resolutions to that effect.

"These heiresses style themselves the 'Downtrodden.' They have an official organized existence and meet regularly for general debate and discussion, which at times takes a decidedly inflammatory tone. Were these young ladies to express some of their opinions in certain

public purities they would be in danger of punishment as anarchists.

"These young ladies while engaged in observing the trend of thought among the younger element in what is known as the Four Hundred have been impressed by its pronouncedly socialistic cast. It is no uncommon thing to hear such well-becomed misses as Miss Vanderbilt and Miss Whitney denounce the unequal distribution of wealth with all the fervor of youth, if not of logic. All the Vanderbilt young ladies, for that matter, are markedly radical, and go in for all manner of unconventional opinions. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, for instance, thinks there should be no prisons. Human beings ought to be brought out of their evil ways by kindness and love. Miss Pauline Whitney is an ardent advocate of woman's suffrage. Miss Edith Shepard thinks there should be a law against people having so much money while others have next to none at all. All agree that the income tax is a very good thing indeed.

"It was only natural, perhaps, that finding themselves in such thorough accord, these young misses should unite on general principles. There are already lots of little organizations to which they and their sister heiresses belong, such as whist clubs, dancing classes, reading societies, and what not, but a union of the downtrodden is something out of the ordinary. Into it they accordingly have gone, and so far it has proved a success. A recent meeting was held in London, where all the young ladies happened to be. The last coming together of the fair radicals was at New York.

"Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is probably the leader among her young friends. Ever since she began to think for herself this fair girl has manifested a decidedly original turn of mind. She is well acquainted with the literature of socialism, and her views of the rights of property and aggregated wealth are as advanced as views could well be. Her papa hardly knows what to make of these tendencies. Nor do the young companions of Miss Gertrude allow her to outdo them in radical notions. A meeting of the 'Downtrodden' is something simply awful. The whole organization has long ago reached the conclusion that the conditions of civilization have no ethical sanction. The members have another grievance in the costume of femininity. Women should clothe themselves after the fashion of the ancient Greeks. Miss Whitney made the address on this subject at the last meeting.

"The 'Downtrodden' do not limit their activity to talk. They make it a rule to go about among their fellow creatures who, like themselves are overwhelmed by misfortune. One campaign (will be in the interest of the flower girls. They gave a dinner to a number of them in October. They also read to the sick in hospitals. Another good work is the investigation of special cases of misery and the preparation of reports to be read at the meetings. Minutes are kept in rigid exactness. When the Sloane girls recently went into the Salvation army work they were acting under orders from the 'Downtrodden.' What they see and hear is duly written up for their meetings.

"Naturally the young ladies have come to be recognized as specialists in certain fields of investigation. Accordingly, we have Miss Whitney an authority on the land question. This young lady thinks all the men in the country should be made to spend two years farming, on the same principle as in foreign countries they put in the same period as soldiers. This would not only enlarge the range of their ideas but bring them

## For Tired Mothers



"I feel very thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I have taken three bottles and the medicine has made a great change. I was

## All Run Down

from trouble and overwork, and had other complaints common to my sex at my age, 44 years. Now since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I am much stronger and am gaining in flesh. I would advise all overworked, tired, weak mothers to take Hood's Sarsaparilla to build them up." Mrs. G. W. Warnock, Beverly, Nebraska. Remember,

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

in close touch with nature and add to their healthfulness. It would also tend to relieve the congestion of municipal populations, besides subserving a variety of other useful purposes, all of which Miss Whitney elucidates with skill and gracefulness. Miss Orme Wilson has a theory about animals. Horses, in her opinion, are unnecessarily ill-used, and they should not be continually hauling heavy wagons about the streets. And so on through all the members of the little group.

"The girls often organize expeditions. Not long since they took up the railway question, and W. Seward Webb placed a superb palace car at their disposal, and in this way they made a tour of inspection that lasted two days. They have likewise visited the factories on Long Island to look into alleged overworking of children.

"The Downtrodden are a very close corporation. They do not admit any Tom, Dick or Harry, or rather any Jane, Mary or Ann, who comes along. Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt was refused membership because she is too conservative. The young lady is not in favor of woman suffrage.

"The Downtrodden meet every month at the houses of those whom convention still obliges them to allude to as their parents. Amid almost Oriental luxury they denounce the accumulation of wealth that to-day makes the contrast between rich and poor so pitifully sharp. These young ladies have helped many people who would certainly be astounded could they know the source of their windfalls.

"What the parents of the young ladies think of all these doings may probably best be surmised. Bishop Potter, who knows all the girls quite well, does not think favorably of all their opinions, and it is whispered that he had them in his mind when he recently told his clergy to beware of the spread of exaggerated thinking among the majority of the youthful portion of their flocks. The mamas and papas have so far been indulgent because young people are notoriously hot-headed and prone to vex themselves about the universe, man's destiny, the telos of creation, and the like, and to go to bed very miserable over those subjects. At any rate, the existence of the 'Downtrodden' is a most unique fact in the cosmopolitan vortex that now styles itself the American aristocracy."—Boston Herald.

## "Among the Ozarks."

"The Land of Big Red Apples," is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of South Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit growers, but to every farmer and home seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address, J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.