

(Continued from page one.)

eve in the most extraordinary cases only at the is amenable only at the bar of the second se a man with such power shall neith.

CRITICIZING COURTS.

Best Judges Have Been Foremosi to Disclaim Any Lummunity From It. The best judges have even been fore-

disclaim any immunity from citicism. This has been true since of the great English Lord the days Parker, who said: "Let it liberty to know what ple be at there upon; that, so i my judgment upon; that, so I have given it in any cause, may be at liberty to judge The proprieties of the case et forth with singular clearere set forth with singular clear-ess and good temper by Judge W. H. aft, when a United States circuit dge, il years ago, in 1895: "The opportunity freely and

The opportunity freely and public. judge, criticize judicial action is of more importance to the body than the immunity of courts astiv and judges from unjust aspersions and attack. Nothing tends more to render udges careful in their decisions and solicitous to do exact justice consciousness that every act is to be subjected to the inan the rutiny and candid criticism ligent Such criticism is t their fellow-men: al in proportion as it is fair, sionate, discriminating, and dispassionate op a knowledge of sound legal nciples. The comments made by med text writers and by the acute editors of the various law reviews upon editors of the various are therefore highly ritics constitute more or artial tribunals of professional which each judgment is stand or fall on its ments, s exert a strong influence to and thus eure unifort a y of decision. But non-rofessional criticism also is by no wans without its uses, even if accompanied, as it often is, by a direct at-tack upon the judicial fairness and motack upor upants of the bench; of the for if the law is but the essence of confe, the protest of many aver-may evidence a defect in a conclusion, though based on legal reasoning and pro-arning. The two important iest learning. The two important ats of moral character in a judge rnest desire to reach a just nd courage to enforce it fear of public comment feet the courage of a judge spurs him on to search his and to reach the result approves itself to his inmost th comment serves a useful There are few men, whether they are judges for life or for a shortwho do not prefer to earn the respect of all, and who and noid the respect of all, and who an not be reached and made to pause and deliberate by hostile public criti-cism. In the case of judges having a life tenure, indeed, their very inde-pendence makes the right freely to ment on their decisions of greater e, because it is the only prac tical and available instrument in the hands of a free people to keep such dzes alive to the reasonable demands d those they serve.

other hand, the danger of troying the proper influence of ju-lat decisions by creating unfounded es against the courts justifies uires that unjust attacks shall equires met and answerd. Courts must imately rest their defense upon the barent strength of the opinions they dier as the ground for their conclu-ms and must trust to the calm and ilberate judgment of all the people wher best vindication? best vindication

There is one consideration which should be taken into account by the ood people who carry a sound propo to an excess in objecting to any

ob's terrible lust is once aroused. The lesson is this: No good citizen can afford to countenance a defiance of the statutes, no matter what the provoca-The innocent frequently suffer and, it is my observation, more usually suffer than the guilty. The white peo-ple of the south indict the whole colored ple of the south indict the whole colored race on the ground that even the better elements lend no assistance whatever in ferreting out criminals of their own color. The respectable colored people must learn not to harbor their erim-inals, but to assist the officers in bring-ing them to justice. This is the larger erime, and it provokes such atrociou offenses as the one at Atlanta. Th two races can never get on until there is an understanding on the part of both to make common cause with the law abiding against criminals of any col-

RACE HATRED. Only Safe Rule to Treat Whites and Blacks Alike.

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems it is not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the result is to exasperate to the highest degree feeling. There is but one safe rule feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule thac must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man. White each a way it out as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treat ment; for it is surely the highest wis dom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest

industrious, law-abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substi-tute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race good and bad, alike. There is no ques tion of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved; only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men. tion of and of securing to the good man right to his life, his liberty, and pursuit of happiness as his own qualiies of heart, head, and hand enable hin

to achieve it Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be feit as n the highest degree an affense against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infa-mous offender. Moreover, in my judg-ment, the crime of rape should always be purished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the of while the trial should be so con ducted that the victim need not wantonly shamed while giving testi-mony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details. members of the white race on the

hand should understand. other that every lynching, represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civili-zation; that the spirit of lynching in-evitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human be-

ing without having his own moral na-ture permanently lowered. Every ture permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deerioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next eneration of Americans. Let justice be both sure and swift

nob.

ence, and demagogy is such that they can not for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth, go that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a in part responsible for the original out-break. The one hope for success for HAMPTON AND TUSKEGEE.

Graduates of Them Turn Out Well in

the individuals who, whether from fol-ly, from evil temper, from greed for office, or in a spirit of mere base demagogy, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writ-ings which tend to arouse mobs and bring about lynching, not only thus ex-cite the mob, but also tend by what criminologists call "suggestion," greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing. When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man lynched is of anoth-er race, the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the opposite race to sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself; and in addition, by the promi inence they give to the hide ous deed they andoubtedly tend to ex-cite in other brutal and depraved na-tures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless, and orderly punishment under the law is the only way by which criminality of this type can per-

is one matter more important to re-

of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class

hatred against all men of wealth

They seek to turn wise and proper

corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into

a campaign of hysterical excitement

inflame to madness the brutal pas-

sions of mankind. The sinister dema-gogs and foolish visionaries who are

those working for a genuine reform in governmental and social methods

worst enemies of the cause they pro-

fess to advocate, just as the purvey ors of sensational slander in news

our social and governmental con-tions. To preach hatred of the rich

man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and invective against him,

to seek to mislead and inflame to madness honest men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of

mental training which will, permit them to appreciate the danger in the

doctrines preached-all this is to com.

mit a crime against the body politic and to be false to every worthy prin-

ciple and tradition of American na tional life. Moreover, while such

preaching and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain no-torlety to some of those who take

part in it, and may result in the temporary political success of others,

itself result not merely in undoing the

upholder of popular rights, fully and laboriously achieved

Corruption is never so rife as in com-munities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in

such comunities all moral bands be-come loosened, and hysteria and sensa-

tionalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between

man and man. In sheer revolt against

the squalld anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any

leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intol-

lence and hypocrisy. Whenever such an issue is raised in this country noth-

ing can be gained by flinching from it, for in such case democracy is itself on trial, popular self-government under

republican forms is itself on trial. The triumph of the mob is just as evil a thing as the triumph of the plutocracy,

and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we succumb to

the other. In the end the bonest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries to deau justly by his fellows, has as much to

fear from the insincere and unworthy demagogue, promising much and per-forming nothing, or else performing nothing but evil, who would set on the mob to plunder the fich, as from the

crafty corruptionist, who, for his own ends, would permit the common people to be exploited by the very wealthy. If

we ever let this government fall into the hands of men of either of these

two classes, we shall show ourselves false to America's past. Moreover, the

demagogue and the corruptionist often work hand in hand. There are at this moment wealthy reactionaries of such

obtuse morality that they regard the

public servant who prosecutes them when they violate the law, or who seeks

to make them bear their proper share of the public burdens, as being et en

more objectionable than the violent agitator who hounds on the mob to

olunder the rich. There is nothing

plunder the rich. There is nothing to choose between such a reactionary and such an agitator, fundamentally they are alike in their selfish disregard of the rights of others; and it is natural

that they should join in opposition to any movement of which the aim is

fearlessly to do exact and even justice

RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

Law Should be Enacted Limiting

Hours of Employment. I call your attention to the need of

passing the bill limiting the number of

to all.

erable burdens of class hatred,

such

has

vio-

achieved

and

the

reformers.

ditions.

true

painfully

sometimes masquerade as such rmers. In reality they are the

movements for the better control

and falsehood in which the aim

Would Have Thorough Investigation Of Conditions of Work.

ly provided for a truant court for the In dealing with both labor and capi-District of Columbia; a marked step in tal, with the questions affecting both advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thor-ough investigation of the conditions of corporations and trades unions, there member than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. More and more our people are growing to recognize the fact that the questions which are not merely of industrial but of social importance outweigh all others; and these two questions most emphatically comin the category of those which affect in the most far-reaching way the home life of the nation. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our eivilization. It is true always eager to undertake such a campaign of destruction sometimes seek to associate themselves with that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thorough official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and se arousing the public conscience and se-curing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference there paper or magazine are the worst ene-mies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad to, and the failure to enact it is dis creditable to the national government A drastic and thoroughgoing child-labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territor-

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY. Present Law Good But Docsn't Go

Far Enough Among the excellent laws which the

Congress past at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the rec-ognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even of involved in nearly every line of deaths in the long run every such move-ment will either fail or else will provoke a violent reaction, which will busiconnected with the mechanic arts. This inevitable sacrifice of life may reduced to a minimum, but it can not be completely eliminated. It is a great mischief wrought by the demagogue and the agitator, but also in undoing the good that the honest reformer, the social injustice to compel the employe or rather the family of the killed or dis-abled victim, to bear the entire burder of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the le-gitimate risks of the trade. Com-pensation for accidents or death deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that in-dustry is carried on, should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on-that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law, nor,

The federal law should of course in- lines, so as to give it a larger and clude employes in navy yards, arsenals, and the like,

LABOR DISPUTES.

In Creating Arbitration Commission Public Interest Should be Recognized.

The commission appointed by the president Oct. 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider, and pass upon the questions in control versy in connection with the strike in she anthracite regions fo Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the con-troversy arose, in their report, findings, and award expressed the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investi-gation of controversies between employers and employes when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its pro-visions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end. Records show that during the 20 years from Jan. 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 es-tablishments, and 6,165,694 employes were thrown out of employment DBF-

were thrown out of employment. Dur-ing the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 estab-lishments, throwing over 1,000,000 people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of employes of \$307,000,000, and to em cyers of \$143,009,000, a total of \$459,-9,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great addi-tional loss. But the money loss, great as it was, did not measure the anguish nd suffering endured by the wives and children of employes whose pay stopped when their work stopped, or the dis-astrous effect of the strike or lockout upon the business of employers, or the increase in the cost of products and mental ownership of railways is to se-cure by the government on behalf of the inconvenience and loss to the pub-

Many of these strikes and lockouts the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great in-terstate common corriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous wickwould not have occurred had the p ties to the dispute been required appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their coned agitation against men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation tention. In most instances the dis-pute would doubtless be found to be due to a misunderstanding by each of other's rights, aggravated by an unwillingness of either party to accept as true the statements of the other as to the justice or injustice of the matters in dispute, The exercise of **a** judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a comexercise any adequate all. Some persons sp all. Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the free-dom of individual initiative and dwarf mission on concillation and arbitration ould tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties; and the giving each ide an equal opportunity to present vidual initiative, individual capacity and effort; upon the energy, chara-acter, and foresight which it is so fully its case in the presence of the other would prevent many disputes from developing into serious strikes or ockouts, and, in other cases, would enable the commission to persuade the opposing parties to come to terms.

In this age of great corporate and labor combinations, neither employers nor employes should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute, regardless of the righteousness The proof their respective claims. posed measure would be in the line of securing" recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself interest which cannot wisely be dis regarded; an interest not merely general convenience, for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this knd it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the ac tual results; the step proposed can surely be safely taken, for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion, and yet would give a chance for public opinion to crystallize and thus to exert its full force for the right.

COAL LANDS.

Title Should Remain in Government

But Should be Worked on Lease.

of such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the ex-It is not wise that the nation should tremists care rather to preach dis-content and agitation than to achieve alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from set-

solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that tlement all the lands which the geolog-

lonary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such more efficient control over the rail-roads. supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation, Our aim is, so far as may be, to se-cure, for all decent, hard working Experience Shows is Impossible to

STATE CONTROL

Get Anything But Chaos.

impossibility of securing by the actions

legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the

great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any on

national license haw or in other fashie

e must exercise, and that at an ear

date, a far more complete control tha at present over these great corpora

tions-a control that will among othe

things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will com-

ion of its stockholders and of its prop-

erties and business, whether owned di-rectly or through subsidiary or affiliat

ed corporations. This will tend to put

a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public the stockholders, or the wage workers. Our effort should be not so much to

reactionary or ultraconservtive apolo-gists for the misuse of wealth assail

fact it is these reactionaries and ultra-

ervatives who are themselves

potent in increasing socialistic feeling

One of the most efficient methods of

averting the consequences of a danger-

ous agisation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent

of evil as to which the agitation is well

founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the govern-

the people as a whole such adequate

use of wealth under our present system

individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a veritable calamity to

dividual. But as a matter of fact the

extreme form communism, and the destruction of individual character

which they would bring about, are in

single individual or corporation rising at the expense of all others until his

or its rise effectually checks all com-petition and reduces former competi-tors to a position of utter inferiority

In enacting and enforcing such leg-islation as this Congress already has to its credit, we are working on a co-herent plan, with the steady endeavor

plain men who do not wish anything

hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common-

evils of the present system. The re-actionaries and the violent extremists

show smyptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance,

that if logical, we should go to gov-ernment ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because

of the impracticable or sinister vis-

to secure the needed reform by joint action of the moderate men.

sense fashion with the real and

part achieved by the wholly unrega-lated competition which results in

deadening and degrading effect pure socialism, and especially of

rail

ortant to

and subordination.

to put a premium upon indi

encourage in the

control

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great

-or rather no system-of failure

oel the disclosure by each his

state. In some method, whether

equality of opportunity men, equality of burden. It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the COMBINATION OF CAPITAL.

of nearly half a hundred different state | Cannot be Prevented But Should be Rigorously and Adequately Controlled.

3

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or had, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to damage What we body polite. not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rig-orous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as or existing in such form as bly to threaten injury-for the Inevitably to threaten injury-for the mere fact that a combination has seprevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The cured proctically complete control of a necessary of life would, under any ircumstances, show that such combination was to be presumed to adverse to the public interest. In adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investiga tion of the Standard Oil company and is has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like in combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general pub-Such a combination, instead of being forbilden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreeand executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business ments were sanctioned by the inter-state commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large. It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer into close associa tion, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break in it many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the interstate commerce commission when, in commenting up-on the fact that the numerous joint raffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: "The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the trans-Missouri case and the joint traffic association case has produced no practical effect upon the raliway operations of the country. Such as-sociations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our in-terstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without con-certed action of the kind afforded through these associations."

through these associations, This means that the law as construed the supreme court is such that the business of the country cannot be con-ducted without breaking it. I recommend that you give careful and early consideration to this subject, and if you find the opinion of the interstate

(Continued on page five.)

Have

You an Extra

Room

DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1906

where white labor can not be employed,

to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by

alien yellow men. But the wagework is ers of the United Stees are of so high a grade that alike from the merely in-dustrial standpoint and from the civic

standpoint it should be our object to do

what we can in the direction of secur-ing general observance of an eight-

hour day. Until recently the eight-hour law on our federal statute books has

been very scantily observed. Now, however, largely through the instru-mentality of the bureau of labor, it is

being rigidly enforced, and I shall speedily be able to say whether or not

there is need of further legislation in reference threto; for our pupose is to

Danger in Their Relations Are Dem-The Congress at its last session wiseagogues and Foolish Visionaries,

see it obeyed in spirit no less than in letter. Half holidays during summer should be established for government employes; it is as desirable for wageworkers who toil with their hands as for salaried officials whose labor is mental that there should be a reason able amount of holiday. WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

manently be suppressed. CAPITAL AND LABOR.

of a judge's decision. The intinct of the American people as a shole is sound in this matter. not subscribe to the doc te that any public servant is to be icism. If the best most competent to criticism. those Stizens, apress their judgment in such mat-ters, and above all those belonging to great and honorable profession of so profoundly influential in life, take the position that erican there shall be no criticism of a judge inder any circumstances, their view vill not be accepted by the American people as a whole. In such event the ple as a whole. In such event the ple will turn to, and tend to accept as justifiable, the intemperate and im-proper criticism uttered by unworthy atintors. Surely it is a misfortune bleave to such critics a function, right liself, which they are certain to the set of becessary, is a safeguard against that intemperate antagonism tods the judiciary which must be every right-thinking man, and which, if it became widespread among the people at large, would con-situte a dire menace to the republic.

LYNCHINGS.

When Mohs Lynch for Rape Soon Ex-'tend Field of Operations.

In connection with the delays of the aw, I call your attention and the atsension of the nation to the prevalence sterime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence hat springs up, now in one part of our country, how in another. Each section, sorth, south, east or west, has its own section can with wisdom sents; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy try-ing to amend its own shortcomings. To teal with the crime of corruption it is becessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and shatever legislation will add speed and stalaty When we deal with lynching even more a necessary. A great many white men an inched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The reatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape-the most abominable in all the category of times worse than murder. Mobs avenge the commission of " themselves torturing to eath the han committing it; thus bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level

grows by what it feeds of the state of the state of the sphere state of the sphere spher kinds of crimes, so that two-of the tynchings are not for rape considerable proportion the individuals lynched are innocent Gov. Candler of Gorgia Stated . Rated on one occasion some years ago: I can say of a verity that I have, with-a the last month, saved the lives of half a dozen innocent negroes who were pursued by the mob, and brought them to triat in a court of a law in which they were acoutted " As Bishon Galany were acquitted." As Bishop Gal-loway, of Mississippi, has finely said: "When the rule of a mob obtains, that which distinguishes a high civilization is surrendered. The mob which lynch-is a negro charged with rape will in a fittle while lynch a while man sus-preted of the lynch a while man suswhile lynch a white man sus-of crime, Every Christian pat-America needs to lift up his ted of crime the mob spirit that is threat-the mob spirit that is threat-the fategrity of this republic." as follows: "The lynching of for whatever crime is inexbeen people are likely to die when d

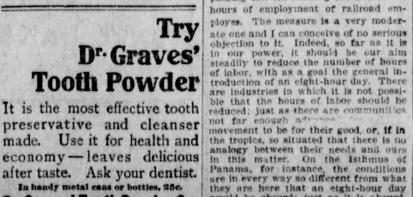
Majority of Cases

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of Into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and gassions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already buye fortupe seeks to exlynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existense. It is out of the question for our people as a whole perma-nently to rise by treading down any to an already huge fortune, seeks to exof their own number. Even those who ploit his fellow-Americans with cal-lous disregard to their welfare of soul themselves for a moment profit such maltreatment of their fel and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office fellows such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run, suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imag-ined than, in the fancied in-terest of one class, to present the education of another class. The stands on an evil equality of corrup-tion with the man who debauches oth-ers for financial profit; and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil. free public school, the chance for each boy or girl to get a good elementary The plain people who think-the me-chanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the poorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be deprived of them if they only received American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors, owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one blow that can be given popular gov-ernment is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of vio-lence and hypocrisy. Whenever such

The set of our country as of another. It is true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is ained in our public schools does not do everything towards making a man-a good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of are in the great majority men who have had either no education or very little; just as they are almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who ac-quires education, is usually lifted above mere brutal criminalty. Of course the best type of education for the colored man, taken as a whole, is such education as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well

as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these schools turn out well in the great mafority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what little criminality there is never takes the form of that brutal violence which in-vites lynch law. Every graduate of these schools—and for the matter of that every other colored man or womin-who leads a life so useful and honorable as to win the good will and re-spect of those whites whose neighbor spect of those whites whose neighbot he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be helped in no other way; for next to the negro him-self, the man who can do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him; and our steady effort should be to better the relations be-tures the two Great though the hence tween the two. Great though the bene-fit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored peo-ple, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as

great to the white people among whom these colored pupils live after they graduate. Be it remembered, furthermore, that



made. Use it for health and economy-leaves delicious our people lies in a resolute and fear-less, but same and cool-headed, ad-vance along the path marked out last as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusa) to be misled into following either that base creature



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tell you that I can work much better now. You can rely on me. I will tell everybody about Pyramid Pile Cure. Yours sincerely, Mrs. J. Bond, Toronto, Canada, <u>33 Pears Ave.</u>" There is positively no risk or danger with the Pyramid Pile Cure, for there

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ical survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability containing, coal. The question, however, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment should provide for the withdrawal of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstances. The owner-ship would then remain in the United the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as necessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers transport the product as the r the rates charged by those who mine it; and the supervision must extend to so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analagous to that which has been followed in withdrawing the forest land from ordinary settlement. The coal like the forests, should be treated as the property of the public, and its disposal should be under condi-tions which would inure to the benefit of the public as a whole.

CORPORATIONS.

Still Need to Enlarge Powers of Interstate Commerce Commission.

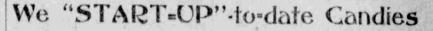
The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control of the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business-and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate busihere are encaged in interstate out-ness. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the pass-age of the pure food bill, and the pro-vision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an import-ant advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be dif-ficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scone because only number of months before enucavorus to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to pro-vide for putting a date on the label and for charging the costs of inspection to the packers. All these laws have already justified their enactment. The interstate commerce law, for instance has rather amusingly falsified the pre-dictions, both of those who asserted that it would ruin the railroads and of those who asserted that it did not go far enough and would accompilsh noth-ing. During the last five months the railroads have shown increased earn-ings and some of them unusual divi-dends, while during the same period the niere taking effect of the law has meduced an untransferring a bithast produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the ommission there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like so many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On Aug. 27, for instance, two days before the new law went into effect, the commission received notices of over 5,000 separate tariffs which represented reductions from previous It must not be supposed, however,

that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission along different



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