

INK SLINGS.

—Money may talk, but we have never known it to have time to say more than "good-bye."

—With eight millions of the Steel trust's stock nothing but water, it is not surprising that so many people have been soaked with it.

—When Mr. TAFT is not busy writing other vetoes he keeps his hand in by doing something to complete the veto of his own re-election.

—The loafer who talks about the "world owing him a living" is usually the fellow who is too lazy to go out and collect what is coming to him.

—With Dr. COOK still living, Mr. ROOSEVELT seems determined to know for himself just how a fellow feels when the business of fooling the people is all over.

—Democrats ought to be active now getting voters registered and otherwise qualified for voting. Like Christmas shopping this sort of work is easier if attended to early.

—A Philadelphia paper says: The mayor of Boston believes in boy-cotting "every kind of food on which the price is raised." Does he think we could live on nothing?

—Some one has just discovered that the wind don't blow as much as it did twenty years ago. But then we didn't have Bull Mooses to use so much of it, and there was more left for the rest of us.

—The consolation some people try to give us in the fact that if we don't have all we want here, we will get all that is coming to us in the hereafter, is just what most of us have reason to worry about.

—Whenever HARRY THAW gets hold of a daily paper and reads the promises and predictions the Bull Moose herd are making he wonders why the asylums are not fuller or he is not out among the other lunatics.

—Anyway the Republican party has prospects of distinguished company in its break-up and final disappearance. There's the Turkish Empire and the Republic of Mexico both about as near the political grave yard as it is.

—As a squealer catcher the district attorney of New York seems to be a bloomin' success. As a discoverer of criminals he rates as Bellefonte does in the race for business—has a cinch on the rear place and is content to hold that.

—It now looks as if the "out-of-employment class" in Germany would all be able to get plenty to do for a long time to come. That country has undertaken to keep a record of the drunkards in each and all of the towns and cities under its control.

—Ebensburg people put in last week entertaining the fireman's convention and studying the different methods of extinguishing fires. And we know of no place where the matter of extinguishing fires, both for the present and future, has greater need for careful study.

—A peculiarly strange and plaintive cry has been heard, the past few nights down in the vicinity of Howard and which has greatly aroused the sympathy and curiosity of the good people of that locality. We wouldn't wonder a bit, if eventually they discover it to be the call of a lonesome Bull Moose out, trying to find some company.

—It is said that Col. ROOSEVELT always gets five duplicates made of one of the keys on his type writer, and that these are all smashed before the others show perceptible wear. Now, we will bet all the "tainted" money, any subscriber will pay in to this office, that any reader of the WATCHMAN can guess on first trial what letter that key carries.

—The Harrisburg Patriot gives us the highly important information that "all envelopes going out from Democratic headquarters in that city will be printed in red ink." This ought to prove beyond question that the campaign is being pushed with the greatest vigor and furnish all the evidence needed of our readiness for the fight to begin at once. Let 'er come.

—Secretary KNOX, with a retinue of minor officials, and a small army of political hangers-on, it is announced, will attend the Mikado's funeral at Tokyo in September at the government's expense. The return to be about November 4th. How lucky the return! Just in time to attend a like ceremony over the remains of his own party and with his "hand in" and his features set for such occasions.

—Considerable dissatisfaction and great disappointment in various parts of the State are reported as manifesting themselves among Democrats in consequence of the failure of the organization to have the county committees announced and ready for the work of the campaign.

—But then these dissatisfied and disappointed friends shouldn't expect too much. They should remember that the counties in which this backward condition exists are all in the hands of "re-organizers," who for years have suffered with the political hook worm, traces of which are still in the blood of most of them. Be easy friends. You don't know what it is to be troubled with that disease.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 57.

BELLEFONTE, PA., AUGUST 16, 1912.

NO. 32.

Just and Indignant Protest.

The PENROSE candidates for Senator and Representative in the Legislature are justly indignant because Boss BILL FLINN has imposed upon them conditions which may prove embarrassing. Boss FLINN proposes to require each of them to sign a pledge that he will not, under any circumstances, vote for the re-election of Senator PENROSE. Under a strict construction of the corrupt practices act the signing of such a pledge would be unlawful. Naturally Mr. PENROSE's friends among the candidates object to signing on that account. They are purists in the matter of political morals. They don't mind stuffing ballot boxes or falsifying returns, but they are unalterably opposed to signing pledges.

At a conference held in Atlantic City last Sunday evening, this fact was developed. City chairman DAVID H. LANE was particularly outraged by such an immoral proposition. In the heyday of machine dominance Mr. LANE may have entertained different views on the subject. We recall that on one occasion he declared that every official would "lose his job" unless he voted five times or produced five votes for the ticket. But things are different now and such a proposition, under an opposition administration, would give him heart disease. With respect to the pledge he said "to threaten a man with defeat because he will not promise to oppose a particular candidate for the Senate is no different than to offer him money or other valuable things if he will promise to vote in favor of another man."

Obviously we have here "a DANIEL come to judgment." Listen to his subtle but substantial reasoning. "The promise to vote against a certain man," he continues, "may be just as valuable as the promise to vote for him, and venal men, through venal candidates, could just as easily defeat the public and the voter's wishes by one method as the other. No candidate is worthy of support whose pledge is required on matters of public policy. He should be judged by his works, and if he is not worthy of confidence and cannot be trusted to act for the best interests of the people, he should not be elected." What an admirable political philosophy is expressed in these burning words. It is the oozing of the spirit of reform from a body charged with political righteousness and civic virtue.

Seriously, however, Mr. LANE is right with respect to the matter, though he is both insincere and hypocritical in declaring the truth. If the PENROSE faction were in absolute control and in an impregnable position, DAVE LANE could see no harm in requiring candidates to sign a pledge and give a bond that they would vote for PENROSE for Senator. But BILL FLINN is the boss and by virtue of that fact in position to lay down conditions and impose penalties for supporting PENROSE and DAVE LANE, a bad loser at best, files a protest. Of course it won't get him anything but it reveals the fact that FLINN is the same today that he was as the office boy of CHRIS MAGEE a dozen years ago.

—Colonel ROOSEVELT is proceeding with absolute confidence in the credulity of the American people. If he would see the moon is made out of green cheese his fool followers would believe him implicitly.

Mr. Foster for the Bellefonte Hospital.

Our friend Mr. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, will be short one Democratic vote, at least, when it comes to denying the local charities of the State the beggarly aid the State has heretofore been doing out to them. This he proposed doing by pledging in advance the Democratic nominee for Legislature, to vote for "no appropriations for charitable purposes except for institutions purely under state control." In this issue of the WATCHMAN Mr. FOSTER, who will represent Centre county in the next Legislature, tells our people very plainly and very explicitly just what he will do in this matter. And that he will help the Bellefonte hospital to the fullest extent of his ability. Mr. GUTHRIE can therefore scratch his name off the list of those members he hoped to be able to have oppose the little and deserving charities throughout the State in order that the bigger ones under state control—and mostly located in the larger cities—could demand a greater amount from the treasury.

There is not a citizen of the county who will not endorse Mr. FOSTER's position in this matter and there is not one who will approve of the effort of Mr. GUTHRIE, even if he is a re-organizer—to force these deserving charities to accept "purely state control," or be starved out of business.

—If the negroes fall in for ROOSEVELT's subterfuge they ought to be disfranchised altogether.

Cost of Living Will Come Down.

Several years ago Senator ALDRICH, then Republican leader in the Senate, declared in a public speech that by the application of business principles to the administration of the government \$300,000,000 could be saved annually. That is to say the profligacy of Republican administration was costing the tax payers nearly a million dollars a day in excess of the requirements. ROOSEVELT remained in office two years after that statement was made but made no attempt to correct the fault. TAFT has been applying some small economies and saving a few thousands here and there while adding millions elsewhere. In other words he has been saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung.

But there is the promise of better things after the election of WOODROW WILSON. The Governor of New Jersey has already cut out every wasteful source of expense in the State government and is now making careful inquiry into the profligacy of the National administration with the view of economizing there. The other day he had a long conference with Representative SWAGLEY SHERLEY, of Kentucky, who has given the subject much study, with the view of getting the necessary information for practical work in the future. If ALDRICH could save \$300,000,000 a year WOODROW WILSON will find the way to accomplish as much.

Beyond question the tariff is the principal cause of the high cost of living. It is the mother of trusts and the opportunity for extortion. But profligacy in public affairs is a good second in the matter. In the first place the money to meet the excessive expenses is taken from the earnings of the people and becomes a part of their personal expenses. Secondly profligacy in public affairs induces extravagance in private life and extravagance is the excuse for high prices. With the saving of a million dollars a day in the expenses of the government there will be a saving in every other element of living and in a very short time a normal, and therefore tolerable, condition will be reached.

—The TAFT followers are growing impatient over the silence of PENROSE but that is no cause for alarm or complaint. The quieter PENROSE keeps the better for the TAFT interests and the less opportunity the FLINN fellows will have to howl. PENROSE is no idiot whatever other faults he may have.

Taft's Tariff Vetoes.

In vetoing the wool tariff bill President TAFT does his best to keep faith with the wool trust and "save his face" to the people. He vetoed the similar bill enacted during the special session last year for the reason that the tariff board had not made its report. Since that the board has reported that the duties are vastly too high and he vetoes the measure the second time because the provisions are not in accord with the findings of the board and because the "rates are so low in themselves if enacted into law the inevitable result would be irretrievable injury to the wool growing industry." A more absurd statement has never been put into an argument before.

It is universally admitted that the tariff tax on wool and woolsens is inexcusably excessive. President TAFT has himself so stated and the wool growers and manufacturers of woolen fabrics admit it. The bill which has twice been vetoed doesn't, as Mr. TAFT says, cut duties to a level that would irretrievably injure the wool-growing industry or force "idleness upon the combing and spinning machinery" and the employees of the woolen mills. But it cuts down the rates to a figure which will not afford shelter to robbers or exact from the people tribute to bestow largesses upon the generous contributors to the Republican campaign corruption fund. The passage of the bill will not impair the interests of labor or industry in the least.

The truth is that President TAFT is under obligations to the Wool trust for a large proportion of the funds with which his election was bought and he imagines that by keeping faith with them it will be an easy matter to "fry the fat" this year. If the bill had been signed a year ago more than a hundred millions of dollars would have been saved to the consumers of wool who comprise the whole people. Besides that thousands of lives would have been saved, for the lack of woolen clothing is the principal cause of tubercular maladies in this country. But the Republican machine is pledged to the trust and TAFT has neither the conscience nor the courage to resist.

—Colonel ROOSEVELT hasn't claimed credit, thus far, for the decline in the price of straw hats and low-cut shoes, but it is only a recent incident, this year, and he will probably get in under the wire ahead of all others.

Roosevelt is Fooling the People.

In his "confession of faith" Mr. ROOSEVELT promises everything, possible and impossible of attainment. He agrees to do anything anybody wants and at the time he wants it. He pledges himself to abate every evil, to correct every fault and to promote every virtue. He condemns every man who disagrees with him and denounces every policy not incorporated in his code. He inferentially declares that he is the only man in the country capable and honest enough to administer the office of President and that the election of any other man would be an abandonment of hope for the future. But he forgets. People have short memories but records do not soon fade.

Among the things Mr. ROOSEVELT promises is a decrease in the cost of living. Almost from the moment that he was inducted into the office of President the increase in the cost of living set in. His administration became a shelter for monopoly and his profligacy an excuse for extravagance. During the seven years of his incumbency of the office the aggregate expenses were greater than during the years immediately preceding that national misfortune, though the period covered the expenses of the Spanish-American war. These statements of fact can be proved by the records of the government, which are accessible to any citizen who cares to make the inquiry.

Mr. ROOSEVELT pays scant respect to the intelligence of the people in thus promising things now which he failed to even attempt during his previous occupancy of the office. Men do not change long established habits without reason and if ROOSEVELT had changed GEORGE W. PERKINS, JUDGE GARY and HENRY C. FRICK would not be spending vast sums to secure his election. They are not sentimentalists. They make no investments unless there is a practical certainty of profit, and in financing ROOSEVELT's campaign they know that he will not do what he promises to the public but that he will do what he has already agreed to do. In other words ROOSEVELT is fooling the people.

—Of course there will be a big Democratic vote this year for the conditions are all favorable. Our candidate is all that could be desired, our party is united and hopeful and our enemy is demoralized and divided. But Mr. BRYAN polled a considerable vote in Pennsylvania four years ago, though GEORGE W. GUTHRIE, VANCE C. MCCORMICK and a few other present day party leaders were against him.

Wilson's Speech of Acceptance.

Governor WILSON's speech of acceptance reads like a new departure in political literature. There has been nothing like it since the late SAMUEL J. TILDEN acknowledged the similar honor and accepted the similar responsibilities from the same party in 1876. It can hardly be called a speech because it is more than that. An esteemed contemporary declares it is a philosophy in its perfection and completeness. In any event it was so entirely in accord with the requirements and conditions of the occasion that it has commanded universal approval not only with respect to its tone but in every other particular. We have not seen in any reputable paper an adverse criticism.

The surprise, if there is such a thing, in relation to this public utterance, is the wide information and accurate understanding it reveals of public affairs. We are all accustomed to regard college professors as theorists and essayists who have no practical knowledge of affairs of men. But Governor WILSON has disabused the public mind of this erroneous impression. He has proven that he is familiar not only with the science of government but with the practical application of it to affairs. He shows that he not only knows what the people want but has a thorough knowledge of the means and methods of providing it and using it.

Governor WILSON is a Democrat in the best meaning of that term but he is neither a ranter nor agitator. He is for the rule of the people under the constitutional restraints provided by the fathers of the Republic. He realizes that the abuse of the taxing power is the greatest evil of the present time because it is unjust and oppressive. No people can be contented who are being robbed and the way to make men contented is to treat them justly. For these reasons Governor WILSON believes that the tariff question is the dominant issue of the campaign and he proposes to direct his energies to the abatement of that crowning atrocity. Every voter should read the speech.

—The Standard Oil company and the tobacco trust have coined money out of the court order for their dissolution but that is ascribable to the language of the court order.

Steam Roller in Ohio.

From the Pittsburgh Post. The Republican factional differences in Ohio over the nomination of a candidate for Governor have been solved by the efficacious use of that powerful machine known as the "steam roller." The State central committee, on which devolved the onerous duty of selecting a candidate, in its numerical make-up happened to have a majority of members favorable to the Taft side of the controversy, and as a consequence the Roosevelt committeemen were rolled out flat. The Taft following submitted the name of General R. B. Brown, and those who stood shoulder to shoulder under the Bull Moose emblem of "The People" advocated the selection of U. Grant Denman. It is scarcely necessary to comment on the result. General Brown heads the ticket by a vote of 11 to 8.

Having established at Chicago the precedent of refusing to abide by the will of the majority the Bull Mooses forthwith bolted the committee, and the result will be separate gubernatorial candidates in the Buckeye State. This action will seal the fate of the Republican party in Ohio and guarantee the election of the Democratic nominee. The two Republican wings making war upon each other will leave the course practically clear to the united Democracy. Thus another nail is driven into the lid of the Republican coffin. The distribution of this unusual political condition among the States is an evidence of the complete disruption of the Republican party. It has gone to pieces in so many States that even a shrewd specialist in political complexities can scarce reason out how it is going to get any electors. With President Taft practically out of the running, and with Colonel Roosevelt at no time considered dangerous, it looks as if the Democratic party has but to maintain a solid front in order to win its easiest and greatest victory.

Cost of Living Goes Higher.

From the Johnstown Democrat. The cheerful announcement is made by the Woolen trust and the Leather trust that the cost of clothing and of leather goods will advance. Thus convincing testimony is borne of the futile and non-sensical nature of the trust-busting methods which have hitherto been pursued. Lawsuits and criminal prosecutions do not prevent trusts from pursuing the even tenor of their way.

The excuse given for the increased cost is high wages in the woolen industry and shortage in production of wool and hides. In the light of disclosures made at Lawrence the claim of high wages is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. There may be truth in the claim of shortage in the supply of wool and hides. To raise sheep and cattle large tracts are needed. The public domain once afforded unparalleled opportunities to sheep and cattle raisers to raise flocks and herds. But the government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as they have expressed hate and aversion for trusts and high cost of living. But they can not get rid of one without getting rid of the other. The government has allowed this domain to pass mainly into the hands of monopolists who demand heavy toll of industry for the privilege of its use. The result has been to check stock raising, so that the census of 1910 actually shows a smaller number of sheep and cattle farms and ranges than in 1900. The American people have long shown as great love for land monopoly and for protective tariffs as