

The Commoner.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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"WHAT CONSTITUTES A REPUBLICAN"

A republican writing to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "After forty-five years of active political life I am compelled to ask 'What constitutes a republican?'" The Inter-Ocean declares that many republicans are in the same state of uncertainty, and says this is so "because so many recognized republican leaders do not seem positive that they stand for anything, now or hereafter, for or against anything."

In the house recently Champ Clark consumed considerable time in an effort to persuade Congressman Lacey of Iowa to admit that Governor Cummins is a republican. But he failed.

The question submitted by the Inter-Ocean reader would perhaps be more readily answered by citing those who have been read out of the republican party. Distinguished Iowa republicans do not regard Governor Cummins as a republican; Cummins has insisted upon the destruction of the shelter which the trusts find in the tariff, and demands that the people of Iowa be granted protection from corporate imposition. LaFollette's fight along anti-monopoly lines is well understood, and the republican national convention of 1904 read LaFollette out of the party and refused to give him following a seat in that convention.

The republicanism of such men as LaFollette and Cummins has been repeatedly assailed but no one has had the temerity to question the republicanism of John D. Rockefeller, Thomas C. Platt, Dewey, Aldrich or Elkins.

The men who stand resolutely for special interests and who never raise a voice against corporate imposition are "true blue republicans."

The men who dare to suggest that the republican party do something by way of calling a halt to greedy men, and protecting the people from the encroachments of powerful interests—these men prove themselves faithful to a political organization which in theory is "the party of God and morality" but in fact is the party of speculation and plunder.

AND HE SAW IT IN THE SUN

J. A. Blanchard of Jenksville, N. Y. writes: "In its issue of March 2 the New York Sun—discussing on its market and financial page the cotton goods market—said: 'The silver using countries are enjoying phenomenal prosperity.' Now how can that be? I have asked several of the leading papers that have called Mr. Bryan all sorts of names, but none of them take notice of my inquiry. Shadows of Palmer and Buckner! Of Morgan! Of Rockefeller! Of Dawes! How can a people so far lose their self-respect as to 'prosper' by using silver? It is too horrible to think of. And in the Sun, of all papers!" Mr. Blanchard must remember that we have the very highest authority for saying: "If you see it in the Sun, it's so."

HIGHER UP!



But there never was a line or a thing that was done in the New York Life in my administration of my department but that the executive officers, one and all, were conscious of what the purpose was or what the object was and of what the expense was.—Andrew Hamilton before New York Legislative Committee.

CHINA--AS SHE WAS

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK'S ISSUE

Mr. Bryan's Tenth Letter

In the first article on China reference was made to some of the characteristics of the Chinese, but the subject was not exhausted—in fact, it would require several articles to exhaust this subject, and attention can only be given to those traits or customs which are in most violent contrast with our own.

Chinese society is patriarchal in its organization, the family being the unit and the father the head of the family. The Chinese sages present filial piety and fraternal submission as the root of all benevolent action. The children are subject to the parents as long as the parents live, and the younger sons are subject to the eldest. The four relations which are continually discussed by the philosophers are: First, the relation between the king and his ministers; second, between the father and his sons; third, between the elder brother and the younger brothers; and fourth, between the individual and his fellows, but the fourth relation receives the least consideration.

Marriages are arranged by the parents, and

the children must be content with the selection made. When the wife is taken to the home of the husband, she becomes a member of his family and subject to her mother-in-law, if the husband's mother is still alive. As other sons are married their wives are brought, and they are expected to live peaceably together—an expectation which is not always fully realized. As law and custom permit the system of concubinage, it is not strange that the home is often the scene of contention rather than the center of felicity.

As the duty of sacrificing to ancestors falls upon the son, the advent of a boy is the signal for rejoicing, while the birth of a girl is not considered a good omen. So unpopular was the female baby that in some provinces many of them were formerly put to death, but child-murder is now on the decrease.

No one can visit China without becoming acquainted with a peculiarly oriental phrase called "losing face." One of the first newspapers that I picked up in China described the attempted suicide of a man who complained that he had

"lost his face" because a magistrate refused to commence a prosecution on his complaint. In China there is a constant effort to keep up appearances, and when this is no longer possible, the unfortunate one feels that he can not look anyone else in the face. Chinese life is saturated with this "face" doctrine; it percolates through their disputes and oozes out through the pores of their diplomacy. Justice is of less importance in the deciding of a controversy than the saying of the parties from the loss of "face." There are in each community "peace-talkers" who make a business of so adjusting disputes that neither party will seem to be in the wrong.

In dealing with China this national character must be borne in mind, and it is to be regretted that foreign nations have in their negotiations sometimes imitated China instead of setting her a better example. One constantly meets over here with the theory that the foreigner must conform to the methods of the Orient, but this is always advanced as an excuse for following a bad custom. It is impossible to convince China that our ideal is a better one than hers unless that ideal is embodied in action. When our country admitted that the indemnity collected from Japan after the Shimonoseki affair was excessive, and returned it, she made a deep impression upon the Japanese. It was several times referred to by speakers during our recent visit to Japan as an evidence of our country's desire to do justice to other nations. It is just as honorable for a nation to acknowledge an error as it is for an individual to do so, and our nation has an opportunity to admit another excessive demand and return to China a part of the indemnity collected at the close of the Boxer trouble.

No nation has ever given more emphasis to ceremony than does China. Confucius places propriety among the cardinal virtues, and the doctrine has been elaborated until the whole life is fettered by formality. Each rising generation is drilled in the performance of certain rites required by approved etiquette, and it would be humiliating for one to have to confess that he did not know the proper thing to do and the proper way to do it. Even "sincerity" was of less importance, and both Confucius and Mencius set demoralizing examples in placing the latter above the former. In the Analects an instance is given where one, Joo Pei, wished to see Confucius, but the latter refused to see him "on the ground of being sick." When the bearer of the message had left, Confucius "took his harp, and sang to it, in order that Pei might hear him." It is related of Mencius that he was about to go to court to see the king when he received a message from the king saying that the latter "was wishing to call on Mencius but was detained by a cold." Mencius replied "Unfortunately, I am unwell and unable to go to court," but next day he went out and paid a visit of condolence to another family. While he was absent from the house the king's messenger called with a physician, whereupon the representative of Mencius explained that he was sick the day before, but that being a little better he had hastened to court. It was then necessary to send out several men to intercept Mencius and get him to the king's house. All of this subterfuge was resorted to in order to get the king to call upon Mencius first.

The kowtow is still a part of the ceremonial greeting. If two officials are riding and meet, they dismount and bow their heads to the ground. In the schools the students kowtow before a Confucian tablet twice each month. When we visited the government school at Shanghai we noticed mats upon the floor of the otherwise empty assembly hall, and upon inquiry learned that at seven the next morning the students would perform the usual Confucian rites. These consist of a series of kowtows. At a given signal the students kneel on the mats and bow three times toward the tablet, their heads each time touching the floor; they then rise and after a short interval kneel again at a signal and bow three times more. This ceremony is again repeated, making nine bows in all. Then they kneel and bow three times to the professors; after saluting the professors each student bows once to the student next to him and the meeting adjourns. We thought it would be interesting to witness this service in honor of one who has received more formal reverence than other mortals, and arising before it was light, we made the journey to the college, which is distant an hour's ride from the hotel. When we arrived we found that for some reason which we could not ascertain, the ceremony would not be performed. Whether the postponement was due to objection to the presence of foreigners (visitors had been present on former occasions) or to some other cause, was left in mystery.

Our morning ride, however, answered one purpose; as the road ran some distance by the

side of a little stream, it enabled us to see something of houseboat life. Hundreds of little boats line the stream, and in their diminutive mat-covered cabins were housed thousands of natives, many of whom are born, live and die in these unstable homes. As they were preparing the morning meal, we had a chance to confirm the stories regarding their want of cleanliness. It was not an uncommon thing to see a woman washing rice in the muddy water and a few feet away another woman throwing refuse matter into the stream, or a man performing his morning ablutions. At Canton one has a still larger opportunity to observe houseboat life where the Pearl river furnishes the water supply and at the same time an open sewer for a floating population of many thousand.

The contrast between the bath-loving Japanese and the dirty, complacent Chinese laborer is very marked, and this contrast is also noticeable in the streets. The sights and smells that greet the senses along the narrow streets of a native city are not soon forgotten by one who travels through China, and one's ideas of modesty, too, are sadly wrenched.

But whatever may be said of the habits of the lower class Chinese, they are an industrious and patient people. After watching them work and observing the conditions under which they live, one can scarcely begrudge them whatever comfort they can find in the dreams of Heaven which they draw from their opium pipes. And speaking of opium, one is restrained from speaking too harshly of the habit by a recollection of the fact that the opium trade was forced upon the "Heathen Chinese" by a great Christian nation.

The Chinese have their amusements, one of which is the theatre. We attended one theatre in Peking and found the room crowded with men. It was a commodious hall with a gallery, but the stage was not relatively so large as in Japan. The acting reminded us more of the American stage than did the Japanese, but the scenery was exceedingly scanty. The audience expressed itself in approval or disapproval with a great deal of freedom.

We found a sport in China which we have not heard of elsewhere, viz., quail fighting. These little birds are matched against each other as fighting cocks are in the Spanish countries. One American told us of a fight between cockroaches. These combats, as well as those between the quails, give an opportunity for betting—a vice which prevails in the Orient as well as in the Occident.

There is one kind of bird contest which involves neither cruelty nor bloodshed, although the element of gambling is also present in it. I refer to the singing matches between larks. The Chinese are very fond of birds and one can not go upon the street without seeing men carrying bird cages. The birds are aired much as pet dogs are exercised in our country. The favorite singing bird is the lark, and these are entered by their owners in contests, considerable sums being often placed upon a bird. The award is made by the birds themselves, one after another confessing defeat until but one songster is left upon his perch. The winner is quite exultant, while the others show as much humiliation as a Chinaman who has "lost his face" and will not afterwards sing.

In another article I have referred to the superstitions so widespread in China. There is one form of superstition which has interfered with both religion and commerce. The natives have for centuries been the victims of sorcerers and fortune tellers who, professing a knowledge of terrestrial and celestial forces, style themselves "Fung-shui" doctors and make a living by selecting lucky burial sites, foretelling the future, etc. There are certain spirits which are supposed to preside over certain places, and any change in the conformation of the ground is thought to anger the spirits. A railroad cut or fill is sometimes objected to for this reason, and a church spire is, in the opinion of the superstitious, liable to endanger the peace and safety of a community. However, commerce is extending in spite of the "spirits" and the Christian religion is gradually making headway against superstition.

At Peking I attended a morning service at the Methodist church where some six hundred Chinese men and women listened to a sermon in their own language delivered by an American missionary. On Thanksgiving day we ate dinner at the Presbyterian Mission, and during our travels through China met a number of ministers, physicians and teachers. They all testified to the stimulus given to the spread of religion by the fidelity shown by the Chinese Christians during the Boxer troubles. Prof. Isaac T. Headland of the Methodist University at Peking has published a volume entitled "Chinese Heroes," in which he gives a number of instances of con-

secrated devotion on the part of the Chinese to the Christian faith, and why should not China be a promising mission field? Buddhism has here done its perfect work and can not reasonably ask for a further trial; the philosophy of the sages has also been shown impotent for the harmonious development of the three-fold man. China has followed an ideal and followed it with a diligence rarely exhibited, but that ideal has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It is often said in defense of Confucianism that its founder gave to his disciples the golden rule, stated in its negative form, but too little emphasis has been given to the difference between the doctrine of Confucius, "Do not unto others as you would not have others do unto you," and the doctrine of the Nazarene, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." There is a world of difference between negative harmlessness and positive helpfulness, and Christianity could well afford to rest its case against Confucianism on the comparison of these two doctrines.

In the Analects of Confucius the philosopher is asked, "Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life?" He was answered, "Is not reciprocity such a word?" Here we have the doctrine of selfishness as plausibly presented as it will ever be again. Life is described as a balancing of favors—a nice calculation of good done and good received. There is no suggestion here of a heart overflowing with love, no intimation of a blessedness to be found in giving.

At another time someone asked Confucius, "What do you say concerning the principle that injury should be recompensed with kindness?" He replied, "With what then will you recompense kindness? Recompense injury with justice and recompense kindness with kindness." In reply to another question, he goes so far as to charge that one "who returns good for evil, is a man that is careful of his person." How different these precepts are from those of the Sermon on the Mount! Christians are accused of failure to live up to the high ideal presented by Jesus, and the accusation is just, and yet, although the Christian nations fall far short of the measure which they themselves recognize, although professing Christians reflect but imperfectly the rays which fall upon them from the sun of righteousness, they are leading the world to a point that is ennobling and uplifting, and Christians give their recognition to the superiority of the western ideal in every reform which she undertakes.

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THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN

The menace of child labor is rapidly becoming known to the American people, and newspapers and magazines long silent upon this subject are now investigating child labor conditions. Some of the reports—all too authentic—are appalling in their revelations of brutality and inhumanity. In his book, "The Bitter Cry of the Children," just published, John Spargo makes the startling statement that there are now upwards of 2,250,000 children under fifteen years of age working in the mines, mills and factories of the United States. If this statement is only one-half true, it betrays a woeful condition of affairs, and one that should be speedily remedied. In southern cotton mills hundreds of children under seven years of age are working long hours, many of them at night. Inspection laws are disregarded, child labor laws are openly violated, and the Moloch of Modern Greed is yearly claiming his childish victims by the thousands. Mr. Spargo publishes in his book a photograph that will linger long in the minds of those who study it. It is a photograph of a parade of juvenile textile workers in Philadelphia who were on strike. Their starved, pinched faces, their insufficient clothing and their puny limbs are in terrible evidence. In their hands they carry banners with different inscriptions. Several of them read: "We only ask for justice." "We want to go to school." "We are protected by the tariff."

The demand for "cheap labor" is responsible for this criminal condition of affairs, and it comes from those who, unable to find enough childish hands to slave for them at a mere pittance, demand the abrogation of our exclusion laws in order that hordes of Chinese coolies may be imported. It is high time the fathers and mothers of America arouse themselves to a realizing sense of the danger that threatens their children.

Philadelphia police broke into a meeting of anarchists and dispersed orators and auditors. The only thing accomplished by this is to make martyrs of the anarchists.

A Great Fortune in Sunbeams

Several years ago Charles Lounsberry, a Chicago lawyer who at one time ranked high in his profession, died an insane patient in the Cook county asylum at Dunning. Although this man died absolutely destitute and penniless, he left a "will." This will was duly sent to the probate court, but there being nothing to probate the document was merely placed on file. Referring to this will at the time the Chicago Record-Herald said that it was "framed with such perfection of form and detail that no flaw could be found in its legal phraseology or matters, yet 'devising' only those beauties and blessings which the Great Father long ago devised to all human creatures."

The Record-Herald printed the document as it stood "for the sake of its intrinsic beauty and peculiar interest." For the same reason it is now reproduced in The Commoner:

"I, Charles Lounsberry, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order, as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest, which is known in law and recognized in the sheep bound volumes as my property, being inconsiderable and of none account, I make no disposition of in this, my will. My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal, but these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

"Item: I give to good fathers and mothers in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly, but generously, as the needs of their children shall require.

"Item: I leave to children inclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every, the flowers of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I leave to children the banks of the brooks and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odors of the willows that dip therein and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees.

"And I leave to children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways, and the night, and the moon, and the train of the milky

way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

"Item: I devise to boys jointly, all the useful, idle fields and commons, where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snowed hills where one may coast; and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or wade, when grim winter comes, one may skate, to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and butterflies thereof; the woods with their appurtenances, the squirrels and the birds and echoes and strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with the adventures there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all the pictures that may be seen in the burning wood, to enjoy without let, or hindrance, and without any incumbrance of care.

"Item: To lovers, I devise their imaginary world with whatever they may need, as the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorne, the sweet strains of music, and aught else they may desire, to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

"Item: To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and I give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength. Though they are rude, I leave to them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions, and to them exclusively, I give all merry songs and brave choruses, to sing with lusty voices.

"Item: And to those who are no longer children, or youths, or lovers, I leave memory, and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare and of other poems, if there be others, to the end, that they may live the old days over again, freely and fully without title or diminution.

"Item: To our loved ones with snowy crowns, I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children until they fall asleep."

Commenting upon this peculiar document the Record-Herald said: "The human mind is a peculiar instrument. The mind of a man justly adjudged insane by his fellows will turn out veritable masterpieces of poetry or literature now and again. The ways and means by which the unbalanced mental machinery accomplishes at once such real wonders and such wonderful mistakes constitutes one of the most perplexing mysteries known to the scientific student—a mystery second only in intensity, strangeness and interest, to the mystery of life itself."

A DEMOCRATIC MEASURE

The Omaha Bee, a republican paper, says: "The poor old democratic party, which always limps at the tail end of republican reforms, now claims to be entitled to the advancement of the railroad regulation bill, which was originated by republicans, indorsed by a republican president and passed by a republican house by almost unanimous vote. But the country will cheerfully concede the democrats whatever credit there is due for falling in and giving the measure active and earnest support."

Of course the important thing is the adoption of reforms essential to public welfare, but it is just as well to keep the record straight. It is refreshing to read in a republican paper that the democratic party "limps at the tail end of republican reforms" on the railway rate question. In 1896, in 1900 and in 1904 the democratic national platforms declared in favor of railway rate legislation. The republican platforms for those years were silent upon that question. The democratic nominee, in his letter of acceptance, laid particular emphasis on this proposed reform. The republican nominee was silent. In the house every democrat voted in favor of the measure and the only votes cast against it in the house were republican votes. In the senate the five senators who in committee voted against the measure were republicans, while of the eight senators voting to report the bill five were democrats. It is generally believed by friends of the measure that every democrat in the senate will vote for it. The vigorous fight now being made against the measure is made by republican senators.

Railway rate legislation is a democratic measure indorsed by democratic national platforms, advocated by democratic candidates and supported by democratic members of congress. When the president, who was elected as a republican, gave indorsement to that democratic meas-

ure democrats throughout the country gave to him cordial support.

Republican papers will avoid considerable embarrassment if, instead of denying to democrats the proud honor belonging to them, they accept the more than generous statement made by Senator Tillman when he referred to the railway rate bill as "a non-partisan measure."

So far as the people are concerned, it is a non-partisan measure, but it owes its origin to democrats and if it shall be saved from the Aldriches and the Forakers in the senate the work of salvation will have been accomplished by Tillman and his democratic associates.

JOHN R. WALSH

The Chicago Chronicle charges that other Chicago newspapers have conspired to ruin John R. Walsh and speaks of the acts of its contemporaries as "journalistic scoundrelism." The Chronicle need not be greatly disturbed by any alleged conspiracy on the part of the Chicago newspapers. Mr. John R. Walsh has been granted extraordinary privileges by men whose duty it was to proceed against him. He is closely allied with some very powerful influences, and if he can show clean hands with respect to his Chicago bank he will not be held to account on any imaginary charge.

It will occur to a great many people that Mr. Walsh has been treated pretty well. He would do well to devote his time now to the explanation of the serious accusations made against him.

NOW PROCEED

By its decisions in the paper trust and the tobacco trust cases the supreme court has placed in the hands of the executive department of government a powerful weapon. Officers of these trusts refused to answer questions with respect to their methods of organization. The court's

ruling is to the effect that while an officer of the corporation cannot be required to incriminate himself, he can be forced to give complete testimony respecting his corporation.

In the tobacco trust case Justice Brown delivered the opinion. He said that no one would contend that a witness could plead the fact that some other person than himself might be incriminated by his testimony, even though he were the agent of that person. He added: "If he cannot set up the privilege of a third person he cannot set up the privilege of a corporation." Justice Brown declared that the position of the trust officers were substantially "that an officer of a corporation which is charged with criminal violation of the statute may plead the criminality of such corporation as a refusal to produce its books," but he said: "To state this proposition is to answer it."

Justice McKenna delivered the opinion in the paper trust case, and it was to the effect that officers of corporations cannot plead that they do not have personal possession of the corporation books as a reason for failure to produce them. Under these decisions corporation officers must produce their books and give testimony concerning corporation affairs when required so to do by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Now proceed, Mr. Moody, against the trusts.

A GIFTED WOMAN

The death of Susan B. Anthony has called forth a unanimous panegyric from the press of the country, and it expresses the almost universal sentiment of the people. But almost without exception the newspapers have made the mistake of laying the chief stress upon her advocacy of woman's suffrage. Miss Anthony is recalled now, it is true, because of her advocacy of that policy, but her fame in future history will rest upon something else. Of late years her splendid service in the cause of emancipation has been overlooked, but in time the credit due her for that splendid work will be recalled. It is quite true that Miss Anthony was a pioneer in the equal suffrage movement, but it is equally true that she was a pioneer in another movement that has grown into immense proportions—equal pay for equal work, whether performed by man or woman. Single-handed and alone she fought for that principle for years. Sneered at, maligned and ridiculed, she persevered through all the weary years. But she lived to see a wonderful measure of success crown her efforts in that direction. People may differ as to the measure of blessings that might accrue to women through equal suffrage, but there is no difference of opinion upon the statement that women have been vastly benefited by her championship of equality before the paymaster. Miss Anthony lent her support to every cause calculated to benefit humanity and her voice and pen were always at the service of those who suffered.

SUDDEN ACTIVITY

District Attorney Jerome is by no means the first public official whose activity as a candidate completely overshadowed the activity displayed after the office was secured. We were led to expect great things from Mr. Jerome in the way of prosecuting fraud and crime, but his strenuous efforts as a candidate seem to have demanded an extended rest when the campaign concluded. He has now filed a couple of libel suits against Mr. Hearst, and once more we have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Jerome in activity. But Mr. Jerome strenuous in protecting himself and quiescent in protecting the interests of the people who elected him for work is not an entirely edifying spectacle. We regret that Mr. Jerome has not been as strenuous in prosecuting the insurance grafters and political corruptocrats in his official capacity as he now is in commencing libel suits. Whatever his grounds for libel suit against Mr. Hearst may be, Mr. Jerome has added nothing to his fame by becoming busy with that after several months of hibernation among the complaints filed by the public which took him at his word and re-elected him to his present position.

POOR ADVICE

A London newspaper urges President Roosevelt to take a hand in the Moroccan conference at Algeiras. Mr. Roosevelt has gone just about as far on this proposition as it is safe to go. He will do well to take another long look at Washington's farewell address before he yields to the suggestion of the London publication.

The Missouri river offers the mid-west a solution of a whole lot of railroad extortion puzzles.

The Commoner

ISSUED WEEKLY

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"The peace of the grave" has been secured again, in the Philippines.

Senator Tillman says the purest whiskey made is moonshine. "Moonshine."

Up to date about everything has been done towards digging the Panama canal except getting ready to dig.

President Roosevelt might try the remnants of his coal arbitration scheme on his republican friends in Iowa.

The two most strenuous standpatters are the man who benefits by the tariff graft and the man who has to pay it all.

Peace has again been restored in Jolo, and eight hundred or a thousand Moros have been benevolently assimilated.

The Minneapolis Journal says that Mr. Rockefeller is trying to keep in the background. Wrong. Mr. Rockefeller is keeping underground.

Speaker Cannon is acting like a gentleman who believes that legislation should consist in hitching an enacting clause to his political thoughts.

General Wood points with pride to the fact that his military record is fully equal to his record as a physician, in point of results and mortality statistics.

By watching the tumble in the price of Chicago street railway stocks other cities may get some idea of just what value to put upon franchises for taxing purposes.

"We have too many different kinds of money now," says Secretary Shaw. If the secretary means that "we" editorially, all right; if he means it in the plural he is wrong, as usual.

Let us see! Isn't it a congressman from Springfield, Ohio, who is so insistent on cutting down the congressional representation from the south because that section is so unjust to the negro?

William D. Curtis hails a new book as "shedding a new light on American republics." This republic would do well to get out of some of the new lights that have been shed upon it of late.

Senator Foraker seems to realize that as long as senators are elected by legislators there is really no reason why a senator should be influenced by any such little side issues as public interests.

WASHINGTON CITY LETTER

Washington, D. C., March 19.—While the situation in the senate as regards the railroad rate bill is not entirely satisfactory to Senator Tillman and the other democrats leading the great fight in behalf of the shippers of the United States, they feel confident, at least, that in a few weeks the upper branch of congress will dispose of this important measure. As previously pointed out in this correspondence the friends of the main proposition are not a unit as to the extent the bill ought to be amended. The question, however, will be weighed carefully, and there will be abundant opportunity between now and the time the voting begins for the democrats and the republicans acting with them to confer and agree upon changes the reform element think should be made to perfect the proposed law. No careful or accurate poll has yet been made by the democrats for the reason that a great many of the senators on both sides of the chamber have not desired to make it. They are waiting to hear more of the speeches on the engrossing subject. As much as the question has been discussed within the past three years, with the thousands and thousands of printed pages of testimony taken at the various committee hearings, and the pages that have been written by the brightest men connected with the press of this and other countries, it would seem that there is little more to be said. And yet nearly every prominent senator who takes the floor manages to hold the closest attention of his auditors. New arguments are constantly being advanced. The interest of the public in the debates is simply intense. The seating capacity of the galleries is not large enough to accommodate the thousands who daily apply for admission. Senators of both parties are free in the distribution of tickets to the reserved sections. As is always the case during the session of congress the capital city is crowded with visitors from every section of the country. But a small percentage of the favored ones are able to gain access to the chamber on the days that the big guns are to be fired in the discussion, and it is an interesting sight to behold handsomely dressed ladies entering the capitol an hour or two before the senate is called to order. The women appear to take the keenest interest in the debates, and men and women both seem more than repaid for remaining hours if Senator Tillman happens to enliven the proceedings as he has frequently done since the leadership in this remarkable fight was thrust upon him by the disgruntled and baffled Senator Aldrich and other republican members of the interstate commerce committee. The South Carolinian has surely buckled on his armor and has been ready for the fray from the beginning.

Mr. Aldrich and those acting with him pretend that they are anxious for a vote whenever the friends of the bill say the word. The offer is construed to mean that Mr. Aldrich and his followers are reasonably confident that they can control enough votes to adopt a court review amendment that will not be entirely acceptable to Senator Tillman, President Roosevelt and others who are earnestly striving to have a law framed that will bring the relief asked for by shippers. That remains to be seen. More light will be thrown on the situation within the next ten days. It is possible that within that period the democrats will find it necessary to have a party conference to determine just where all their members and allies stand.

Two of the ablest speeches that have been delivered on the rate question were by Senators Culberson, of Texas, and Rayner, of Maryland. These speeches, on account of their force and brilliancy, as well as the new points raised, will be very largely circulated in the coming campaign. Messrs. Rayner and Culberson are ranked as among the finest orators in public life. The Maryland senator has advised the railroad owners and managers to give up the contest. He has told them in the plainest sort of language that rate regulation will be brought about by a law soon to be enacted, and that it will not confiscate or depreciate their property to any extent. Senator Rayner and his family are heavily interested in railway securities. This fact makes his argument all the more powerful. During his six years' service in the house of representatives Mr. Rayner was a member of the important interstate and foreign commerce committee. He has always made a special study of measures affecting the commerce of the country, and in his legal practice has had for his clients men identified with leading industries.

Most of the Ohio republicans in congress, and lots of Ohioans holding department positions

here, are in a perturbed state of mind over the recent turn of events. As published in the daily papers a Roosevelt-republican club was recently organized at Cincinnati. The president and secretary of war were unanimously elected honorary members of the organization. Judge Taft, writing for the president and himself, threw a big bomb into the camp of the dominant faction out in the big Ohio city. In plain language the secretary told the reform element in his party that if that old combination of republican tricksters persisted in maintaining the machine and nominated objectionable men for office it was the duty of honest, sincere and fair-play republicans to bolt. This thrust was aimed directly at Cincinnati republicans who train under the banner of Senator Foraker. Boss Cox and Senator Foraker, through force of circumstances, have been compelled for years to have a close political alliance, even if it was not agreeable to all concerned. On occasions, too, in the past when Senator Hanna was living and at the head of political affairs in Ohio, Boss Cox, Senator Foraker, General Dick, General Grosvenor and the rest of them had to make a semblance of getting along harmoniously.

Two republican conventions have been held in the Sixth Ohio district that is now represented in the house by Congressman Thomas Edmund Scroggy, of Xenia. This is normally a democratic district and the democrats would ordinarily carry it without a republican bolt. The chances are the democrats will safely bag that seat this year. The turning down of General Grosvenor in the Athens district may not result in the election of a democrat, but the republicans are apt to get a shaking up in that part of Ohio they will not soon forget.

Democratic visitors from Ohio to the nation's capital bring the information that Hon. Tom L. Johnson, the invincible mayor of Cleveland, will be unusually active in this year's political campaign. He feels honored in having been selected as the Ohio member of the national democratic committee, and his friends and followers declare that he will put forth extra efforts to increase the democratic representation in the next house of representatives. It is among the possibilities that two democratic congressmen may be elected from that end of the state.

The prevailing impression is that the statehood bill will be passed substantially as amended by the senate. Speaker Cannon and his lieutenants are mad all over because the senate knocked out of the measure every line relating to the territories of Arizona and New Mexico. As has heretofore been mentioned in these letters they wanted to drag Arizona and New Mexico into the union as one state—yoke them together in spite of the loud protests that came from all portions of the great west. The speaker and those acting with him will hold out for a time, but eventually they will have to yield. The senate will not recede. The belief is general that if put to the test the Foraker amendment will receive more votes than were cast for it the day the senate amended the house bill. Speaker Cannon insists that the senate overrides the lower branch of congress too often. He wants to put a stop to such practices.

The Arizona committee of leading citizens who have been here for two months or more to prevent a union of their territory with New Mexico, and which is composed almost equally of democrats and republicans, are well satisfied with the situation. They feel confident that if the house managers maintain their stubborn attitude the senate will hold out indefinitely for the Foraker amendment that was placed in the bill by a combination formed between the democrats and a number of republicans. Only one democrat favored the Hamilton statehood bill—Senator Clarke, of Arkansas.

As Oklahoma and Indian Territory have such a favorable opportunity to be admitted the pressure on Speaker Cannon and his followers to cease their opposition is simply terrific. Letters and telegrams are constantly pouring in from the states of the central west, and the information is vouchsafed that it will be bad for the republicans at the congressional election if the house republicans do not surrender.

The free alcohol bill will soon be favorably reported to the house. The measure is being prepared by a sub-committee of the ways and means committee consisting of Messrs. Payne, of New York; Hill, of Connecticut; Boutel, of Illinois—republicans; and Clark, of Missouri, and Underwood, of Alabama, democrats. Mr. Payne says that he will do his utmost to have it passed this session.

ALFRED J. STOFER.

TO THE OLD CHUMS LIVING AND THE OLD CHUMS DEAD

"Friendship" wrote Jeremy Taylor, "is like the rivers and the strand of the seas, and the air, common to all the world; but tyrants and evil customs, wars and want of love have made them proper and peculiar. Some friendships are made by nature, some by contract, some by interest and some by souls."

It is difficult to account for some friendships. Years ago a man nearly twice my age called me to account for a newspaper article. The acquaintance, that then began in heated controversy grew into a pleasant relation and ripened into an intimate friendship that has thrived without interruption for twenty years. This friendship may have begun at the point when it dawned upon both of us that neither intended, injustice to the other, and the ripening process probably went into operation when it developed that we held views in common on political questions. He was a man little understood by his neighbors generally. Some regarded him as a selfish man, with no kindly impulses, but in common with all others who knew him well I knew him as a tender-hearted man, exact in requiring his portion in a business deal but generous in responding to the wants of deserving people in distress. I know that when this good old man shall pass away his epitaph will be written in words of love upon the hearts of many men, women and children, to whom, in an unostentatious way, he has given relief, even as his name is engraved indelibly upon the tablets of my own heart.

For nearly twenty years I have had a personal acquaintance with a gentleman distinguished in his country's service, famous as a stalwart republican, and now the faithful attorney for a great corporation. He has frequently gone so far as to refer to me—in my presence, of course—as an anarchist. Sometimes I have felt that he really believes that my simple faith in democracy as it was written at Chicago in 1896 justifies the appellation he has put upon me, although I do not think he ranks me among the life-destroying variety, because I have been the beneficiary of many kindnesses at his hands; and he has often taken the trouble to speak well of my work where it did not relate to politics. I can only approach a description of the poor opinion this gentleman has of my political views by saying that it will measure up fairly well with the contempt I have for the party which he has served so faithfully. But in spite of our differing views on these questions he has been my friend for many years; and now as he lies upon a bed of pain I understand better than ever before the deep affection I have felt for him during the twenty years of our acquaintance.

Another gentleman whom I have for many years been proud to claim as friend, recently wrote to me: "I can do nothing with your fatal incurability in politics. Yours is a hopeless case, indeed." This is a mild statement compared with some of the blunt remarks with which this gentleman has often seen fit to characterize my politics. For many years he was a democrat; indeed, he still lays claim to that title, although with, perhaps, the exception of 1904, he has not in recent years "worked much at his trade." He insists that those who remained at their posts in 1896 and 1900 were the deserters, while he and others who went away were "doing business at the old stand." So far as political views are concerned, an inseparable gulf lies between this gentleman and myself. So confident is he in his position that he has regularly chastised me for my shortcomings, yet I have "borne it calmly, though a grievous woe, and still adore the hand that gave the blow." This is so because I have found that while he may not seem to have great concern for men in masses, he keenly sympathizes with the sufferings of individuals. He is one of the men who would literally surrender their last dollar to give aid to a fellow creature. The sufferings of a bird or beast would move him to tears; he delights in the companionship of little children, who, in their turn, are instinctively drawn to him. His loving kindness toward his fellow and his appreciation of the higher things that make life worth living have kept his heart young; and although now past the seventieth mile post, he is an active man and loses no opportunity—aside from politics—to render aid to helpless men and women.

These illustrations—perhaps of an all too personal nature—are used because they doubtless represent the common experience and serve

to show that the most enduring friendships often spring up in unaccountable ways and between men of radically differing and uncompromising views.

Real friendships do not depend upon the obligations of a secret order, upon communion in church circles or association in politics. Just as it was written "I do not love thee, Doctor Fell, the reason why I cannot tell, but this I know full well, full well, I do not love thee, Doctor Fell," so these friendships are often inexplicable and in many cases seem to grow even as the gulf between the friends, on some questions, seems to widen.

Did it ever occur to you as strange that although as we grow older we grow weaker physically and mentally, nevertheless our friendships grow stronger? "Friendship is the shadow of the evening which strengthens with the setting sun of life." The Indians understood at once what William Penn meant when in addressing them he said: "The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain; for that the rains might rust or the falling tree might break."

If the comparatively young man of today would obtain some conception of the way old friendships lay hold upon the aged, let him when nearing the meridian of life move from the place where the greater number of his years have been spent. When a man gets along in years he finds it more difficult to make new acquaintances. The difficulty is largely within himself, of course; he feels such a reverence for the time honored friendships that he is reluctant to admit strangers to the sacred precincts inhabited by them. He begins, long before his time, to live in the past. He appreciates, as others may not, the reverence gray-haired men have for the old-time ties and the pleasures they find in reviving the tender memories of the long ago by pilgrimages, as it were, through the Kingdom-of-Never-Forget. He better understand the words of the gray-haired poet written for the benefit of his gray-haired classmates:

"Fast as the rolling seasons bring
The hour of fate, to those we love,
Each pearl that leaves the broken string
Is set in Friendship's crown above.
As narrower grows the earthly chain,
The circle widens in the sky;
These are our treasures that remain,
But those our stars that beam on high."

There are many men and women—even some who do not regard themselves as aged—who take, occasionally, a journey into the Kingdom-of-Never-Forget. "Oft in the still night ere Slumber's chain has bound me, fond memory brings the light of other days around me; the smiles, the tears, of boyhood's years, the words of love then spoken; the eyes that shone now dimmed and gone, the cheerful hearts now broken." And sometimes, then, we "feel like one who treads alone some banquet hall deserted, whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead, and all but he departed."

These pilgrimages into the Kingdom-of-Never-Forget remind us that every friendship cultivated in life yet holds a niche in our hearts. Some of the parties to those friendships may be dead; a few may have proved unworthy; miles of land and leagues of sea may separate us from others; from many we may not have heard for years; but the tender memory is there and needs but to be revived by "the light of other days" in which we traverse the Kingdom-of-Never-Forget.

How these familiar figures come trooping in review, marshalled to very life by a wave of memory's baton. There is the little girl in pinafores with whom we made our first mud pies; here the rosy cheeked lad with whom we took our first swim; then the gallow faced youth with whom we had our first fight (we can feel his swift punches even now) and then the first teacher to win us by her tender devotion to her pupils; the first sweetheart of our boyhood days, perhaps now the mother of stalwart sons of her own, but always to hold a place of honor in our hearts, and, although now a matron, always to be remembered as the brown-haired girl arrayed in calico and sun-bonnet and one whose beauty was adorned the most because it was adorned the least; the woman who was the first to teach us of the laws of God; the man who was the first to

tell us of the governments of men and of whose knees we first learned the principles of democracy. Then there is "Tom," sensitive as a girl but in his friendships faithful unto death; and "Jim," rough on the exterior but polished like a diamond within. We all have our "Toms" and "Jims." Perhaps the one is dead and the other far away, but the mysterious forces of friendship keep the living and the dead ever at our side, for those who taught us of love and loyalty to one's friends are immortal in our hearts.

What an army of boys and girls, and men and women—friends of the long ago—come, even without beck or call, once fond memory brings the light of other days around us!

It is with smiles, as well as sighs and tears, that we conclude our pilgrimage through the Kingdom-of-Never-Forget; and when we emerge from the shadows and the sunbeams of that domain we feel like writing upon its outer walls this sign of loyalty and of love to the old chums living and the old chums dead:

"From the wreck of the past, which hath perished,
Thus much I at least may recall,
It hath taught me that what I most cherished
Deserved to be dearest of all;
In the desert a fountain is springing;
In the wide waste there still is a tree,
And a bird in the solitude singing,
Which speaks to my spirit of thee."

RICHARD L. METCALFE.

A VETERAN EDITOR

After thirty-three years of continuous service as editor of the Butler County (Neb.) Press, Charles D. Casper has retired and will spend the remainder of his time on a government claim in the northwest. When Mr. Casper first located in Butler county there were not enough democrats in the county to furnish candidates for all the offices. He presided over the first democratic convention ever held in the county, and by his diligent efforts as a democratic missionary he won a successful result, not only in his home county but throughout the state. Under his management the Press became a power for good. He has served four terms in the legislature, one as senator and three as representative, and represented his district as a delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1904. Earnest, able and courageous, Mr. Casper has been a leader among Nebraska democrats for upwards of a quarter of a century, and he will be missed.

THE SPECIAL OFFER

According to the terms of the special offer cards each good for one year's subscription to The Commoner will be furnished in lots of five, at the rate of \$3 per lot. This places the yearly subscription rate at 60 cents.

Any one ordering these cards may sell them for \$1 each, thus earning a commission of \$2 on each lot sold, or he may sell them at the cost price and find compensation in the fact that he has contributed to the educational campaign.

These cards may be paid for when ordered, or they may be ordered and remittance made after they have been sold. A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those who desire to participate in this effort to increase The Commoner's circulation:

THE COMMONER'S SPECIAL OFFER		
Application for Subscription Cards		
5	Publisher Commoner: I am interested in increasing The Commoner's circulation, and do you to send me a supply of subscription cards. I agree to use my utmost endeavor to sell the cards, and will remit for them at the rate of 60 cents each, when sold.	
10		
15		
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75		
100		
NAME.....		
BOX OR STREET NO.....		
P. O..... STATE.....		
Indicate the number of cards wanted by marking X opposite one of the numbers printed on end of this blank.		
If you believe the paper is doing a work that merits encouragement, fill out the above coupon and mail it to THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.		

CURRENT TOPICS

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that during the insurance investigation it was shown that one Andrew Hamilton acted as the lobbyist for several of the large insurance companies. Investigation of the New York Life company's affairs showed \$235,000 paid to Andrew Hamilton and unaccounted for by him. John A. McCall appearing as a witness before the committee said that he would trust every dollar he had to Hamilton, and promised that he would repay this \$235,000 if Hamilton did not produce it by that time. Mr. McCall paid the money and it has been generally believed that Hamilton, who was in Paris, would remain abroad. But Mr. McCall's relatives and friends appealed to him to return to America and do something to defend the memory of his dead friend. To the surprise of many people Hamilton returned several weeks ago, and recently he surprised every one by appearing before a legislative committee at Albany, N. Y.

A NUMBER OF OFFICERS and trustees of the New York Life company were in the committee room, and J. H. McIntosh, general solicitor for the company, had addressed the committee eulogizing the present management and challenging any man to give reasons why they should be removed from office, as contemplated by the legislation then under consideration. Andrew Hamilton followed Mr. McIntosh and the situation was dramatic. The Associated Press report says: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the sensation produced by his unexpected appearance and by the speech which he made or the intensely dramatic character of the whole episode. His face flushed and his voice trembling with passion; his arms upraised and his fists clenched Judge Hamilton poured forth a flood of denunciation and invective upon the members of the board of trustees of the New York Life Insurance company, several of whom were present."

HAMILTON PAID A HIGH tribute to the memory of John A. McCall and said that he was made a victim and upon his shoulders was placed all the blame. Hamilton said that he did not know until a few hours before that he would appear before the committee, but that the memory of McCall had appealed to him "to come down here and say something for him, and just a word for myself." Hamilton said that the bill providing for the removal of the trustees of the New York Life company on November 21 should be passed. He declared that these men knew of every dollar that had been paid to him and knew the purposes for which it had been spent. He said that while they now pretended to be strangers to him, and assumed a high moral position, they knew whenever he had been sent out to kill a bill, and when he returned with his mission accomplished they had patted him on the back and complimented him for his good work. He said that these men had joined in the popular cry of "yellow dog," referring to Hamilton, but he added: "This yellow dog is a dog of courage and of loyalty, but the curs who stood around this funeral that has occurred, and the curs who knew of these transactions and shrunk into their shoes, they are the curs, and that is the reason that I came to speak before you and say that the great interests of two billions of dollars of life insurance and four hundreds of millions of dollars of assets can never be safely entrusted to the hands and administration of a lot of curs."

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS do not appear to take a great pride in the recent battle in which General Wood and his soldiers exterminated the Moro band in Jolo, and some newspapers criticize President Roosevelt's telegram of congratulation. The New York Evening Post, for instance, says: "From even the high imperialistic point of view, the wiping out of the Moros was nothing more than a stern bit of disagreeable police duty, about which the least said, the better. To refer to it as upholding the honor of the American flag, is a painful misuse of language. We have yet to hear any one speak of that bloody work except with misgivings and disgust. It makes no patriotic appeal whatever. And even its description by Mr. Roosevelt as a brilliant feat of arms is open to grave question. From the army in Manila come bitter complaints that the

sacrifice of our men was wholly unnecessary; while in military circles in Washington there is sharp criticism of General Wood for flinging his troops needlessly against fortifications that might have been taken in a less spectacular and murderous fashion. And the stories that are beginning to come out about women and children being included in the indiscriminate slaughter have a strange relation, if they are authentic, to the 'honor of the flag.' We know what we thought and said of the Dutch soldiers in Java, sparing neither age nor sex. We know what a cry of horror would have gone up in this country if such a deed had been reported of Spanish troops in 1897. But the president could not lose the chance to let off a hurrah, even if his dispatch, in the cold light of the facts, must read as a piece of either bathos or brutality."

DR. S. L. BYERS, of Seelyville, Ind. asks the newspapers of the country to assist him in finding his boy. Dr. Byers has spent his entire resources in the search, and now asks the press to assist him. The boy was six years old last July, and his father thinks he was taken by some roving band and is now compelled to beg for their benefit. Following is a description of the boy: "Richmond Byers, if alive, was six years old last July, is of light complexion, has gray eyes, left eye noticeable crossed, has small V shaped nick in the left ear, has a sharp chin and a narrow projecting forehead. He is rather small for his age and is unusually bright and intelligent, taking after the manner of a boy much older."

THE UNITED STATE supreme court has rendered an opinion in the Chicago street railway cases. These cases involved the question of the date of termination of the franchises of the lines running from the center of Chicago to the North and West sides. Justice Day delivered the opinion in which the decision of the lower court was reversed. The supreme court holds that the Illinois law of 1866 extended the charter of the companies for ninety-nine years, but did not operate to extend the respective contracts for occupation of the streets, which contracts were expressly limited in time by the municipal ordinances permitting the railways to occupy them. This decision by the supreme court will, it is believed, give Chicago practically complete control of the local traction situation. Mayor Dunne calls it "a sweeping victory for the city," and he says: "We have the traction companies now in a position where we can negotiate for the purchase of the lines. If they do not want to sell at a fair price, we can declare our rights under the decision."

REPRESENTATIVE W. R. HEARST has given to the attorney general evidence which that official says is of the highest importance for the indictment of chief officials both in the sugar trust and in the railroads which handle the trust's sugar. The assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, referring to the testimony presented by Mr. Hearst, says: "This is the strongest case that has ever been placed in the hands of the government, so far as railroads and trusts are concerned. The evidence has been collected and assorted with the utmost care, and I do not see how the prosecution can possibly fail. We have both the railroads and the American-Sugar Refining company with the materials on, in this case, and there seems to be no loophole through which the men we are after can escape. We not only have both verbal and documentary evidence to show that practically every railroad east of the Mississippi has been granting rebates to the sugar trust since the beginning of 1902, but we also have established to our own satisfaction that in 1902 several railroads entered into a pooling agreement by which a certain percentage of the sugar traffic was to be allotted to each one. We have the affidavits of men who were present at the meeting as to this charge, and we have documentary evidence to substantiate these affidavits."

JOHN T. HUGHES, a fifteen year old lad of Richmond, Mo., composed and delivered before the literary society of his school the following address: "Long have the bright and glowing fires

of tradition burned in the hearts of young Americans as it burns in the hearts of all those who aspire to become great for the sake of their country's name. Names have become immortal to us from the pages of story books and histories that our fathers and mothers have read to us on the long winter evenings when with all else we have become discontented we would run to our parents to find enjoyment, which we would find always in that list of names at whose head stands that of Washington. There were men in those days, men who loved justice, and despised evil, men who refused to be oppressed and defied the oppressors, men who with untiring zeal and energy sought to form a free and independent republic for the welfare of its citizens. They framed the constitution of this grand republic with a view of equal rights and justice to all men, and special privileges to none. This constitution they left to their successors for their benefit and protection; not to be used as an instrument for their oppression. Has it been kept? The condition of affairs of today answers the question. But Mr. President, if there is one state that can truthfully say that she is striving to abolish corruption it is that of Missouri, which under the leadership of Hon. Joseph W. Folk, has forged to the front as the champion of the peoples rights in their efforts for good government."

A SPOONER, WISCONSIN, reader of The Commoner sends a clipping from the Chicago Inter-Ocean in which it is charged that, being entertained by Chinese merchants at a dinner, Mr. Bryan declared in a speech that the American people would never consent to a repeal of the exclusion laws. It is alleged in the Inter-Ocean article that Mr. Bryan is therefore chargeable with the hostility shown by the Chinese for Americans. Commenting on the Inter-Ocean's article the Spooner reader says: "The Inter-Ocean article is rather amusing, as the old organs have pronounced W. J. Bryan dead ever since the campaign of 1896. Now he is a world monster. It gives faith in the theory of reincarnation. What will the next crime be that will be laid to his door? To guess that will be a puzzle worthy a prize."

A REPRESENTATIVE of the United States navy requests the publication of the following: "According to the Army and Navy Journal, the bureau of navigation took important action last week when they decided to establish, at Norfolk, Virginia, a school for the training of machinists for the navy. It should be remembered that, heretofore, the navy has taken machinists from civil life and trained them as engineers on board ship. A certain number of these machinists are given warrant rank in the navy, and a number of machinists and engineers from civil life are also permitted to take the examination, which is competitive. These warrant machinists are now eligible for promotion to the commissioned rank of ensign. Under the new plan it is believed that a much better class of men will be obtained for coal passers and the desertions consequently greatly diminished. The scheme provides for the selection from among the apprentice seamen of a certain number for duty as coal passers, who, during their first enlistment, may through merit attain the rating of fireman, second class; then fireman, first class; and finally, the petty officer rank of water tender. Those firemen and water tenders thus selected who show any special mechanical ingenuity or adaptability and who are recommended by their commanding officers on their re-enlistment will be assigned to the school for the training of machinists at Norfolk, and will be given a nine months' course there, and when graduated made machinists in the navy. From this grade they will be able to attain the rank of warrant machinist."

THOMAS TAGGART, chairman of the democratic national committee, says that he will appear before the house committee on elections if Mr. Cortelyou of the republican committee will do the same, and testify to the contributions received in 1904 by his committee. Referring to Mr. Taggart's offer, the New York World says: "Has not President Roosevelt sufficient influence with Chairman Cortelyou to induce him to accede

to this fair proposition? It should be an opportunity dear to the president's heart, considering how emphatically during the campaign he repelled the charge that campaign money had been given to his party by corporations in need of legislative or executive favors. All except hardened spoilsmen concede the pressing demand for reform in campaign financing. The beginning of reform is publicity.

CALLING ATTENTION to the fact that Mr. Roosevelt "is entrenched behind the democratic platform" and his fortunes are in the keeping of a radical democrat, a senator from the State of South Carolina, the Washington Post says: "In the debate last Wednesday, it looked as though Mr. Clapp was ready to surrender everything the president holds dear to the inherent equity jurisdiction of federal courts of inferior jurisdiction, which, without any sort of doubt, would throw the whole mess into chancery, and give us more government by injunction than we ever had before. Mr. Bailey contends, however, that Federal courts of inferior jurisdiction have no more jurisdiction, equitable or legal, than congress chooses to confer on them, and if his view is correct the whole thing is as plain as noonday. It was all in a muddle before the clear statement of Mr. Bailey—all chaotic. This is an effort to fix railroad rates by order of a commission created by congress. If the railroads may enjoy the rate imposed by the commission, it is mere child's play. If the action of the commission shall stand until the final order of the court, then it is a very serious matter. If the Bailey idea prevail, it is a victory for the president. If the Clapp idea be the correct one, it is a defeat for the president. Strange bedfellows—this politics makes."

C. A. RENNACK is an Iowa republican who aspires to be sheriff of his county. Through the Shenandoah (Iowa) World Mr. Rennack announces his ambition in the following peculiar way: "I wish to state here the reason for signing my name the way I do in my announcements for sheriff. In the fall of 1903, on December 8, I made a world's record as a corn husker by husking 201 bushels and 16 pounds of corn and putting it into the wagon in ten consecutive hours. And to my knowledge this record has never been beaten. The Hopkins scare they had a year ago last fall was all a fake, for I offered to husk Mr. Hopkins a race the same fall. And I say this right here and now, that Mr. Hopkins or any other man that thinks he can beat me is hereby challenged to meet me this fall, providing they can make it interesting. I am a man about six feet in height and weigh about 135 pounds. I will now say that I hope the republican voters will support me at the primary, and that if I receive the nomination I will try and work for the good of the people and to their interest."

GEORGE C. WATTS, a Chicago contractor who died recently, bequeathed \$20,000 for the support of his pet dog. The will recently probated at Chicago showed Watts' estate to be valued at \$100,000. Watts was a bachelor and his dog was his constant companion. Aside from the \$20,000 provided for the support of the dog Watts set aside \$300 a year for the care of his horse. It was further provided that upon the death of the dog and the horse, the money shall be divided into four equal parts, and distributed among the Home for Incurables, the Old People's Home, Chicago Orphans' Asylum, and the Salvation Army.

HENRY B. BROWN, associate justice of the United States supreme court, will soon retire from the bench. Justice Brown was appointed by President Harrison in 1890. He has therefore served sixteen years. Newspaper correspondents agree that Justice Brown's place has not only been offered to Secretary of War Taft, but that he has been urged to accept the place. Some correspondents say that Mr. Taft has aspirations to the presidency, but that it will be difficult to secure Ohio with Senators Foraker and Dick both against him, and that without Ohio, his home state, Taft could not be nominated. According to these correspondents Mr. Roosevelt is anxious to name the candidate.

SINCE ELIHU ROOT entered the cabinet as secretary of state, it has been generally believed that he was Mr. Roosevelt's choice for the republican nomination in 1906, but the Washington correspondent for the New York World says that until he made Root secretary of state Mr. Roosevelt "did not notice the dominating methods of Root." This correspondent says that Mr. Roosevelt notices these methods now, and is not

at all pleased with them; that Root calmly goes ahead and does as he likes. He is the only man in the cabinet who is not overawed by the vigorous personality of the president. It has been explained by this same authority that the president is just now more in favor of Speaker Cannon than anybody else, and that Cannon is a candidate.

REFERRING TO JUSTICE BROWN'S retirement, the New York World says that since the establishment of the supreme court in 1789 it has had but seven chief justices, not counting Rutledge, "whose mental incapacity made his tenure nominal." The World adds: "Chief Justice Fuller, with eighteen years of service, has exceeded the average by two years. Marshall, who was to this court what Hamilton was to the treasury, and whose name remains its great monument, served for thirty-four years. To recall that Marshall and Taney together occupied the chief justiceship for sixty-three years conveys a vivid impression of its permanency. That Jay chose the chief justiceship in preference to all other political rewards in the gift of Washington serves as a commentary on the estimation in which this exalted post has ever been held. Of its fifty-three associate justices, Story, to whom partisan feeling denied the chief justiceship, but whose fame as a jurist extended to England, served thirty-three years. Justice Harlan has a record of twenty-nine years. His long term in a time of change is emphasized by the fact that he has greeted fifteen newcomers on the bench, nearly one-third of all that have occupied it since its establishment."

FOR YEARS Abraham Lincoln was credited with the epigram "You can fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Not long ago some one demanded authority for the claim that Mr. Lincoln used these words, and investigation disclosed that the authority was not readily found. It was then claimed by those denying that Mr. Lincoln uttered this epigram that it really came from P. T. Barnum, the famous showman. But now comes William E. Curtis of the Chicago Record-Herald and says that William Pitt Kellogg, now a resident of Washington, remembers distinctly hearing Mr. Lincoln deliver this epigram at a meeting held at Bloomington, Ill., in May, 1858. Mr. Kellogg says that Mr. Lincoln used this phrase frequently in his speeches, but he remembers particularly the Bloomington occasion.

MR. KELLOGG says that in this Bloomington speech Mr. Lincoln referred to the position taken by Mr. Douglas that slavery in the territories could be controlled by what Mr. Douglas called "unfriendly legislation." According to Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Lincoln said: "No one can long be deceived by such sophistries. You can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

THE SERIOUSNESS of New York's traction trust's scheme is not generally realized, even in the metropolis. A statement recently made by a New York newspaper for the purpose of informing New Yorkers of this point will be likewise instructive to men generally. This New York newspaper makes some interesting comparisons with other cities, saying: "No street railway system in the country is capitalized for as much as the water that is to be poured into the Interborough-Metropolitan merger in this city. All the street railways of the entire state of Connecticut put together have not one-third as much outstanding stock as the \$108,000,000 of fictitious value that it added on to the combination of lines in this city. Only a few of the largest states, like Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts, can scrape together enough street railway stock to equal this enormous inflation of securities. One of the largest systems is that of the public service corporation, of New Jersey, that owns not only the railways, but the lighting and water companies of dozens of towns. Its outstanding stock, stock certificates and notes amount to \$33,000,000. Yet it operates sixty-six different companies throughout the state."

IN PHILADELPHIA, as pointed out by this New York newspaper, there is a combination of surface lines like the Metropolitan in New York, operating 514 miles of road, three times as much as the Interborough-Metropolitan. This New York newspaper explains: "The capital stock of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company, the holding company like Metropolitan Securities,

is \$30,000,000, and the outstanding stock of the Union Traction company, which operates the system like the New York City Railway company is \$41,000,000. This makes a total of \$71,000,000 for the entire system of Philadelphia, or \$37,000,000 less than the water in the New York merger. The various surface and elevated lines of Chicago, which come nearest in magnitude of operations to the New York merger, have a combined capital stock of \$100,000,000, or \$8,000,000 less than the water in this new amalgamation. All the railways in St. Louis, which are combined in one corporation, have a capital of \$45,000,000; those of Cleveland, \$23,000,000; those of Baltimore, \$15,000,000; those of Pittsburgh, \$36,000,000; of Detroit, \$12,500,000 and of San Francisco, \$25,000,000. The twenty-two companies operating all the systems of Connecticut have a total capital stock of \$31,000,000. Thus it is apparent that no city in the United States has its street franchises capitalized at a sum equaling the watered stock of the New York merger. Chicago and Philadelphia combined have not capitalized for as much as has the new stock issue of the merger, which amounts to \$225,000,000. Aside from these two leading cities, it would take a combination of the companies of ten first-class cities to equal the stock of the merger."

IT IS FURTHER explained by the same authority that in none of the cities named do horse-car lines exist. It is added: "In New York one-third of the mileage of the surface lines is still operated by horses. A number of the cities have more miles of lines than the 179 comprised in the merger. Nowhere in the United States is so large a proportion of the passengers compelled to become strap hangers as in New York. The accommodations afforded in cities like Cleveland, Indianapolis and Buffalo are much better than can be found in New York. Small communities in Ohio and Indiana have luxurious vestibuled cars that put the Metropolitan system to shame. The Western Reserve farmer rides into Cleveland in better style and with more comfort than the millionaire of New York goes to his office in Wall street. The speed of the electric limited between Indianapolis and Muncie would leave the Subway express behind. The filthy conditions of the Manhattan Elevated would not be tolerated by the board of health of Detroit for a single day. It is only the comparatively few New Yorkers who have travelled upon the electric lines of the Middle West who realize what miserable conditions are tolerated in this city. The merger being a purely financial scheme for the purpose of making money, of crowding more passengers into the already crowded cars, of doing away with competition, and of reducing the amount of money to be spent on new lines and improvements, it is apparent that conditions in New York must grow worse and worse."

GOVERNOR FOLK, of Missouri, has appointed a commission to investigate the revenue laws in Missouri, and report on the same to the next legislature. He has also suggested that this commission study the question whether it is advisable to repeal the personal tax law. In a newspaper interview Governor Folk declared that he favors the abolishment of the personal tax as the only way to stop the wholesale perjury now prevalent. The governor said: "Under existing conditions we find that the personal tax law is greatly abused, and there is no remedy for the abuses. Only recently we have begun the grand jury investigation of the charge that citizens ignore with impunity the law which requires them to make a full return on their personal property. It appears impossible to prosecute the offenders for perjury thus committed. At the same time, violations are extremely general. How many persons certify to the assessor the complete extent of their personal belongings? If this were done, the state would have unlimited wealth in a few years. However this may be, I favor the repeal of the law. The taxes from real estate, from the public service corporations and other property are sufficient to meet all the needs of the state and at the same time provide a handsome surplus for emergencies. St. Louis pays about \$1,500,000 annually in taxes, one-fifth of the entire taxable revenue of the state. Its pro-rata of personal taxes is equally as great."

From purely philanthropic motives we keep a big standing army in the Philippines, because we want to confer the blessings of civilization upon the Filipinos. And we are talking of sending another army to China in order to prove to the Chinese that they really ought to have sense enough to buy our manufactured goods.

The Home Department

Conducted by Helen Watts Moore

Unseen, Yet Loved

"Slow as I journey on from day to day,
I come on other wanderers in my
path;
Some sad, some singing; some in
bitter wrath;
And some walk with me but a little
way—
Not very far. Perhaps we see
That one step moves too slow, and
one too fast;
Some I have overtaken; others, I
have passed.
And some there were who would not
wait for me.

Some touch my path but once. Across
the lawn
I hear a footstep; we shall almost
meet!
Alas, we may not more than greet!
A nod, a pleasant word; my friend
is gone.
How many thousand friends there are
whose lot
Keeps them outside my path for
life's short while!
But through the distance and the
darkness I can smile—
For I can love them, though I see
them not.

—Selected.

Social Chat

A woman should not only regard it as a privilege, but as a duty which she owes to herself and her associates, to make as pleasing a picture of herself as possible. In order to appear well, a woman must give some thought and study to the becomingness and suitability to her years and to the wear for which it is intended, of the garment she prepares. Women, while young, are not apt to slight this duty, but as they grow older the majority of them drift into indifference, until, almost unconsciously, they acquire not only careless, but too often, slovenly habits of person and apparel. Often, under a misguided idea of economy and lack of time, a woman settles down to wearing ill-fitting dresses, shabby wraps, rusty hats and frayed gloves, while she discards neckwear as altogether unnecessary to her toilet; especially do women get this habit who stay at home, thinking it their duty to wear the chain of domestic drudgery so the husband and children may have the clothes and the spending money with which to enjoy themselves. Anything will do for her, she thinks, and they get to thinking so, too. Too often such a woman drifts into habits of untidiness which are positively disreputable, and of which she seems utterly unconscious, though they render her absolutely offensive to the eyes of her more wide-awake friends.

This is a woeful mistake, as it robs her of her one attraction at a time when her youth is gradually fading away, and she looks old and spiritless and unattractive when she should be in her prime. Her friends soon take her at her own valuation, and, though they may not be positively ashamed, they certainly are not proud of her. Her family unconsciously let her drift out of their affairs, except as a necessary part of the home machinery, taking her self-denial as a matter of course, losing all pride and interest in her. Then, too, if she be the moth-

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children
teething should always be used for children while
teething. It softens the gums, allays all pain, cures
wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.

er of growing girls and boys, the young folks gradually fall into the same habits, through unconscious imitation, and it is too often the case that, when the mother realizes (if she ever does) her mistake, and sees to what it is leading, she is in a measure powerless to undo the mischief, as her children have lost respect for her judgment in such matters.

To be well and becomingly dressed does not necessarily mean a large outlay of either time or money; neither does it call for the latest "creation" of style or material. Often, the simplest and most inexpensive materials, made up with regard to the suitability of style, color and fabric, adaptation to the figure and to the age, are the most becoming and effective. A simple five-cent calico or lawn can be made into a very dressy and becoming garment, while a bit of lace or linen about the neck, and a touch of color at the throat, combined with dainty personal cleanliness, will make the plainest of women attractive. Do not be in too big a hurry to "dress according to your age," for one will grow old fast enough, and it is just as well to hang on to a remnant of youth as long as one can, even if one has to resort to simple artificial means to accomplish it. Personal cleanliness is an adjunct to good looks above everything else, and a woman should give proper attention to this feature. It is all nonsense for a woman to claim that she is "too old," or too poor, or too overworked to care for her personal appearance. She should resolve not to grow old; not to be too poor to use soap and water and a wash rag, or an emollient for the cleansing of the face, neck and hands, or for the proper dressing of her hair. She should take, as her right, a few minutes every day in which to properly attend to her toilet, and learn to regard a pleasing personal appearance as much of a necessity as the getting up of the family meals. This duty she owes to herself.

It is not so much what "others say" about us that should influence us; we should approve of ourselves. Deny it as one may, a becomingly-dressed woman irresistibly compels our attention and commands our respect, be she young or old, and neatness of person and apparel is a passport into refined society. We instinctively pay homage to a woman who respects herself. Moreover, "looks" have a moral and spiritual effect upon one, and the woman who knows she is pleasant to look at feels pleasant, and is pleasant, because in attracting approving attention from others, she feels respect for herself which nothing but the assurance that she "looks well" can ever give her.

Cleaning Garments

If one has a black lace dress that looks very stringy and limp, let her try the following method of rejuvenating it: Rip it up and wash it in gasoline and dry; then proceed as follows: Carefully iron each piece on the wrong side, pulling it into shape, then place over it a damp cloth and iron until the cloth is nearly dry. Remove the cloth and iron until quite dry. It will then be as crisp as when new. Always darn any torn places before washing it, and remember that gasoline must not be used in a room where there is the least light, flame or fire.

For cleaning dainty silks or crepe

waists without ripping, place several quarts of gasoline in a clean bowl or jar; place the soiled garment in it and gently squeeze and work until the soiled spots are gone. It is a good way to mark the soiled spots before washing, by tacking a basting thread in them. When clean, rinse in clean gasoline. Do not be sparing of the gasoline, and if the rinse looks dirty, rinse it again in clean fluid. Squeeze out all the gasoline you can, but do not wring, and then hang the garment out to dry. As it dries (the gasoline evaporates), carefully pull the trimming into place. Let it hang until the smell of the fluid is about all gone. The gasoline should be left to settle and the clear gasoline poured off for use again; but it should not be used for white goods. For cleaning ribbons, the ribbons may be placed in a fruit jar with the gasoline, well shaken until clean, rinsed, and then wrapped around a bottle to dry smooth.

Recipes Wanted

"T. W." wants recipes for making Chili Con Carne and tamales like the Mexicans make them. The recipe here given may not be what is wanted but if not, I hope some one may supply them.

Chili Con Carne.—Take a common sized soup bone and boil until the meat is perfectly tender. Remove the meat from the kettle, strain the stock and return it to the stove to boil. Pick and chop the meat fine and return to the boiling stock. There must be enough stock to well cover the meat, and if necessary, water must be added. Let boil up, and add chili pepper (which comes in small tin boxes) until the soup is red. If this is too much, use less. Salt to taste and serve hot.

"Hot Tamales."—Use either beef or chicken. Boil until tender; salt to taste; if chicken, cut the meat from the bones, discarding all fat and skin; chop as fine as possible; grinding is better. Seed and parboil a pint of chili peppers; cool; add half a pod of garlic and chop fine; scald a pint of corn meal with a cupful of the water in which the meat was boiled. It may take more than a cupful, but the meal should not be mushy, but just wet through. There should be two pounds of the chicken or beef, chopped fine. Cut some corn husks into pieces 4x6 inches, and put on them a layer of the mush first, then a layer of meat, a tablespoonful for each; roll the shuck, making three turns, fold in the ends and tie carefully. Lay in a steamer and steam two hours and serve hot. It may require a little practice before one can fold them nicely.

To clean old oak, whether furniture or paneling, dust it thoroughly and then wash it with warm beer, using a soft brush for carving. Meanwhile, boil together two quarts of beer, one ounce of beeswax and one ounce of moist brown sugar until the wax and sugar are perfectly dissolved. Then apply this with a large, soft brush, and when quite dry, rub it until bright with clean, soft cloths. Some people, after washing with the beer, when dry polish it with a cloth slightly sprinkled with paraffin oil.

Headwear for an Old Lady

The bonnet has completely disappeared, except for those very dear old ladies with snow-white hair, who cling to tradition; but for all other women,

the toque and the small hat are worn exclusively. The close-fitting toque in felt, beaver and the chenille braids is adapted for every-day wear and for dressier occasions; the smaller size is worn made in silks, jets, tulle and laces. An irregular line across the front of a toque is much more becoming to the elderly woman than is a severe outline above the face.—Ladies Home Journal.

Try this for the complexion, as well as for the general health: Every morning, take a pint of hot water, squeeze into it the juice of one lemon and season with a half teaspoonful of salt. Drink slowly half an hour before breakfast, every morning for two weeks; keep this up for three months, every alternate two weeks, and it will clear the complexion, clean a coated tongue, tone up the stomach and act directly on a torpid liver, without injuring the health, as the use of strong cathartics or quantities of "liver" medicine would do.—Ex.

About Women

(From our Exchanges.)

Julia Ward Howe is 87 years old, but is as interested as ever in the questions of the day, and declares that one is never too old to love and work for the best and truest things of life.

Mrs. Paul Kennedy of San Francisco is the third daughter of Robert Tyler, a son of ex-President Tyler. She has considerable literary talent, and has contributed, under an assumed name, to many of our leading magazines.

In Slam; they have no unmarried women. When girls reach a certain age, and are still unmarried, they are turned over to the king. He goes through the prisons and finds a man, and offers him his liberty if he will marry the girl, and thus, finally, all girls are paired off. (Perhaps this is not true.)

It is interesting to recall the names of the splendid women who have done so much for the people of this century without being either wives or mothers. Among them, we find Florence Nightingale, Susan B. Anthony, Frances Willard, Clara Barton, Harriet Martineau, Frances Cobbe, Mary Lyon and Jane Addams.

Not only women who are interested in the suffrage question, but thousands of others are preparing to honor Susan B. Anthony upon the anniversary of her birthday, February 15, when she will be 86 years old. The celebration will take place at the Church of Our Father, in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ann Gridley, mother of the captain to whom Dewey said, at Manila, "You may fire when ready," is among the clerks in the land office at Washington. She is the widow of a gallant naval officer who was killed in the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac, during the Civil war. For forty years she has worked faithfully at her desk, and she says she will keep on working until she is a hundred.

Requested Recipes

Graham twists are made of three or four parts of graham flour to one part sweet cream. Whole wheat flour may be substituted. Sift the graham flour, and, if very coarse add half white flour; have flour cold and in a basin; have cream cold and, dropping into the flour, stir briskly with a fork, allowing no wet pools to form. This should make a very stiff dough which should not stick to the board while being kneaded one-half hour, or until a piece will give a snapping

BETTER THAN SPANKING

Spanking does not cure children of bad wetting. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 118, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.

sound when pulled off. Roll thin as piecrust and cut into strips one-half to three-quarters of an inch wide; twist with hands and lay in baking pan; the oven should not be so hot. When done they are crisp, and the starch is dextrinized (partially digested,) as in the zwiebach.

Graham Crackers—Seven cupfuls of graham flour, one cupful of thick sweet cream (or butter), one pint of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sieve and rub the baking powder into the flour; add the cream (or butter, which should be rubbed into the flour well), a little salt, then the milk; mix well, and roll as thin as soda crackers; cut in any shape; bake quickly; then leave about the stove for a few hours to dry thoroughly.

Bran Biscuits—One quart of milk or water; three teaspoonfuls of butter (or lard), three tablespoonfuls sugar; two tablespoonfuls baker's yeast (any live yeast will do); pinch of salt, and flour, wheat and graham. Take enough wheat flour to use up the water, making it the consistency of batter cake dough; add the rest of the ingredients and as much graham flour as can be stirred in with a spoon. Set away until morning. In the morning, grease a pan, flour the hands and take a lump of dough the size of a large egg, roll lightly between the palms; put into the pan and let them rise twenty minutes, and bake in a tolerably hot oven.

Graham Wafers—One-third cupful of butter, one-third cupful of sugar; half teaspoonful of salt; one pint of white flour; one pint of graham flour. Mix the butter, sugar and salt; chop this mixture into the white and graham flour mixed; wet it with cold water into a very stiff dough; knead well, and roll out very thin; cut in squares, or any shape desired and bake quickly.

Contributed Recipes.

White Fruit Cake—Have all the materials at hand, as the cake should be quickly made and not allowed to remain out of the oven after it has been stirred. To make the cake, use two cups of white sugar, one cupful

of butter, the whites of seven eggs, one cupful of milk, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of best baking powder, one cupful sliced citron, one cupful of seeded raisins, one cupful of blanched sweet almonds, and one cupful of chopped figs. First, prepare the flour by sifting with it the baking powder; stir the sugar and butter to a cream, then add the milk and flour alternately, a little at a time, stirring rapidly until all is stirred in. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff, then fold in the dough; then stir in the fruit, after having floured it well, and bake in a rather slow oven.—S. C.

Dark Fruit Cake—Two scant teaspoonfuls of butter, three cupfuls of brown sugar, six eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately), one pound each of seeded raisins and currants (washed and dried); half a pound of citron cut in thin slices; half a cupful of cooking molasses; one-half cupful of sour milk. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream; add one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and one of cloves; add the molasses and sour milk; stir well, then put in the beaten yolks of eggs, a wine glass of brandy, and beat all together thoroughly. Then add five cupfuls of sifted flour, alternately with the well-beaten whites of the eggs, a little at a time; now dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda and stir in thoroughly; mix the fruit together and stir with it two heaping teaspoonfuls of flour; then stir all into the mixture. Butter two common-sized baking tins carefully, line them with letter paper well buttered (or with buttered paper from the grocer's) pour in the cake batter, and bake in a moderate oven two hours. After it is baked let cool in pans; then turn out and put in tight cans; or let remain in the pans covered closely. Chopped nut kernels added with the fruit, a cupful before chipping, is a fine addition.—J. L.

Baked Beans—For the old-fashioned baked beans, pick over carefully and put to soak in water over night. In the morning pour off any water not soaked up, put the pot on the back of the stove and cover with boiling water; after they have boiled half an hour, put into a colander and pour a dipper of cold water through them. This should remove any hardened skins. Take a deep earthen bean pot or jar holding about two quarts, and put in part of the beans, then half a pound of well-washed salt pork, then fill in the rest of the beans. Take one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of mustard, and table-spoonful of molasses; dissolve all in hot water and pour over the beans, filling the pot with hot water. Set the jar in a moderately hot oven and bake slowly six hours, or even longer, if you wish. The jar should not be allowed to get dry, but as the water boils away, refill until the beans are nearly done, then allow the water to cook away.

Succotash—Take one pint can of corn, mix with one quart of well-washed lima beans, and boil until tender; let boil as dry as possible without scorching, then add to them two tablespoonfuls of butter, season with salt and pepper, let simmer ten minutes, add a cup of sweet cream or very rich milk, and serve hot.

French Fried Potatoes—Peel nice potatoes, cut into lengthwise strips, crosswise, or any way one likes, throw into cold water as peeled and then dry them on a soft towel. Have a vessel containing smoking (not scorching) hot fat or lard, enough to cover (or "swim") the potatoes, and as soon as they float on the surface they are brown and done; skim into a draining basket, or on coarse paper, and keep hot until served. There should be no grease on them, and they may be eaten with the fingers without soiling, while perfectly mealy and sweet inside. The potatoes must be raw, and are so much nicer than

"cold fried" fried potatoes, and not half the trouble to prepare or eat.

An Object Lesson

Here is an idea which may be useful to the invalid or the restless little folks, during these dull January days: Take a glass jar, glass dish, tall tumbler or confectioner's jar and fill it with good soil to within an inch of the top; lay on the soil next to the outside of the vessel a row of peas, beans, corn, or nasturtium seeds; then add another inch of earth. Set in a warm place and keep the soil moistened—not wet, but do not let it dry out. The glass wall will enable one to watch the swelling, sprouting, budding and the growth of top and root, which will be watched with interest, and is very instructive.

Mrs. Fannie Epstein died in a tenement house in Chicago January 3. The Chicago Record-Herald says that Mrs. Epstein was 117 years of age, and that her 35-year-old daughter stood at her bedside. Children of four generations survive her, and she has another daughter 98 years of age. There are thirty-eight great grandchildren and two great great grandchildren, the latter being five and nine years old.

Adolescence

"In order to act with wisdom," says American Motherhood, "parents should understand the physical, mental and moral significance of adolescence; should realize that it is a crisis of grave import to the boy or girl. Most mothers do recognize that this is to the girl a critical time, and they watch with much anxiety the physical unfolding of their daughters, guard their health, have patience with their moods and tempers, and overlook many perversities with the feeling that 'she will be better by and by.' Few parents realize that to the boy the period between fourteen and twenty-one is equally grave; that it is marked by physical changes of equal importance; that the crisis is for him even of graver import, because the inner forces work with greater energy and the outer temptations come with stronger power. This is the time when the father should relax the hand of authority, and offer the hand of friendship, treating the boy with a patience and wisdom of which he stands sorely in need."

The Coffee Pot

In many kitchens the remnant of the morning portion of coffee is left in the pot on the back of the range for a mid-forenoon cup for the cook. Not only is the rank flavor extracted from the long-steeping grounds, but a certain deposit is made upon the sides of the pot which is hard to remove, even by the most thorough washing. This deposit, if left on, will surely taint the coffee that is subsequently made in the pot and injure the flavor of the best berries to be had. The pot should be washed and scalded every time it is used. If any liquid is left, it should be strained off into either a porcelain, china or earthenware vessel, or into a glass jar, when it may be added to any new brew which is made.

Problems for Women

An exchange says: Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg believes that women are obliged to come in touch with politics whether she wills or not. She says: "We are obliged to come in touch with politics in our housekeeping. We have the politics of the ash barrel and the garbage can to contend with; we have the politics that comes into the house through the water pipes and the gas pipes. The very air we breathe is polluted by the politics of smoke. Our children go to schools managed by politicians. We are taxpayers; we contribute one-fifth of the revenue required to run the affairs of

the municipality. I speak in behalf of an industry more important than the most powerful corporation, or the greatest industrial establishment—it is the business of housekeeping. We have no direct voice in saying what kind of politics shall affect our business; our only recourse is complaint."

Tanning a Skin For a Laprobe

A simple way to tan the pelt of a calf or sheep is to stretch it tightly and smoothly on a frame of boards, hair-side down, and tack by the edges, firmly, after thoroughly soaking it if it is not fresh and pliable. Then scrape off the loose flesh and fat with a dull knife, or sharpened stick, until the whole surface is even and smooth. Then work in powdered chalk with much rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off, remove the skin from the frame and rub in plenty of powdered alum. Then fold, flesh sides together, tightly, and keep in a dry place for a few days. Then unfold and beat and work the skin until dry and pliable, and it will remain so, if it is not allowed to get wet—in which case it must be again rubbed until dry, or it will get hard.

Out of Work

It may be that your losing that "job" that was slowly but surely making a machine of you was the best thing that ever happened to you.

You can make as much, or even more, money than your last position paid you, and be independent and your own employer.

We will help you to better things by appointing you our sales representative in your town or community, in charge of the local agency of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. As our representative you can work independently yourself and in time employ assistants and cover a larger territory as a general agent.

The commission on each renewal and each new subscription is the same. You can work up a business better for your future than the "job" you were lucky enough to lose.

Three classes of distributive prizes every month: for Beginners, for Previous Non-Contestants and Pre-for-All—bring extra money every month. There are no cheap clubs or tawdry premiums. You sell two valued periodicals at attractive subscription prices. The occupation is one of dignity, pleasure, profit.

Write us and we will advise you.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
1972 E. Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOOD HELPS

In Management of a R. R.

Speaking of food a railroad man says: "My work puts me out in all kinds of weather, subject to irregular hours for meals, and compelled to eat all kinds of food."

"For seven years I was constantly troubled with indigestion, caused by eating heavy, fatty, starchy, greasy, poorly cooked food, such as are most accessible to men in my business. Generally each meal or lunch was followed by distressing pains and burning sensations in my stomach, which destroyed my sleep and almost unfitted me for work. My brain was so muddy and foggy that it was hard to me to discharge my duties properly."

"This lasted till about a year ago, when my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food by a newspaper ad, and I concluded to try it. Since then I have used Grape-Nuts at nearly every meal and sometimes between meals. We railroad men have little chance to prepare our food in our cabooses and I find Grape-Nuts mighty handy, for it is ready cooked."

"To make a long story short, Grape-Nuts has made a new man of me. I have no more burning distress in my stomach, nor any other symptom of indigestion. I can digest anything so long as I eat Grape-Nuts, and my brain works as clearly and accurately as an engineer's watch, and my old nervous troubles have disappeared entirely." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.



From the Valley

No, I ain't a carin', doctor, whether it be girl or boy, though fr weeks I've calculated that I'd like t' have th' joy of a man child t' come after an' t' bear his father's name; But a girl or boy child, doctor, I confess it's jus' th' same...

Boy or girl—I ain't a carin' till she who's a lyin' there with th' sunshine of th' old days still a gleamin' in her hair, Lays her hand in mine an' whispers, as she did in days of old, "I'll go with you on me's journey, an' th' skies were bright as gold—Till she smiles again an' presses her wan, feyered hand in mine...

Feelin' all right, is she, doctor? See, she's smilin' up at me An' th' old love-light is shinin' brighter'n than it uster be. An' a little bit o' color in her cheeks begins t' shine. Like it did away back yonder when she laid her hand in mine. Now we'll jus' inquire out yonder where we hear that little cry. If th' stork has brung a daughter or a son—say, doctor, I wisht you'd just inquire an' tell me—I'm a brimmin' o'er with joy. Glory hallelujah, doctor! Fr th' stork has brung a boy!

Sensational

"The sensational press is growing worse every day," grumbled the old-time traveling man as he threw the morning paper aside with disgust. "What's the matter now, old man," asked his companion. "There's a story in that paper about a guest at a hotel who was badly scalded by a waiter dropping a cup of hot coffee on his head."

The Point of View

"Wealth does not bring happiness," said the multi-millionaire, picking his teeth after a hearty table d'hote dinner and donning his fur-lined overcoat while his chauffeur cranked up the auto.

"And poverty does not bring comfort," sighed the starving man whose dinner had consisted of snuffing at the savory odors that were wafted through the alley window from the kitchen of the big hotel.

The Ownership of the Ox

"This account of the recent battle over on the other side of the ocean is a horrible thing," said Blinks, looking up from his morning paper and addressing Jinks, who sat just across the aisle.

"The most disheartening thing of the twentieth century," replied Jinks, looking up from his morning paper. "The way the troops charged the illy armed natives and slaughtered them, men, women and children, was little short of murder."

"It was murder!" ejaculated Jinks.

"Those poor fellows have been fighting for freedom for years, and here comes a foreign power with hollow pretenses of civilizing them and kills them off in hordes merely to satisfy a national lust for territory and trade. I tell you, such things are a burning disgrace to our boasted civilization."

"That's right, Jinks. We have no moral right to seize the land of those Filipinos and force them at the muzzle of the cannon to—"

"Look here, Blinks! What'n thunder are you talking about?"

"Why, about General Wood's report of that awful massacre of Moros in Iolo, of course."

"I thought you were talking about Belgium's course in the Congo Free State. That's a disgrace, but I want you to understand that we are doing just right over in that Jolo country. Those savages must be taught to respect United States authority and the flag of this republic if every last one of 'em has got to be shot down in his tracks. And I think you are one of those blamed 'little Americans' for making any such unpatriotic remarks about our benevolent plan of conferring the benefits of liberty and civilization on those misguided Filipinos."

And in the vocal silence which followed the rumble of the carwheels sounded like the distant roar of the benevolent Maxim guns.

Preparing the Way

The eminent financiers and exploiters were looking over a lot of uncommonly good maps. "It is a fine country," said one. "Wonderful possibilities," said another.

"Big dividends in sight there." "Easy to get control of those unlimited resources."

"Quite correct, gentlemen," said the chairman of the meeting. "Now all that remains to be done is to frame up the excuse for getting after all of these good things."

A few days later the world was notified that the blessings of modern civilization were about to be shot into the inhabitants of another far off land.

Kismet

We have laughed because the coal man has been sad and ill at ease. For the winter has been pleasant and we didn't need to freeze. But, alas, this thought steals o'er me when the south winds breathe of spice. That the ice man will sure soak us in the summer for our ice.

Charity

Looking benevolently over his gold-rimmed spectacles the great financial magnate spoke thusly to the foreign missionary committee:

"To be sure I will contribute to the relief of the unfortunate heathen in Becheuleuland. My heart bleeds for the starving and shivering natives of that far shore. Here is my check for a million."

As the missionaries retired they almost collided with another committee approaching the inner sanctum.

"Mr. Stoneyfeller," began the spokesman of the second delegation, "we have come to—"

"Yes, I know what you have come for," said the magnate. "And you might just as well go back. I've grown tired of your continual demands for shorter hours and higher pay. I'm going to run this business without

your interference. I'll not listen to you. Good day."

As the committee from the employes retired the magnate turned to his secretary and said:

"Take a letter to my manager. Increase the price of our output a quarter of a cent a gallon and reduce wages 5 per cent. That's all."

"Now see to it that my philanthropy this morning is well advertised in the friendly press. We've got to take care of the poor heathen at any cost."

But the people pay the bills.

Brain Leaks

If it is worth hearing the world will listen.

He who gets without giving dies without living.

A better day than yesterday or tomorrow is today.

Gifts without sacrifice cannot be classed as charity.

Charity is offered as an excuse for a multitude of sins.

Too many people wear themselves out trying to escape work.

It is unchristian to find fault with anything that makes men better.

A square meal is the first step in the conversion of a starving sinner.

If we could cure faults as easily as we find them, what a perfect world this would be.

About half of the things bought on credit would not be bought if cash were demanded.

Happiness consists largely in learning to get along without a lot of things we think we need.

A cistern must be supplied before it can give, but it does not have to wait until it is filled.

The man who fails to vote has no good ground for complaining about corruption in the administration.

One reason why half the world does not know how the other half lives is because it does not want to find out.

The better part of a man's life is that in which he is busy trying to forget a lot of things he thought he knew.

Every time we see a "for rent" advertisement with the statement "no children allowed," we yearn for the power to make heaven a place where we can tack up a sign, "no such landlords allowed."

Did you ever notice the fact that the man who is loudest in his criticisms of women who dress fashionably is usually the fellow who takes great delight in donning the gorgeous robes and regalia of the Grand Pandrum of the Royal Knights of the Gorgeous and Golden Orient, or something like that?

IOWA DEMOCRATS

A general invitation is extended, and democratic papers are asked to reproduce this notice:

The second annual banquet of the Iowa Democratic club will be held at the Savery hotel, Des Moines, April 2, 1906. This will not be a formal invitation affair, but all Iowa democrats are cordially invited to attend.

Those who will be present are expected to notify the president or secretary not later than March 20, and to remit the price of the plate, \$1.50, at that time.

Governor Folk, Governor Johnson and Mayor Duane are expected to be present and make addresses. The following prominent Iowa democrats will also be present and make addresses: C. D. Porter, J. M. Parsons, M. H. Healy, J. E. Craig, J. M. Read, and J. E. Weaver. M. J. Wade will be toastmaster.

H. C. Evans of Des Moines, is pres-

ident, and A. R. McCook of Elma, is secretary of the Iowa Democratic club.

On Him

"I understand, sir, that you said my wife had a married man dangling after her; dead in love with her, in fact!"

"Well, hasn't she?"

"No, sir, she has not!"

"Then, if you don't love her, why did you marry her?"—Houston Post.

Good Positions as salesman now open in every state. Experience unnecessary if hustler. Steady work, good pay and promotion. Apply at once to Morotock Tobacco Works, Box 114, Danville, Va.

Advertisement for BEST COW Stall, featuring an illustration of a cow and text describing the product and its benefits for farmers.

Advertisement for 50 BULBS, featuring an illustration of a flower bulb and text describing the collection of flower seeds and bulbs available.

CLUB OFFER

Any one of the following will be sent with THE COMMONER, both one year, for the club price. Periodicals may be sent to different addresses if desired. Your friends may wish to join with you in sending for a combination. All subscriptions are for one year and if new, begin with the current number unless otherwise directed. Present subscribers need not wait until their subscriptions expire. Renewals received now will be entered for a full year from expiration date. Subscriptions for Literary Digest and Public Opinion must be new. Renewals for these two not accepted. Foreign postage extra.

AGRICULTURAL

Table listing agricultural magazines and their prices, including Agricultural Epitomist, Breeder's Gazette, Farm and Home, etc.

NEWSPAPERS

Table listing newspapers and their prices, including Constitution, Cincinnati Enquirer, Farm and Home Sentinel, etc.

MAGAZINES

Table listing magazines and their prices, including Cosmopolitan, The Housekeeper, Pearson's Magazine, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS

Table listing miscellaneous items and their prices, including Literary Digest, Public Opinion, The Public, etc.

deal this fact when every man, woman and child knows it is so. Now everybody wants the truth told here and why don't you tell it? Every tub ought to stand upon its own bottom, and you folks ought not to dodge this question further. The witness refused to answer, however.

A mass meeting of socialists was held in New York protesting against the imprisonment of certain members of the Western Federation of Miners in connection with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Resolutions were adopted announcing the arrest as a conspiracy, and urging wage-earners to rally to the defense of their comrade.

Judge Julius B. Bissell, former judge of the Colorado court of appeals, died at Denver.

General Wood cables from the Philippines and says that the slaughter of women and children in the recent battle with the Moros was unavoidable. He said that many of the women wore trousers and that the children were used as shields.

The testimony given before the interstate commerce commission at Kansas City revealed that the Standard Oil company was allowed to lay its pipe line along the right of way of the Santa Fe railroad for hundreds of miles; that a Standard representative was present at the meeting at which the rail rate was advanced to a prohibitive figure, and that independent producers are unable to ship outside the state of Kansas.

Senator Rayner of Maryland addressed the senate in behalf of rate legislation. He charged that the railroads had a joker inserted in the rate bill, and a heated debate followed. Senator Rayner said that the democrats would favor an amendment providing specific jurisdiction to review decisions of the interstate commerce commission to the extent of deciding whether a prescribed rate is "just compensation," and striking out the words recognizing the rights of the courts to suspend an order. He declared that the joker was the suspension clause in the Hepburn bill. Senator Foraker demanded to know who put the joker in the bill, and Rayner replied that the Ohio senator knew the man very well and if he insisted upon it he (Rayner) would after the senate adjournment give the names. In closing his speech Mr. Rayner said if he had any influence he would advise the railroads to consent to allowing the suspension feature to be struck from the bill, because if the people were aroused through the failure of adequate legislation their wrath in the end would be fatal to the railroad companies. This brought both Senators Lodge and Foraker to their feet. "What do you mean by referring, as you have, to getting the consent of the railroads?" demanded Senator Lodge. "Do you mean to say the railroads can say what shall or shall not be? Are the railroads sitting as legislators? Do you mean to say it?" "I mean," exclaimed Senator Rayner, quick as a flash, "that if the railroads met tonight and agreed to strike out the words 'to suspend' they would be struck out."

In view of the recent charges by the United States supreme court Mayor Duma of Chicago is now mapping out a program for the acquirement by the city of the street railways. He says that the people will endorse the Mueller law certificates and municipal measures now submitted to them, and his plan, according to the Chicago Record-Herald, is about as follows: "The arrangement of a friendly suit by which the Mueller law certificates, \$75,000,000 of which are to be issued, will be speed-

ily tested before the supreme court of the state; Negotiations with the companies during the period the legal proceedings are under way looking toward agreement as to the value of the tangible properties and the fragments of franchise grants still held by them; the incorporation of a company under the laws of Illinois by five persons to be selected by the city council, who shall be trustees for the people of Chicago and shall assume at once the responsibility of acquiring the traction properties through the use of Mueller certificates. If, as the mayor believes, these certificates shall be held valid by the supreme tribunal; the operation of the street railway lines, as fast as taken over, by this municipality created company, and the turning in of all receipts to the city treasury; Gradual extension of the municipal system, radical improvement of the service and eventual wiping away of the certificate obligations; ultimate operation of all the surface roads in Chicago directly by the municipality."

C. I. Hildebrand has been nominated as a republican candidate to succeed Representative Scroggy from the Sixth congressional district of Ohio. It is said that neither republican candidate will be nominated in the same district, owing to a party quarrel.

Senator Tillman reported the railroad rate bill to the house March 15. He made a strong argument in favor of the proposed reform.

Judge Alton B. Parker, who was the democratic nominee for president in 1905, delivered a speech March 16 at Charlotte, South Carolina. Judge Parker pleaded for "conservatism" and said that ever since 1896 the party had failed of victory. He said that the democratic party must now turn to the south for a leader.

Representative Shackelford of Missouri undertook on March 16 to give the house a plain talk upon one-man rule. Mr. Shackelford referred to the manner in which Representative Brooks succeeded in bringing up a bill providing for the lease of 5,000 acres of Colorado land to a rubber company. According to the Associated Press report Mr. Shackelford said: "The gentleman was not recognized until he had first surrendered his constitutional rights as a representative of the people and crept into your private room, Mr. Speaker, there to supplicate you to extend to him your grace. No member can submit any matter to a vote of the house until he shall first have sought and found favor in your sight. The constitution contem-

plates that the speaker shall be the servant of the house. In defiance of the constitution you have made yourself its master. You have packed every committee so that no bill can be reported without your consent. Unless you are willing no member can move to discharge a committee from the consideration of a bill and take it up in the house. You sit an enthroned despot, subjecting the rights and destinies of this great people to the dictates of your own unbridled will. Who stands today between a progressive, enlightened people and the statehood to which they are entitled? You, sir, only you. You crack your whip and a majority of this house cowers at your feet. You turn your thumbs down and the house deals a death blow to prostrate, bleeding Oklahoma." Here Mr. Shackelford said he had read in the morning papers that "Uncle Joe" had given it out flatfooted that he would not permit the house to concur in the senate amendment on the statehood bill, and then proceeded: "A horrible announcement to be made in a free country!" The press report says: "The confusion in the house throughout Mr. Shackelford's remarks was such that very few members knew what he had said, when Mr. Tawney stopped him with an objection."

It is announced in the White House that as Justice Brown will not retire until June, when the supreme court will take a vacation until October, the president will take further time to choose Justice Brown's successor. The president is evidently anxious that Secretary Taft take the place, but Mr. Taft's friends think he should become a candidate for president.

A wreck on March 16 resulted from a head-on collision of two passenger trains on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, four miles east of Florence, Colo. The trains met on a sharp curve and were less than two hundred yards apart when the engineers discovered that a collision was imminent. All of the crew of the east-bound train were killed. Fire swept over the wreck and the scenes that followed were heart-rending. Twenty-five people were killed, while twenty-four others were injured.

Friends of the ship subsidy bill are calling the attention of congressmen to the fact that the war and navy departments are deeply interested in the passage of that measure.

Terrible stories come from St. Petersburg showing acts of brutality toward men and women in Russian prisons.

PRIMARY PLEDGE PLAN

As this copy of The Commoner may be read by some one not familiar with the details of the primary pledge plan, it is necessary to say that according to the terms of this plan every democrat is asked to pledge himself to attend all the primaries of his party to be held between now and the next democratic national convention, unless unavoidably prevented, and to secure a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak. Those desiring to be enrolled can either write to The Commoner approving the object of the organization and asking to have their names entered on the roll, or they can fill out and mail the blank pledge, which is printed on page 14.

The following letters are self-explanatory:
Dr. J. D. Case, Dorchester, Nebr.—Please find enclosed primary pledge with thirty-five signatures. Could get more if I had the time to give to

it, as every one seems pleased with the plan.

Thomas Darnall, Cobden, Ill.—Find herewith primary pledge bearing thirty-five signatures.

J. W. Stogsdill, Many Springs, Mo.—Enclosed find primary pledge and order for ten subscription cards. Will remit as soon as sold. I am in line with The Commoner.

W. H. Tisch, Grass Lake, Mich.—I enclose twenty-six primary pledges properly signed. This makes seventy-four pledges I have secured. I appeal to every young democrat in this great land to enlist in The Commoner's great plan by carrying a primary pledge sheet in his pocket. I always carry one in my pocket and ask every democrat I meet to sign, and as a result I get his signature without the least bit of trouble. Many seem to be glad to get a chance to sign. I am a young democrat, twenty-two years old. I have always done what I could for the democratic cause in my precinct and the primary

\$50 if it Suits Nothing if it Doesn't



Grand 1908 Split Hickory Special

That's how we sell our Split Hickory Special Top Buggy. Though it's the Buggy known for merit in every section of the country, and you know what you buy, still you can have one to use for 30 days before you decide. We make good, first-class Top Buggies \$35.00 up to our famous \$50.00 Split Hickory Special. And all other kinds of vehicles, and harness too. It takes 100 big pages to show all them in our new 1908 catalogue. We'll tell you this book will save you money and we want to

SEND YOU ONE FREE

But we must have your name and address,—where can we reach you—let us know today. This is headquarters. We make vehicles and harness and ship direct to you to try. You can get a more liberal proposition and you save middlemen's profit of a third to half by dealing with headquarters. Our guarantee is legally binding one between ourselves and us. You know the years of experience and long successful business behind it. Now we want to send you that catalogue so you can pick out what you want to try—then it's up to the goods. Your address, please, at once.

THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. CO.,
H. C. PHELPS, Pres.,
Station 12 - Cincinnati, O.

\$78 PER MONTH

salary, \$3 per day for expenses. Men to travel, post signs, advertise and leave samples. Statewide and present employment. Kuhlman Company, Dept. 5, Atlas Bldg., Chicago.

SOCIALISM

Read up the Greatest Subject of the day. Be for a whole year. The Leading Socialist Magazine of the World. 300,000 Circulation. WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, 5 Beach Bldg., New York City

STARK FRUIT BOOK

shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. Write for more catalogs.—Stark Bros., Louisiana, La.

The Itch and Skin Diseases

To cure the Itch in three days use BRACY'S GREAT DESTROYER, a specific in nearly all skin diseases. Destroys the ringworm, dandruff germ and all parasitic skin diseases. Cures eczema, tetter, scap humors on children by rubbing on small bit with finger tip. Sent by mail, postage paid, any part of the United States. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1 per box. Snodgrass & Bracy, Little Rock, Ark.

EVERGREENS

100, 50 to 8 in. \$1; 25 to 18 in. \$2.50, 100, 3 ft. \$10 prepaid. 100, 4 to 6 ft. \$15. Varieties: Blue, Colorado Fruit Tree, 3 varieties, \$10. Ornamental & Fruit Trees. Catalogue and prices of 50 great bargain lots SENT FREE. 127 Good Local Agents Wanted. Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the PEOPLES CREAM SEPARATOR in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address: PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., Dept. 177, Kansas City, Mo.

GENUINE DEMOCRACY

All about the wonderful government in New Zealand can be learned from the book entitled "Politics in New Zealand," published by G. F. Taylor, Baker Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Price only 25 cents. It is a wonderful story, and its reading will bring joy to all true democrats. Money refunded if any purchaser and reader should be disappointed.

Where to Buy Steamship Tickets

Write me for rates on any Steamer Line on the Ocean. I will quote you very low rates for Eastbound or Westbound passage, also Railroad rates via the line having best and nearest Depots to Steamer Docks.

G. W. Bonnell, C. P. A.,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA,
Corner 13th and O Sts.

pledge man gave me a chance to do a great deal more. I have read The Commoner since its first issue and shall continue to do so as long as it or I exist.

D. C. Moore, Sunfield, Michigan—Enclosed find pledge signed by fifteen democrats.

D. E. Denprege, Ivanhoe, Texas—Enclosed find a few names signed to the primary pledge. We will have a hot time in Texas this year, as we have to elect all officers from governor to constable. And thanks (mainly) to The Commoner the issues will be drawn sharply between the two forces of democracy and plutocracy. When this is the case there is never any doubt as to the result in Texas. Democracy will win. Success to The Commoner—and that means success and happiness to all.

M. H. Tallman, Joseph Mills, W. V.—Find herewith primary pledge with twenty-four signatures.

Henry W. Schlechling, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—I send a primary pledge signed by six good democrats.

B. Flaughen, Ripley, Ohio—I wish to write to you and your paper in appreciation of sound, old-fashioned democracy, and to apologize for stating that I am an ex-member of the Sixty-second session of the Ohio legislature, and that I am an "Andrew Jackson" democrat—having voted for every one of our candidates from James K. Polk down to this date. Herewith I send the pledge, and have done my best to help along. I am now over eighty-three years of age, but I feel that the true and honest principles of democracy and right will prevail in the long run.

M. L. Tippit, Olney, Ill.—Enclosed find pledge with twenty-eight signatures.

J. A. Watson, Weston, W. V.—I hand you herewith ten signatures to the primary pledge.

Theodore Dahlman, Benton Harbor, Mich.—Enclosed find three primary pledges signed by voters who believe in the movement. Also the names of democrats with whom you may correspond about the plan.

Amos Niehaus, Holland, Ind.—Enclosed find primary pledge signed by thirty-eight good democrats. Twenty-two of these, including myself, are young voters. I am but twenty-five years old, and am, no doubt, the youngest justice of the peace in Indiana, being only twenty-one years old when elected in 1902. From boyhood up I have always taken a keen interest in politics and observed closely all current political delings. I firmly believe that The Commoner will yet stand forth in the history of our nation in its relation to the struggle between the money power and the people as a great element of influence as did William Lloyd Garrison's "Liberator" in relation to the struggle between the slave power and the people in its day. Success to The

Commoner and the primary pledge movement.

C. C. Fogle, Caldwell, Ohio—I enclose a pledge with twenty-seven signatures.

J. C. Glasgow, Courtland, Kans.—I enclose the names of nineteen who who are in sympathy with the principles The Commoner advocates.

James A. Martin, Lewisburg, Pa.—Find herewith six signatures to the primary pledge.

E. J. Singhaus, Osmond, Nebr.—Enclosed find primary pledge with twenty-one names. This makes thirty-two pledges I have secured and sent to you. Please send sample copies of The Commoner to those signing the pledge.

W. S. Hanger, Marengo, Ind.—Enclosed find primary pledge signed by nineteen good democrats.

E. E. Ellis, Beatrice, Nebr.—The fact that Nebraska stands fifteenth among the states and territories in the number of primary pledges returned to your office is not a very pleasing one to me, for it reflects uncomplimentary on the state's democracy. Having that kind of feeling, I have decided to make a faithful effort, even in this republican stronghold, to help you to move the old state nearer the front. Enclosed find fifteen primary pledges signed and the names of twenty-six good democrats who desire to be enrolled with them, making in all forty-one. I shall try to send many more in the near future. There can be no question about the importance of attending to this light duty at once, and it would be an easy matter to secure some good brother in every precinct who would volunteer his services for this purpose. It must be admitted that our forces as we find them at present are not in a condition to make a winning fight

owing to our lack of organization. The first step is the process of re-organization is for every one of us to re-enlist and pledge anew our allegiance and devotion to the living principles of our party, with a strong determination to support every organized movement which may help to advance those principles. I see our state chairman has suggested the calling of a conference of democratic workers. Let it be done at an early date. We need to come together to devise some means for promoting a stronger and healthier organization and to formulate a plan of action for future guidance. We are anxiously looking forward in anticipation of the possibilities of 1908. We believe that the signs of the time portend a victory to our cause about the end of that year. I pray "May our faith be well founded." Let us not forget, however, that a very important preliminary battle must be fought this year and that we should get into training at once, so as to be prepared for the fray.

A. M. Pardew, Koshkong, Mo.—I enclose primary pledge with thirty-five signatures. I think The Commoner is a fine paper and to the point on every proposition. I have had no luck selling cards, as we have had a very hard winter here and most men—or at least it seems that all democrats are hard up, as work here has been shut down all winter.

The following named gentlemen have sent in primary pledges in number as follows: W. L. Turrentine, Windsor, Ill., 24; Samuel B. Smallwood, Ewing, Ind., 20; A. A. McQuiston, Richmond, Mo., 27; W. H. Woods, Beaver, W. Va., 30; David Saug, Duluth, Minn., 10; W. A. Combs, Humboldt, Ill., 16; Andrew Shiell, Brown Valley, Minn., 4; H. C. Sewell, Columbus Junction, Iowa, 18.

THE PRIMARY PLEDGE

I promise to attend all the primaries of my party to be held between now and the next Democratic National Convention, unless unavoidably prevented, and to use my influence to secure a clear, honest and straightforward declaration of the party's position on every question upon which the voters of the party desire to speak.

Signed.....
Street..... Postoffice.....
County..... Voting precinct or ward.....

Fill out Blanks and mail to Commoner Office, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Taking Hold of the Towline

Readers who have taken advantage of "Commoner Day" or the "Lots of Five" special offer have sent in yearly subscriptions to The Commoner in number as follows:

- John Her, Shelby, Ohio, 10; Dr. Galicano Apacible, Manila, P. I., 10; R. J. Knotts, Egclid, W. Va., 9; T. E. Moore, Lexington, Ky., 10; John L. Karns, Ridgeway, Ill., 6; J. R. Hargis, Taylor, Texas, 8; John W. Korr, Clintwood, Va., 11; David Saug, Duluth, Minn., 8; L. J. Melson, Accomac, Va., 7; Elder H. H. Dubaway, Mentor, Kan., 6; E. E. Vermillion, Golden, Ill., 6; Perry H. Peter, Davison, Mich., 6; Barna Horton, Warren, Pa., 7; J. Thad Ray, Hannibal, Mo., 7; G. L. Kirk, Platte, S. D., 7; Granville, Allen, Rolla, Mo., 6; R. O. Bailey, Emerson, Mo., 6; James Stewart, Elsmore, Cal., 6; J. W. Hamilton, Seymour, Texas, 20; Lewis Straight, Gailia, Ohio, 8; David Grubb, Princeton, Ind., 6; Robert Nesbitt, Saltsburg, Pa., 7; O. E. Root, O'Brien, Wash., 6; S. B. Kirtley, Union Star, Mo., 6; Conrad Reigelman, Krensis, Pa., 15; A. H. Lassen,

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mire and love, for we would be contemptible did we through the fault of some bad representatives, come to hate an entire nation which has been and is lending us its aid.

"Our illustrious visitor has proof positive of my assertion. The Filipino people, without knowing him personally, receive him with open arms and as to an old and beloved friend open to him their hearts, telling him their troubles.

"This is the Filipino people, these are their real feelings towards the people of North America.

"We trust that these prejudices may disappear in time, 's these two races, destined to live together, continue on the road of mutual sympathy and a better understanding.

"With regard to our present situation, with an administrative standpoint, although we are, relatively better off than formerly, nevertheless there are in the present government many defects which merit censure.

"Against such defects we shall continue to struggle so long as the Philippines shall not possess a legislative body which shall know better than that of today the needs and conditions of this people.

"At present we have no legislative body but the civil commission, composed of three Filipino members, without portfolios, and four American members with them. The latter members, the majority of whom do not know the country in its inside phases, clearly can never dictate laws which are adapted to the circumstances and conditions of the people.

"The Philippine archipelago is very diverse in its ethnographical and ethnological conditions, and, therefore, it is very difficult to frame a law which is adapted to its general necessities, unless one has an accurate and profound knowledge of the situation and conditions of each and every one of the thirty-some provinces which form the archipelago.

"Another of the greatest defects which we observe in the present government is the inequality and lack of justice in the appointments of government positions, as between Filipinos and Americans, with the exception of the judiciary which is the department most evenly distributed.

"In the civil commission and in the provincial boards the voice of the Filipino is not in the majority, neither

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Mr. Bryan in the Philippines

At the reception given at Bacolod, Negros, January 5, Senor Joaquin Jortich spoke as follows:

"Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and distinguished party—Gentlemen:

"The people of Bacolod and the province in general, through me, have today the honor of greeting their distinguished visitors, giving to them all a most cordial and sincere welcome, and very especially to the illustrious leader of the democratic party who has deigned to grant us the high distinction of his visit.

"Mr. Bryan has doubtless noticed since he set foot on Filipino soil that the people of the islands received him as if he were an old and beloved friend.

"There is nothing strange in this; one of the most striking qualities of the Filipino is gratitude, even though his enemies and detractors assert the contrary. The Filipino people know that Mr. Bryan has been and is a sincere champion of the Filipino ideals and interests in America, and this little suffices to make all here, without distinction, receive him today with open arms and with hearts swelling with joy.

"His visit today to this province gives us the satisfaction of knowing him personally as well as the opportunity of expressing our true sentiments toward the North American people, to whom we hope to make our humble voice through the channel of our illustrious visitor.

"The Filipino people can not fail to thank Providence which has appointed to them the good fortune of being under the protection of the noble and powerful stars and stripes.

"No one familiar with the history and the constitution of North America can fail to admire the spirit of wisdom and morality which permeate its most liberal institutions.

"It is true that the Philippines bill is not in every way based upon the principles which that constitution breathes, and it is also true that in the government administration there exist certain prejudices which find no place in so wise a constitution. But those defects are errors which we hope will be rectified in time and through the education of the people.

"To deny that the Filipino people aspire to independence in the future would be to deny the light of the sun

in broad day. But in spite of this aspiration, we understand that people, like men, in order to be independent must necessarily pass in strictly chronological order, through different stages, which they can not traverse by leaps and bounds. Nor do we fail to realize that the liberty, great or small, which may be granted to a people, must be in direct relation to the state of their culture.

"Our ambition is just and within the bounds of reason and logic. We wish independence through evolution

because we understand that a people, differing from another in race and in its ethnographical and ethnological conditions, can never be governed with justice and equity except by itself; and this, because the pride of superiority will always dominate the governing race to the detriment of the governed, and the latter will never be happy. Some of the congressmen and senators who were here a short time ago have said in Washington that the Filipino people are growing away from the American people. That statement is by no means as clear as it should be.

"The Filipino people, by virtue of being a tropical race, are very sensitive and with the same impetuosity with which they love and admire a benefactor, they hate and despise a tyrant.

"The American people have brought us in the Philippines many things of great value; they have bestowed upon us many benefits and have granted us many liberties which formerly we did not enjoy; but it is also true that among the good things they have brought some evils; among the benefits there have sprung up like brambles certain unjust abuses, and among the many liberties conceded us petty tyrants have arisen to restrict them. Therefore, the Filipino people have grown away from the bad Americans, but in no way from the American people to whom we owe but gratitude and love.

"We love those who love us and despise those who despise us. However defective our past civilization may have been, it has left in our hearts the feeling of dignity which befits a people of culture.

"Unfortunately, in the Philippines, not all those who are here as Americans possess the noble sentiments of the American people, whom we ad-

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therefore is the voice of the people. It is true that the municipalities appear to operate with the fullest liberty, but this liberty is restricted, because the prudential boards exercise direct control over all their acts, so that municipal autonomy is, as a matter of fact, nominal.

"The most noble and acceptable institution which the American government has established here is that of public instruction. Even the officials in that department are also the best liked and those upon the most friendly terms with the Filipino people, although defects are not entirely absent as in the case with every human creation. Against this department we can say nothing up to the present. God grant that it may continue so for many years, without being affected by the discord of prejudices which the enemies of the country seek to sow.

"With respect to the economic phase, we could be no worse off than we are now, and this can be easily explained. Since the year 1896 in which the revolution against Spain commenced, the Philippines have gone from bad to worse in all their economic conditions, particularly in matter of agriculture which is the sole source of their wealth. Of 56,000,000 acres of land which we have fit for cultivation only 6,000,000 acres are cultivated and 50,000,000 are not cultivated. War, drouth, cholera and rinderpest among our work animals have prostrated us to such an extent that all which the farmer might say of the situation pales before the reality. So these inferior troubles must be added others on the outside, the lack of market for our sugar; Japan, protecting herself from Formosa, raises her custom tariff upon sugar; China, with the boycott, closes her market to us because of our relations with Austria, and rich America, which should protect us, also closes her doors to us with a Dingley tariff.

"To sum up, the Philippines have no money, they have no production, they have no market. Could there be a harder situation?

"The plantations paralyzed and the laborers without work, thus rises the germ of ladsronism. The scarcity of money is such that in order to find a dollar today one needs a search light, and to make matters worse the articles of prime necessity rise in price, making existence almost impossible for the poor workman.

"In the time of the Spanish government there were in circulation some two hundred million of Mexican pesos, today we have hardly thirty million, according to the last report of the secretary of finance, a sum which, when divided among eight million inhabitants, gives 3.75 pesos per capita.

"If to this we add the stoppage of all business through the paralysis of commerce and the industries, it will be seen that with 3.75 pesos for each inhabitant, pauperism, hunger and misery are necessary consequences.

"Here we have the actual state of the Philippines, whose competition the powerful sugar trusts in America still fear. America needs three million tons of sugar for her home consumption; her production amounts to only one million tons, so that she must import two million tons from abroad. The Philippines produce only three millions piculs of sugar, or be it 187,500 tons. Is it possible to dream of competition?

"Our money crisis can only be met by the establishment of agricultural mortgage banks, and if we wish to escape disaster in that enterprise it is necessary that its administration be completely separated from the government, with the exception of the usual powers of inspection, this because it is well known that prosperity in these affairs is based upon mercantile interest, which does not exist in government officials, whose interests are political rather than mercantile. As proof of this statement let us look at what happened with the \$3,000,000

which the national government donated to the insular government to improve the greivous situation of the country. With all our soul we are grateful for so generous a gift, but we greatly regret that the government has not known how to administer it better. The \$3,000,000 have been exhausted, but the situation of the country has not improved in the slightest degree. That was, indeed, a disaster.

"Today questions involving many millions are being discussed and it would be very lamentable if the protection and good wishes of the national government should come to naught through a mistaken or defective administration. Our agricultural crisis is due rather to the terrible mortality of the work animals, which is today extending to all classes of cattle. This is a misfortune from which we have been suffering since the year 1901. Five years of massacre, no stock in the world will stand it.

"To remedy this state of affairs we need machinery which will take the place of the work animals, and we believe that the free entry of every class of machinery for a definite time would be one of the most efficacious means of fomenting and encouraging the many lines of industry which we have to exploit, and, therefore, of raising the country from the state of prostration in which it is found.

"With what has been said, our distinguished guest will be able to form an idea of the situation of this country under its triple aspect, political, administrative and economic and echo across the seas our by no means enviable condition. I have spoken."

YOUNG EQUERRY'S ADROITNESS

Senator Beveridge, in conversation with a group of young disciples, decided to illustrate the quality of adroitness. "By means of adroitness," he said, "a young emperor of the Gallop

said sprang in one bound to the important post of keeper of the privy purse. The caliph sat on a divan drinking coffee and smoking a narghile, and the courtiers surrounded him. Suddenly, with a queer frown, he said:

"Whom do you regard as the greater man, my father or me?"

"The vicer, the eadl and the white-bearded councillors were silent, puzzled, unable to think of an answer that would not imperil their places, and oven their heads.

"But the adroit young equerry stepped easily into the breach.

"What was the question, sire?" he asked.

"Which is the greater man, my father or I?" repeated the caliph.

"Your father, sire," the equerry announced; "for, though you are your father's equal in all other respects, he is your superior in this—he had a greater non than any you have."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

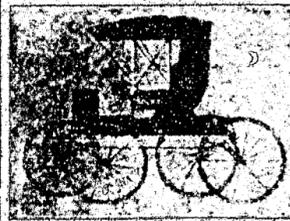
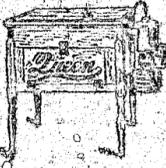
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