



Twenty-seven members of the crew of a Japanese battleship were killed by an explosion in target practice near Kure, Japan.

Judge Grosscup in the federal court of Chicago approved the appeal bond in the sum of \$6,000,000 given by the Standard Oil company in taking its appeal from the Judge Landis' fine.

At a special election held in Chicago September 17, the proposed new charter for the city was rejected by a large majority.

Major James Carroll, United States army, died at Washington City.

George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Labor, who was about to go on trial charged with the Steunenberg murder was taken seriously ill and removed to a hospital.

F. G. McNally, president of the Rand-McNally publishing house, is dead.

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, of the United States navy, is dead.

Warrants for the arrest of fourteen persons involved in the Pennsylvania state house scandal have been issued at the instance of Pennsylvania's attorney general. Following is a list of the men for whom warrants were issued: Joseph M. Huston, architect and his active assistant, Stanford Lewis, both of Philadelphia; John H. Sanderson, Philadelphia, chief contractor for furnishings; Congressman H. Burd Cassel, Marietta, Pa., treasurer and executive officer of the Pennsylvania Construction company, contractors for steel filing cases; John H. Shumaker, Johnstown, Pa., former superintendent of public grounds and buildings, who received for the furnishings; George F. Payne and his partner, Charles G. Wetter, both of Philadelphia, builders of the capitol and contractors for the \$303,000 attic; William P. Snyder, Spring City, Pa., former auditor general, who approved the warrants of the contractors; William L. Mathues, Media, Pa., former state treasurer, who paid the bills of the contractors; Charles F. Kinsman, Wallis Boileau, John G. Neiderer and George K. Storm, all of Philadelphia, stockholders in the Pennsylvania Bronze Co., organized by Sanderson for the manufacture of the \$2,000,000 lighting fixtures; Frank Irvine, auditor in the auditor general's office, who admitted the accounts of the contractors.

One hundred and sixty-two United States senators and representatives answered the New York Herald's question, "Why not sell the Philippines?" The Herald makes this abstract of the returns: "Of these approximately four-fifths are unequivocally in favor of disposing of the islands in some manner just as soon as such action can be taken with honor to the United States and with justice to the Filipinos. Forty are for the outright sale of the Philippines now, and have no hesitation in saying so. Ten more would deliver at once into the hands of the islanders their government and their national destiny. Those for immediate sale, added to those for the immediate surrender of government jurisdiction over these insular pos-

sessions, constitute more than forty per cent of the members who have been willing to enlist themselves squarely on one side or the other of the proposition. Thirty-six of the members approached by correspondents of the Herald declined to go on record, excusing themselves on the plea that the question was fraught with too great considerations to be readily answered. If the same proportion in favor of a quick disposition of the islands obtains among these and among those who could not be reached for expressions of opinion, it is clear that a big majority of the coming congress would welcome some method of relieving the country of its Oriental wards. The interviews published are supplementary to the 138 which appeared in the Herald a week ago today. The members who were quoted then and those whose interviews appear this retention of the islands, even for a limited time, involves the necessity of a big increase in the navy. Almost without exception this alternative is accepted by the members who are on record for holding the islands. Senator Stone Missouri is one who thinks the islands should be got rid of. He returned recently from the Philippines and judged the situation at close range."

Rear Admiral Chadwick addressed the American League of Municipalities at Norfolk, Va., and said that Europe is far ahead of America in municipal government.

President Roosevelt left Oyster Bay Wednesday, September 25, for Washington. On Sunday, September 29, he will start on his western and southern tour. He will be at Keokuk, Ia., October 1, St. Louis, October 2, Cairo, Ill., October 3, and Memphis, Tenn., October 4. At Memphis the speechmaking program will be interrupted and the president will start for the camping grounds. He will break camp on October 21, going directly to Vicksburg, Miss., to make his promised speech there. The return to Washington will immediately after be begun, and the White House will be reached on the afternoon of October 23.

The New Jersey republicans have nominated for governor Supreme Court Justice John F. Fort.

Eleven men were killed and seven injured by a cage plunging 750 feet down the shaft of the Jones and Laughlin Steel company mine near Negaunee, Mich.

Federal Judge Lochren at St. Paul has issued an injunction prohibiting the enforcement of the commodity railroad rates enacted by the last Minnesota legislature.

An Oklahoma City dispatch carried by the Associated Press under date of September 20, follows: "The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddy, national counsel for the anti-saloon league, tonight declared that the influence of the temperance forces of the entire nation would be brought to bear upon President Roosevelt to secure his approval of the constitution. 'The liquor men, who were defeated in a fair fight at the polls, are now joining with certain elements of the republican party and planning an appeal to the president to reject the

constitution, and not to proclaim statehood,' said Dinwiddy. 'In this struggle the good people ought to have, and in my judgment will have, the support of the best people of all parties through the land.'"

The democrats of New Jersey have nominated for governor Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., of Trenton.

Tom Johnson has been nominated by the democrats of Cleveland, O., for his fourth term as mayor. In the platform the three-cent fare is given a prominent place. The nomination was unanimous and the convention was very enthusiastic. Mr. Johnson was first elected mayor in 1901 and was re-elected in 1903 and 1905.

On September 21, at Norfolk, Va., Governor Folk was the principal orator at the "Missouri Day" celebration at the Jamestown exposition. His address was from the standpoint of liberty to the individual, his subject being "Liberty of the Individual, a right, not a Privilege."

ROOSEVELT TO THE RESCUE

Congressman Burton will need the oratorical aid of President Roosevelt before he gets to the end of his tussle with Tom Johnson for the mayoralty of Cleveland. To come anywhere near winning he must make a whirlwind campaign and employ the heaviest artillery he can command.

The contest is of such importance to the political fortunes of the republican party that the president would be justified in taking a day or two off and going over to Cleveland to say a good word for Burton. The election of Burton would mean that Ohio is solid for Taft, and that means a great deal for Mr. Roosevelt.

But if the president's candidate can not be elected mayor of his own town, though he can be elected to congress from it, the presidential influence in Ohio is too weak to be good for anything, and the republican party of the state is in danger of defeat in next year's election.

The oldest inhabitant never heard of a purely municipal election that cut so deep into national politics as this one will do. It is, in fact, the first skirmish of the national contest to be fought next year. The size of the Tammany vote polled in the city of New York has sometimes decided presidential elections, but that was in presidential years, and upon national issues.

The avowed issues in the Cleveland election are altogether local, but it is really a contest for control of the republican organization in a pivotal state. The stakes are big enough to make it worth while for the president to take the stump strenuously for Burton.—St. Louis Republic.

"BUT"

The department of commerce and labor at Washington publishes a bulletin showing marked increases in cost of living and also an advance in wages just as the Railway Age undertakes to explain the condition of the country as shown by railroad returns for July, 1907.

Beginning with the increase in the cost of operation, which results from artificial increase in the cost of everything, it continues that the July figures of 1907 compared with those for July, 1906, "show an increase of nineteen per cent in gross revenue from operation, an increase of 27.4 per cent in operating expenses and a gain of but 4.6 per cent in net revenue from operation."

The only complaint to make of this is that the conjunction "but" is misapplied. When after a "glut" year such as 1906, there is still an in-

crease of 19 per cent in gross revenue and of 4.6 per cent in net revenue for a representative month this year, it is evidence of the astonishing productive power of the country, holding up general prosperity in spite of a system which increases cost artificially and constantly toward the point where net revenue vanishes.

The showing the surplus-producing states are making for themselves, for the railroads and for the country this year in spite of all artificial disadvantages is little short of remarkable. In dealing with it there should be no "buts" in the wrong place.—St. Louis Republic.

SHOULD HEED WARNING

The northwest should heed the warning of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane and order its coal in time. The "car famine" of last winter should not be repeated. The northwest is familiar with its own climatic conditions. If it keeps back its grain until snow falls, and withholds its orders for coal until that season, it will have itself to blame if it freezes while its coal is stuck in snow drifts.—New York Tribune.

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