

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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ATTENTION, TRAVELING SALESMEN

Every traveling salesman who desires a copy of the democratic campaign text book is invited to send his business card to The Commoner together with a request for the text book.

Cincinnati, O., October 11.—In the straw vote being taken by the St. Louis Republic, the Chicago Record-Herald, the New York Herald and Cincinnati Enquirer, returns to the latter paper show a big democratic gain in Ohio.

Foraker? "E pluribus unum."

To date President Roosevelt has not indicated just how thoroughly James Schoolcraft Sherman might push "my policies" under certain contingencies.

"Will the era of hypocrisy ever cease?" plaintively inquires the Philadelphia Ledger. Ask "Dear Harriman," or Senator Foraker. They ought to know something about it.

We trust that the farmers of the west have not overlooked the fact that this fine fall weather they are enjoying comes to them under the beneficent provisions of the Dingley law.

"Mr. Taft is a pronounced revisionist—has been one for over two years. He wants the schedules revised and cut down," says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Then why doesn't he say so? All he has said is that he believes some of the schedules are too high and others too low.

Judge Taft, who sent a workman to jail on the testimony of a hired spy, is naturally supported by a man who willingly condemns his fellows without a hearing on the testimony of a man whom he once denounced as "the real assassin of McKinley."

BEVERIDGE!

Senator Beveridge said: "Mr. Bryan is a Patrick Henry but not a Washington." Augustus Thomas supplemented this statement with: "Mr. Bryan is a remedy but not a beverage."

WHAT DID HE GET?

Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice president of the American Federation of Labor, after helping to formulate the political plan of the Federation and supporting Bryan for months, announced his support of Taft last week.

It was immediately charged by other labor leaders, among them Timothy Healey, that Keefe had been promised the office of commissioner of immigration, lately made vacant by the death of Frank P. Sargent. Healey declared that the compact was made known to him by a reliable man, who got it from a cabinet official.

PANAMA CANAL RECORDS VANISH

The following is a special cable dispatch to the New York World:

Paris, October 13.—A careful investigation undertaken to learn definitely who got the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States for the Panama canal as the result of the sale negotiated by William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, with the Roosevelt administration discloses some curious facts.

The report that an American syndicate organized some time prior to the sale, had purchased a large amount of the securities of the Panama Canal company when they were selling very low, and made a huge profit out of their share of the \$40,000,000 paid by the United States is of interest in view of the disclosures as a result of the investigation undertaken by the World.

In the first place every source of official information as to the identity of those who got the \$40,000,000 is not only closed, but wiped out, obliterated, as a result of an agreement between the United States government and the new Panama Canal company.

The liquidation of the new Panama Canal company, whose securities the American syndicate was supposed to hold, was suddenly concluded June 3, after going on for four years.

It will be recalled that June 3, was practically on the eve of the convention at Chicago which nominated William H. Taft for president, though Mr. Taft was not actually nominated until June 18.

Immediately after the new Panama Canal company finished its liquidation, on June 3, its office was closed, the books removed and all traces obliterated and under an agreement with the United States all of its archives were handed over to that government. All the secrets of the company are therefore now in the possession of the Roosevelt administration.

The liquidators of the new Panama Canal company were its directors and if, as reported, the company was controlled by the American syndicate, its directors would naturally not disclose any of its secrets which the syndicate members deemed best to keep from the public.

M. Lemarquis, liquidator of the old Panama Canal company, was unable or unwilling to disclose anything concerning the personnel of the new Panama Canal company, which through Mr. Cromwell effected the deal with the United States.

Why not open the books?

"PRACTICAL MEN"

From Theodore Roosevelt's letter of October 4, 1904, to Edward H. Harriman:

"Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there

is any danger of your visit to me causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special I should be informed about, or no matter in which I could give you aid, why, of course, give up the visit for the time being, and then a few weeks hence, before I write my message, I shall get you to come down to discuss certain government matters not connected with the campaign."

From Edward H. Harriman's confidential statement to Sidney Webster:

"About a week before the election in the autumn of 1904, when it looked certain that the state ticket would go democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York state. I complied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried on without sufficient money and asked if I could help them in raising the necessary funds as the national committee, under control of Chairman Cortelyou, had utterly failed of obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee. We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as ambassador to Paris.

"With full belief that he, the president, would keep his agreement, I came back to New York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, who told me that I was their last hope, and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an intimate friend of Senator Depew, told him that it was necessary in order to carry New York state that \$200,000 should be raised at once, and if he would help I would subscribe \$50,000. After a few words over the telephone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours, with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, had been raised.

"The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cortelyou. If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the president. I do not know who the subscribers were, other than the friend of Depew, who was an individual. This amount enabled the New York state committee to continue its work, with the result that at least 50,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result."



TWO CONTRIBUTORS

William Nelson Cromwell, the legal representative of E. H. Harriman and the Wall Street lawyer who engineered the Panama deal, was the first big contributor to the republican campaign fund. He gave \$50,000 to the republican national campaign slush fund. Now it is announced that Andrew Carnegie, head of the steel trust, has made a donation of \$20,000 towards financing the election of Judge Taft. These are the two contributions from trust sources that have reached the public, and indicate very clearly on which side the trust interests are arrayed in this campaign.



"BUT THE COWS WILL NOT GO DRY"

Speaking at Oxford, Neb., Mr. Bryan said that he brought good news, news in which farmers would be interested. You know a Pennsylvania firm manufacturing cream separators told its employees that in case of my election it would close down. The only conclusion was that the cows would go dry if I was elected and there would be no use for separators. Now, my friends, I can relieve your minds for the reason that I have a telegram from the largest firm of manufacturers of cream separators in this country. I will read it to you. It is from the Iowa Dairy company of Waterloo, Ia., and reads:

"I have seen the threat of the Pennsylvania separator company to close down their shop in the event of your election. We, as the largest manufacturers of cream separators in the United States, will agree in the event of your election and the threat of that company being put into effect, to take their men into our employ."

But, my friends, the cows will not go dry.

