

The Commoner.

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THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

Let us have peace!

The "silver vote" was unusually vociferous this year.

The first thing for the democratic party to do is to "get democratic."

The reign of the "political boss" is rapidly drawing to a close.

The reorganizers had their way, and there is no doubt about the result.

The tariff will be revised by its friends at the expense of the general public.

The trusts naturally look upon the election as a license to continue their depredations.

Douglas of Massachusetts won because he stood for something. The same is true of Folk.

The shipping on Salt River is a little crowded these days, but the weather is good and the pilots all amiable.

The next national holiday is Thanksgiving. The man who has nothing to be thankful for is in a bad way.

The administration may not have made promises to the trusts, but it is evident that the trusts were quite sanguine.

Peabodyism received its deathblow in Colorado, despite the efforts of the trusts and union crushers to prevent it.

Missouri is still democratic. A man is not a loafer because he takes one day off in the course of thirty or forty years.

The stentorian voice of General Grosvenor exclaiming "I told you so," is one of the really painful things of these calamitous times.

William, emperor, and Theodore, "big sticker," have exchanged telegrams. Subjects under the American flag may exchange glances.

Perhaps it was only a coincidence, but the day after Mr. Morgan's preferred candidate was elected steel took an upward shoot in the market.

Missouri will not realize how much she lost by going republican until some man like Richard Kerens displaces Senator Francis Marion Cockrell.

It appears that the republican machine in Philadelphia did not stop counting the votes until all the rest of the country had been heard from.

Russia refuses to heed the Japanese intimation that intervention would be agreed to, and Japan is loudly insisting that she never said it.

The esteemed Washington Post, after jauntily hovering a few rods in the air during the campaign, has once more gracefully alighted on the administration side of the fence.

A reader of *The Commoner* submits the following inquiry: "Filings from my gold brick are brass, what do you advise me to do?" Answer: Don't mention it, but don't buy any more.

Maine and Vermont need no longer claim to be the republican pace-makers. They were overtaken and passed before the end of the second lap.

The Pennsylvania man who has just patented an endgate did not get it on the market in time to keep a whole lot of supposedly democratic states from spilling out.

The phrase "safe and sane" has now passed into "innocuous desuetude." They were invented by a New Jerseyite, but no one will be indicted for infringing on the patent.

Naturally enough the state profiting most from an iniquitous tariff and practicing political corruption to the greatest extent, gave the largest majority for the republican national ticket.

Now that the election is a thing of the past we trust that the New York World and the Brooklyn Eagle will amicably settle which is Judge Parker's personal organ without occupying so much valuable newspaper space.

It is quite possible that the gentlemen who so insistently demanded that democracy become "safe and sane" will now admit that safety and sanity must be backed up by honesty and fairness before they will become effective.

Secretary Taft and his party will sail from Tampa for Panama in a government vessel prepared especially for them, and carry the republic's message of good will and amity to the Panamans. The big stick will be stowed in the hold in case of contingencies.

Candidate Cornwall of West Virginia made a splendid race against heavy odds and but for the influence of the national election upon the state would have won an easy victory. He could not stand up against the landslide but he will be heard from again.

President Roosevelt has finally decided to visit the St. Louis exposition, doubtless for the purpose of seeing Missouri in the g. o. p. column. The spectacle is certainly strange enough to attract attention, but so evanescent that it must be seen at once or not at all.

Democracy has faced defeat more than once, and came up stronger than ever. There is encouragement for democrats in the returns, strange as it may seem to those who do not look below the surface. This is the time to begin the work of preparation for the battle of 1908.

George W. Berge, the fusion candidate for governor in Nebraska, made an excellent campaign and demonstrated the wisdom of his nomination. Under normal conditions he would have defeated the republican candidate by many thousands but he, too, was overwhelmed by the republican wave.

Governor Folk was victorious for the simple reason that a Folk victory meant something, not only to Missouri but to the country at large.

The constitution has been vetoed in Colorado, why deny it longer to the Filipinos?

The defeat of John W. Kern, democratic candidate for governor in Indiana, would not have occurred except for the high tide that ran against the national ticket. Mr. Kern made a gallant fight and the fact that the plurality against him was 14,000 less than the plurality against the national ticket is an indication of his hold upon the party in his state. He will be a tower of strength to the party in its future fights.

The passage-at-arms between Judge Parker and President Roosevelt a few days before the election is still the subject of comment. Judge Parker charged in effect that the trusts were being "held up" for contributions by Chairman Cortelyou, who was using the knowledge gained while secretary of

commerce and labor, and that this was being done with the knowledge and consent of the president. President Roosevelt's rejoinder was emphatic, but it will be noticed that he did not deny that the trusts were heavy contributors. He only denied that any inducements had been held out to the trusts to secure campaign contributions, and insisted that he had made no promises to them. No one will undertake to deny that the trusts contributed heavily to the republican campaign fund, and those who have any knowledge of trust methods will hardly admit that the trusts would give liberally unless they felt assured that they would get something in return. The controversy created considerably more excitement than it really warranted.

There may be something significant in the fact that a rumor is afloat to the effect that Japan has unofficially made representations towards Russia looking to peace. Rumor has it that Japan made the offer unofficially, so as to be able to officially deny it in case Russia refused. Russia has refused, and there is greater probability than ever that the war will continue until one or the other of the participants is subdued. Up to date Japan seems to have had all the best of the fighting, but Russia's refusal to consider a peace proposition is ominous. The czar's realm is vast, its resources wonderful and his subjects of military age are numbered by millions. It begins to look like the case of the hammer and the anvil, the hammer, represented by Japan, smiting the anvil, represented by Russia, until by the very force of its own blows the hammer may be broken.

The morning after election it was announced that J. Edward Addicks had finally secured control of the Delaware legislature, and that his senatorial ambitions were about to be realized. Although Addicks is a republican and contributed largely to the republican victory, the news was a shock to all honest republicans and tempered the feelings of triumph over their victory. But now comes the good news that Addicks' rejoicing were premature, and that his "union republican" members of the Delaware legislature are not more numerous than they were two years ago. It now appears that Addicks is again defeated in his efforts to break or buy his way into the senate, and the whole country will breathe easier in consequence.

An interesting case under the anti-conspiracy laws of Wisconsin has just been decided. Four Milwaukee newspapers, the Journal, the Wisconsin, the News and the Sentinel, were involved. The journal increased its advertising rates and the other papers entered into an agreement that no advertiser in the Journal would be allowed to use their space except at the Journal's advanced rate, while those who did not use the Journal were allowed to use their space at the old rates. The Journal attacked this agreement in the courts and the anti-conspiracy law was fully ventilated. The law was upheld and the Journal was successful in its contention.

Several metropolitan journals of alleged independent leanings profess to see in the victory of W. L. Douglas, governor-elect of Massachusetts, nothing more than the results of advertising. It is true that Mr. Douglas is a great advertiser, and doubtless true that he profited politically by his efforts to secure publicity for his wares. But there is another and a better explanation for his great victory. Mr. Douglas stood for something more than a mere desire to secure political advantage. He is a man of convictions and has no hesitancy in announcing his position on any question. He is a successful business man who is interested in politics because he is interested in securing needed reforms. And, further, he is recognized by the laboring men of the country as a friend who is willing to treat them fairly and give them fair pay for fair work without forever trying to make huge profits at their expense. Mr. Douglas' victory is a victory for honesty in politics.