

Fair contest is equally applicable to the plan of the National Contest Company.

Thousands of dollars changed hands as a result of wagers concerning the vote which would be cast for the candidates of the two great political parties. Those best qualified to predict the result and to estimate the number of votes either candidate would receive in many instances did not approximate the result in a given state within 100,000. It is probably safe to assert that there were few estimates submitted that were the result of careful forethought and based upon knowledge of conditions that approximated the total vote of the winning candidate within 100,000. It is clear, therefore, that it was largely a matter of chance whether one estimate would more nearly approximate the result than another. Neither of these contests is a "legitimate business enterprise." In each, thousands invest small sums in the hope and expectation that luck will enable them to win large returns. A comparatively small percentage of the participants will realize their expectations, and thousands will get nothing. They are in effect lotteries under the guise of "guessing contests."

In view of the construction given the law by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Coyne case and the decision of the court of last resort of New York in the Lavin case, I am constrained to disregard the rulings of this Department previously referred to, and to advise that you are authorized to deny the use of the mails in furtherance of the two schemes mentioned in your letter.

Respectfully,
W. H. MOODY,
Attorney General.

Hilty On Happiness

The MacMillan company, of New York, has recently published Carl Hilty's essays on the meaning of life, grouped together under the title, Happiness, and translated by Francis Greenwood Peabody, professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University. The Commoner commends this book to its readers with the assurance that they will find in it a most wholesome moral tonic. The author is a native of Switzerland and is at present a member of the Swiss House of Representatives and professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Bern. His writings cover a wide field in ethics and politics. He finds the secret of happiness in work, performed with regularity and guided by an unselfish purpose. His analysis of life, motive and method is searching and his conclusions accord with the personal experience of those who have studied themselves with a view to self improvement. In seven chapters entitled, "The Art of Work," "How to Fight the Battles of Life," "Good Habits," "The Children of this World are Wiser than the Children of Light," "The Art of Having Time," "Happiness" and "The Meaning of Life," he discourses on the everyday problems of the thoughtful and serious minded. The book deserves to rank with Wagner's "Simple Life" and ought to have as wide a reading. The whole tone of the essays is stimulating and helpful.

The president issued a proclamation convening the senate in special session at 12 o'clock noon March 4 next, to "receive such communications as may be made by the executive."

IF IT'S PAIN

And you are almost ready to give up in despair try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. It matters not where located, or under what conditions, they will drive it away—pain is bound to yield to their soothing influence upon the nerves. Sufferers from Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Indigestion, Periodic or other aches and pains are sure to be relieved by their use; Never sold in bulk. First package benefits or money back.

The "Absorption" of Democracy.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1905.—To the Editor of The Globe: I have just received your late note, accompanying a copy of your paper, containing an editorial entitled, "Shall Democracy Be Absorbed?" Your note says that you will be pleased to have my personal views upon the subject matter of the editorial. Of course Democracy ought not to be absorbed, but that is no reason why democracy ought not to absorb other things if they are good, no matter whence they come. I send you a clipping from the New York Sun of Jan. 31, which I would be pleased to have you print right now and in this connection. I notice that you say that Mr. Bryan has advised that the democratic party "fall in line behind President Roosevelt and keep step with the republican party." If Mr. Bryan ever gave any such advice as that I have never seen it in print, nor heard it from his lips, although I have recently been in communication with him while he was in Washington, and although we have had "a heart to heart talk" about democratic policy and the future of the democratic party. You add: "That advice has now been echoed from an even more significant quarter. Representative John Sharp Williams, the brilliant and acknowledged leader of the house, has said the same thing on the floor of congress." I am rather intimately acquainted with the John Sharp Williams referred to, and if he has ever said anything of that sort I have never heard him say it. What he did say is in the Congressional Record and can be quoted by you word for word.

The editorial continues in these words: "Voicing the sentiment of his party as regularly expressed in caucus, he announced to the republicans that the solid democratic vote would be given to the success of President Roosevelt's policies and dared the republicans to emulate him and his followers in their republicanism." This statement is still more astonishing to me, because, being a democrat of the democrats, as you are yourself, I cannot understand how anybody could mistake what I really said, which was not that we should follow Roosevelt's policies, but that we would follow a specific recommendation in Mr. Roosevelt's message, "not because it was in his message," but because "he," in that particular part of his message, "had adopted Democratic doctrine," and could substitute for that the meaning which you put on my remarks. Neither Mr. Williams nor the democracy is going to desert a democratic position, or a democratic intention or a democratic effort, because Mr. Roosevelt chooses to help them occupy it or share it. During this entire congress the democratic floor leader and the democratic members of the interstate and foreign commerce committee have been striving to have that committee report to congress, in order to mold into law, the very principles which Mr. Roosevelt, belated until after the election, indorsed and approved in his message.

That sterling democrat, William R. Morrison, long ago recommended it, the industrial commission recommended it, the interstate commerce commission has been begging for just that power. Mr. Williams, the minority leader, made a speech upon the floor of the house contending for exactly those principles nearly a year ago, a bill embodying them having been previously introduced by him. In his speech as temporary chairman of the democratic convention at St. Louis he again called

attention to the dereliction of the republican party with regard to exactly this legislation. You will find this on pages 20 and 21 of the "Proceedings of the Democratic Convention" at St. Louis, if you have those proceedings in your possession. I would be glad to have you quote his remarks in this same issue if you have the space and the desire to do so.

Mr. Williams never dared the republicans "to emulate him and his followers in their republicanism." He did dare them to emulate him and his followers in the maintenance and enforcement of a democratic policy which the president had indorsed, and he said, in so many words on the floor of the house, that he welcomed the president "to the membership of his following" on that subject, and was glad that the president had "sufficient Americanism" and a small enough measure of republican partisanship about him to indorse that meritorious policy.

You say that "the next thing you expect" will be for the democracy to indorse the president "with regard to the tariff, or some item of it, or with regard to a bill aimed at the trusts or something else." I respond unhesitatingly that if the president wants to revise the tariff downward he will be once again occupying a democratic position, sharing a democratic endeavor, and that he will be, as he ought to be, aided by the democrats, if he does that. I respond with equal lack of hesitancy that if the president shall

show any unrepublican desire materially to attack the trusts and to lessen their hold upon American industry, he will again receive, as he ought to receive, democratic support. We are not going to be driven from anything democratic because the president is unrepublican enough to adopt it.

Your editorial says: "The cold fact is that a party must have a distinct and definite policy of its own," etc. That is just exactly what the democratic party has, and if it be true, why should it desert a distinct and definite policy of its own because one man out of eighty millions, who happens to be seated in the white house by republican votes, chooses to recognize the justice and wisdom of that distinct and definite policy? How can we "hold tenaciously" to a democratic policy if we desert it whenever a republican, in or out of the white house, joins us in its assertion? You ought not to be demoralized by defeat, but that they would be demoralized by surrender. Why then would you have us surrender a democratic policy because the president happens to endorse it?

You need not fear any surrender of democratic policies as long as I have anything to do with the guidance of democratic opinion on the floor of the house of representatives. I will support the president whenever he advocates democratic policies. I will oppose him

Hagerman Pass is one of the crowning glories of the Rocky mountains. The Colorado Midland Railway has issued a magnificent steel engraving, 26x40 inches, showing a view of this pass. It is suitable for framing, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents, in stamps. Write C. H. Speers, G. P. A., Denver.

UNDER OTHER FLAGS

MR. BRYAN'S NEW BOOK TRAVELS, SPEECHES, LECTURES.

SINCE Mr. Bryan's European tour a year ago he has been besieged by requests for copies of letters describing his travels abroad. These letters together with a number of his lectures and other public addresses, have been gathered together and published in book form. The European letters contain Mr. Bryan's account of what he saw and learned while in Europe, and present interesting views of Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Holland, Belgium, and the Netherlands, together with a description of his visits with Count Tolstoy and Pope Leo. His Thanksgiving address, delivered before the American Society in London, 1903, is also included. In this volume appear Mr. Bryan's accounts of his visits to Cuba and Mexico, and he writes entertainingly of the "Birth of the Cuban Republic." He also included his lectures on "A Conquering Nation," and "The Value of an Ideal," both of which he has delivered a number of times before Chautauquas and other gatherings.

Other articles in the volume are his address on "Imperialism," delivered on the notification of his nomination in 1900; "The attraction of Farming," written for the Saturday Evening Post; "Peace," the address delivered at the Holland Society dinner in 1904; his St. Louis convention speech seconding the nomination of Senator Cockerill; "Naboth's Vineyard," "British Rule in India," the address at the grave of Philo Sherman Bennett, and an account of his recent trip to the Grand Canyon entitled "Wonders of the West." The book is illustrated, well printed on good paper and substantially bound.

One of the features of "Under Other Flags" is the "Notes on Europe," written after his return from abroad, and giving in brief form a resume of the many interesting things he saw.

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