

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

Entered at the postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class mail matter.

One Year \$1.00 Three Months .35c
Six Months .50c Single Copy .05c
In Clubs of 5 or more, per Sample Copies Free.
year .75c Foreign Postage 52c Extra.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be sent direct to The Commoner. They can also be sent through newspapers which have advertised a clubbing rate, or through local agents, where sub-agents have been appointed. All remittances should be sent by postoffice money order, express order, or by bank draft on New York or Chicago. Do not send individual checks, stamps or money.

RENEWALS.—The date on your wrapper shows when your subscription will expire. Thus, Jan. 31, '05, means that payment has been received to and including the last issue of January, 1905. Two weeks are required after money has been received before the date on wrapper can be changed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers requesting a change of address must give OLD as well as the NEW address.

ADVERTISING rates furnished upon application. Address all communications to

THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

The harvester trust goes against the farmers' grain.

The "standpatters" are just now performing a war dance.

Secretary Morton will retire from the cabinet July 1. This year's Fourth of July celebrations will doubtless be hummers.

In view of Tom Lawson's latest expose the president of the National City bank would do well to remain a Stillman.

After rocking the tariff boat so violently it would be just like Secretary Taft to point an unloaded gun at the "standpatters."

A recent railway congress decided to recommend "elastic freight rates." Please don't. The "snap back" always hurts the freight payers.

Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia is fighting the gas grab. Mayor Weaver is up against big odds, but he is acting like a man who is willing and ready to fight them.

That Panama purchase order is calculated to remind one Theodore Roosevelt of the days when he was a prominent member of the New York Free Trade League.

The invention of a barrel that can be folded up when not in use is reported. It will find no sale at G. O. P. national headquarters. The barrel there is always in use.

"Back of the city is the state, and back of the state is the nation," declares President Roosevelt. Quite correct—and back of the nation are the giant corporations.

A German has invented a clock that will run for 2,000 years. He is rather belated, however. We have a Panama canal commission that promises to beat that record.

Quite naturally the "standpatters" are trying to make light of the tariff order issued by Secretary Taft. The average "standpatter" is either very cute or very simple.

Doubtless President Stillman will score Tom Lawson's latest as "too hot to handle," and try the silent contempt dodge. The silent contempt dodge is always a favorite with those caught in their act.

Mr. Fairbanks, after great difficulty, has approved a design for a new \$500 vice presidential inkstand. But for Mr. Fairbanks this is almost as exciting as bear hunting is to Mr. Roosevelt.

Charles F. Carter, Luray, Mo., desires to learn of the whereabouts of his brother, Solomon Lee Carter. Solomon Lee Carter is forty-one years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and weighs about 180 pounds. When last heard from he was in Denver—in 1898. Western newspapers and particularly those of Colorado are requested to reproduce this inquiry.

The London Times insists that John Paul Jones was nothing more nor less than a pirate. Still we've never been called upon to settle any "Alabama claims" brought by Great Britain on the strength of John's acts.

The London Times insists that John Paul Jones was nothing more nor less than a pirate. Still we've never been called upon to settle any "Alabama claims" brought by Great Britain on the strength of John's acts.

I. N. Brown, Burnville, West Virginia, inquired where he could procure "Youth's History of the Civil War." The book was written by R. G. Horton; published by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau Street, New York.

The senate rate investigation committee seems to have misunderstood the object of its creation. Was it really created for the purpose of preparing a defense of the present system of rates, rebates and favoritism?

The Iowa Congregationalists are discriminating in their commendations. They endorse the efforts of the president and house of representatives to curb the trusts and corporations—but they do not mention the senate. The senate is thick skinned, but it will feel after awhile.

A great many large and favored shippers have traveled to Washington on railroad passes to assure the senate committee that there is no real demand for government regulation of freight rates. The men who really want rate regulation can not afford to pay fare to Washington.

Professor Hugo Meyers, of the Rockefeller (Chicago) university, attacks public ownership and declares that it has never been successful to any extent. Prof. Meyers ought to be able to prove his title to one of those Carnegie pensions after he has worn himself out in the defense of corporate interests.

The Standard Oil company paid \$1.18 a barrel for crude Kansas oil a year ago, and is paying 37 cents now. The trust's agents declare that the reduction is due to the over-supply. But has anybody noticed a reduction of 75 per cent in the price of the refined product?

The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that Governor La Follette, now that his railroad rate bill is passed, is free to take his seat in the United States senate. He is badly needed in the senate just now and is likely to become the leader of the reform element in the republican party.

The anniversary edition of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman was a magnificent example of newspaper enterprise. People who are inclined to discount Oklahoma's claims upon statehood are respectfully referred to the Daily Oklahoman. A territory that gives adequate support and patronage to such a newspaper demonstrates its ability to shine in the galaxy of states.

A Virginia, Illinois, reader of The Commoner says that a clergyman of his acquaintance justifies our retention of the Philippine islands upon the ground that Auguinaldo had sold the islands to Germany for a consideration of \$400,000, and that that sale was a matter of record. The Virginia, Illinois reader of The Commoner will confer a favor if he will ask his clergyman friend where this record may be obtained. This clergyman has undoubtedly been misinformed.

An Iowa minister is quoted as saying: "An intoxicating drink is the gift of God and may be properly enjoyed by any man who can do so without working injury to his fellow men." But by the time one gets enough of the "gift" he is not in condition to think much of his fellow men. The minister's statement recalls the answer of the man who was told that he could avoid intoxication by calling for sarsaparilla when he had taken as much whiskey as he wanted. He replied: "When I get as much whiskey as I want I can't say sarsaparilla."

Comptroller Ridgely says: "It is speculation which is the curse of the day." He says that it has become much more common in the last eight or ten years. He declares that "no man who assumes the responsibility of the custody of the funds belonging to others should take the risk of subjecting himself to this temptation, or allow others with whom he divides such a trust to do so." This is sound doctrine. Now let Comptroller Ridgely recommend a law carrying out the suggestion made in The Commoner a few weeks ago,

namely, making it a penal offense for any banker or custodian of funds to speculate in stocks or grain.

According to Walter Wellman's letter in the Chicago Record-Herald the fight is on between the president and the railroads. The president, it is said (and his speeches since his hunt indicate it), will insist upon legislation giving government officials power to fix railroad rates and it is reported the railroads will oppose it. Well, in that contest the democrats are with the president and they do not care how soon the battle begins.

The New York Times says: "That the president of a bank should help himself to money of its depositors to the extent of \$1,500,000, lose it in wheat gambling and then falsify the books to hide his stealings, is incompatible with the principles of sound banking, and we see no harm in saying so." Really! If the Times is not very careful, it will lose its high reputation as a conservative among conservatives.

The Easton (Pa.) Free Press asks: "How many of the 12,039 allens who arrived at New York the other day will become public charges upon this land of the free?" The Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat answers the question in this wise: "Perhaps none. But if all were to become public charges the burden would be less than that imposed by a single Carnegie or Rockefeller. But while we howl if we have to support a man in the poor house we consider it a proud privilege to support a pauper in a mansion." If the Easton Free Press will study that answer diligently it may be able to acquire a lot of valuable information.

SPECIAL OFFER

W. J. Lash, Appleton City, Mo., writes: I enclose herewith list of eight subscribers for The Commoner; expect to be able to get more soon.

George Gibbon, Urbana, Ohio, sends list of fourteen subscribers.

R. W. Bailey, Crenshaw, Miss., sends fifteen subscribers.

A New York reader sends list of ten new subscribers at the special clubbing rate of 60 cents a year.

An Atlanta, Ga., reader sends seven new subscribers to The Commoner and says he hopes to add to the list soon.

W. R. Johnson, Warsaw, Ark., sends list of seven subscribers.

These are but samples showing the way the special subscription offer is taking among Commoner readers.

According to the terms of the special subscription 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.

Anyone 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 10 15 20 25 50 75 100
Publisher Commoner; I am interested in increasing The Commoner's circulation, and desire 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.
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.