

that the senate committee will make a bona fide struggle toward the early formulation of legislation in the senate. The advantage of the senate in securing early consideration of a bill results from the senate being a continuous body, while the house will have to be reorganized and start anew almost as if its membership had never before sat in consideration of the same questions that are to occupy them."

THE NORWAY-SWEDEN dissolution treaty has been completed. The Stockholm correspondent for the New York World says "arbitration is the dominant feature of this treaty." The very first article provides for general arbitration at The Hague after separation, and in each of the other articles it is stipulated that disputes about the meaning of treaty clauses shall be arbitrated either through a commission or at The Hague, while the demolition of border fortifications is to be supervised by foreign military officers. All matters of dispute, says article 1, which do not affect the independence, integrity or vital interests of either country, are to be sent to The Hague court. In case of a difference of opinion as to whether a given question touches vital interests, the matter must be submitted to the arbitration tribunal, though disputes about the interpretation of the method of carrying out the dissolution need not be. This part of the agreement is to remain in force ten years, and the period will be extended ten years longer if not denounced at least two years before the expiration.

THE SECOND ARTICLE of the Norway-Sweden treaty maps out a zone of fifteen kilometers (nearly ten miles) on each side of the frontier, "which shall forever be neutral and must not be used by either country for war operations" unless either or both are at war with an outside power. The old Norwegian fortresses at Fredriksten, Glydenloeve and Overbjerget may remain, but not as fortifications. The other defense works must be demolished within eight months, under the supervision of a commission of three foreign officers, each country choosing one and the third to be selected by those two, or by the president of Switzerland. This article of the agreement becomes effective immediately and can not be broken by one party alone. Article 3 sets forth that for humanitarian reasons both countries agree to grant nomadic Laplanders pasturage privileges and prescribes the conditions under which Laplanders may pasture reindeers in Norway until 1918. Under article 4 each country agrees not to interfere by prohibitory import or export laws with the transport or transit of goods. Transit goods must not be taxed with

export duty or like charges, nor must any discrimination be made in transit charges. This part of the agreement is made for thirty years from January 1, 1906, and may be prolonged for a similar period. Article 5 provides that if a proposition is made to dam common waterways in one country, that country's laws shall govern. But such works may not be carried out without the permission of the other country if a change of watercourse should substantially interfere with the use of such water for commercial purposes or cause great changes within an extended area. This part of the agreement is to endure fifty years and may be extended.

THE KANSAS CITY JOURNAL, a republican paper, in its issue of September 27, printed under a New York date the following interesting dispatch: "The developments of life insurance scandal is the sole topic of conversation in the clubs, around hotels and everywhere people meet who are able to appreciate high finance and campaign trickery. The admission of McCall and Perkins that they give freely to the campaign fund cause many to wonder why. They are not noted as giving money for nothing and the general whitewash that they give it for 'general good' does not explain. No pro bono publico for that bunch according to general belief. They must have had some arrangement for special favors and special consideration. No one imagines they contributed for fun or for anything short of a special consideration in some way. Just how this is may come out in the investigation later. Julius Chambers butts into an explanation as follows: 'If fortune continues to favor him Senator Knox will become the inevitable candidate for the next national republican convention. As soon as the facts come out about the extortions from the great insurance companies, Secretary Root will absolutely be eliminated, for it was he who "attended to" financing the campaign. He never carried the "dough bag" but he secured the pledges. When the question is asked President McCall some day this week, "Who asked you to give \$50,000 to the republican campaign fund?" the answer will be: "Elihu Root, then a private citizen but now secretary of state." Exit Root, L. U. E.—as is said in stage-land.' Thomas W. Lawson seems to be in error about the nomination of Parker. He thinks Standard Oil nominated Parker and hence he was the oil candidate. It is true the Standard Oil aided in nominating Parker. Also true that the New York Life aided and the entire association known as the community of interests. They raised \$300,000 to defeat the domination of Bryan at the St. Louis convention and did all they started to do

without spending all of it. They did not put up a cent for Parker's election, only financed his nomination. All trusts act as one in politics. They form the community of interests and act as a unit. Lawson is in error in claiming that anyone of the trusts spent a cent on Parker after his nomination. The committee investigating life insurance may be able to find how much has been spent, not only in campaign work, but also lobby expenses in Washington and expenses in electing senators in various states—a general statement covering full line of expenses by the trusts in operating the country."

THE ATTENTION of surgeons has been attracted to an operation performed September 17, at Philadelphia. The story is told by the Philadelphia correspondent for the Baltimore Sun in this way: "The removal of a man's beating heart from his body and its replacement after a bullet had been extracted from the region adjacent to the pulsating organ is the remarkable achievement of medical science just accomplished by the physicians at the Germantown hospital. The patient is Frank Robinson, 23 years old. He became a subject of surgical attention as the result of an altercation he had with Policeman Morley, of Germantown, on September 7. The policeman's bullet entered Robinson's left breast directly on a line with his heart. He was hurried to the Germantown hospital, where, after an examination, it was concluded his heart had been struck, and it was believed he could not live more than a few hours. When he continued to live for twenty-four hours some of the most eminent physicians of the city were called into consultation to find if it was possible to open up the chest and remove the heart for examination. One distinguished master of surgery volunteered to perform the operation. To carry it out portions of two ribs had to be removed, exposing the heart to full view. No evidences of a bullet could be seen, so the surgeon carefully removed the delicate organ from the body, and, holding it in his hands, made a minute and thorough examination. As soon as it was taken from the body, it was observed that the heart seemed to beat more vigorously and with greater regularity. Attention was then given to the fleshy environment in the heart region of the chest, which was found to be considerably inflamed. For nearly an hour the search for the seat of the trouble was continued before the bullet was located. The leaden missile was found to be imbedded in the flesh within a small fraction of an inch of the heart, upon which it had caused pressure. There is every probability that the patient will recover."

## ENLARGING "THE COMMONER'S" CIRCULATION

Writing under date of September 11, H. B. Hopkins of San Francisco, says: "It is certainly gratifying to observe the great interest manifested on the part of the democrats in every state of the union, in the primary pledge which you submitted to them, on March 17, 1905, through the columns of The Commoner. None of us realize the great work The Commoner is accomplishing; and provided the majority of the voters in each state were subscribers to your paper, and should study the Jeffersonian principles which are contained in the columns of The Commoner, there would be such an awakening on the part of democrats that we certainly should nominate a candidate in 1908, who would represent such principles, and elect him to the presidency. It has afforded the writer great pleasure to make continuous efforts to secure subscriptions to The Commoner, and he has sent in many such subscriptions, most of which he has paid for himself. January, 1906, will be the fifth anniversary of The Commoner, and the writer pledges himself to send 100 subscriptions to the paper between now and the anniversary referred to, and wishes he could appeal to every true democrat in the United States to make a special effort to secure subscriptions to The Commoner between now and the next anniversary of its birthday. No democrat can afford to be without The Commoner. Certainly those who are subscribers and who read it, could not be persuaded to be without it."

A special effort is to be put forth to make a marked increase in The Commoner's circulation for 1906. Everyone may not be able to send in the large number of new subscribers pledged by Mr. Hopkins, but there will be little difficulty

for every reader who believes that The Commoner is doing good work to secure at least five new subscribers. Under the special subscription offer five subscriptions would cost \$3. Who will lend a hand in the effort to widen The Commoner's sphere of usefulness by increasing its circulation?

Taking advantage of this special offer the following named subscribers have sent in yearly subscriptions in number as follows: S. S. Mottern, Watauga, Tenn., 6; W. H. Pelton, Canton, S. D., 6; H. Detjens, Rock Island, Ill., 10; E. C. Parks, Martinsville, Ind., 7; William Fogg, Chilli-cothe, Ill., 6; C. Stokley, Forsyth, Mo., 7; W. R. Davies, Selma, Calif., 12; J. T. Hayes, Los Angeles, Calif., 6; C. W. Hazlett, Edmond, Okla., 7.

The following named subscribers have each sent five yearly subscriptions to The Commoner: G. W. Dickerson, New Castle, Del., J. D. Smoot, Downing, Mo., Wm. Henry Dodge, Soldiers Home, Calif., Peter Witt, Cleveland, Ohio, B. J. Emerson, Bolivar, Mo., G. E. Jaeger, Cleveland, Ohio, Thos. G. May, Hughesville, Mo., B. J. Powell, Augusta, W. Va., M. V. B. Exum, Humboldt, Tenn., H. C. Ghent, M. D., Belton, Texas, J. P. Wallace, Locilia, Iowa, B. F. Suddarth, Monterey, Va., Stephen P. Jump, Queen Anne, Md., W. H. Bourne, Roanoke, Va., J. L. King, Mill Creek, Ill., John Meek, Alpine, Ind., M. F. Herron, Nashville, Tenn., Alden Beckett, Newfield, N. J., Levi Rogers, Eaton Rapids, Mich., George Boyd, Ulrichsville, Ohio, Alvo Anson, Marshalltown, Iowa, J. T. Nelson, Martinsburg, Mo., Jas. W. Keith, Strasburg, Va.

Everyone who approves of the work The Commoner is doing is invited to co-operate along the lines of this special subscription offer. According to the terms of this 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.

Any one 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:

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