

the republican party for being the beneficiary of stolen funds. He said that Mr. Roosevelt had given congress "excellent advice in rather a voluminous style," but he intimated that the president ought to see to it that the policyholders' money, contributed to his campaign fund, was returned. He told the senate bluntly that "it is considered by the American people to be corruptible and corrupted. It is believed to be influenced by corporations." He added: "We are not all in jail, but there are some lame ducks among us. For my part I would be glad if we could clean the Augean stable and lift the senate out of the fog of dishonor and disgrace which now invests it."

A dispatch to the New York World, under date of Peoria, Ill., November 20, follows: "An electrical paddling machine, invented by Prof. Dennis, is now in operation in the public school in East Penna, a suburb. The mode of operation is to place the recalcitrant pupil over a chair near the spanking machine, press a button and the flow of electricity starts a series of paddles in operation which play upon the anatomy of the spankee. Residents of the village have protested and declare they will take their children from school if the use of the machine is not stopped."

An Associated Press cablegram under date of London, December 10, follows: "It is officially announced that the new British ministry is made up as follows: Prime minister and first lord of the treasury, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; chancellor of the exchequer, Herbert Henry Asquith; secretary of state for home affairs, Herbert John Gladstone; secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey; secretary of state for the colonies, the Earl of Elgin; secretary of state for war, Richard Burdon Haldane; secretary of state for India, John Morley; first lord of the admiralty, Baron Tweedmouth; president of the board of trade, David Lloyd George; president of the local government board, John Burns; secretary of state for Scotland, John Sinclair; president of the board of agriculture, Earl Carrington; postmaster general, Sydney Charles Burton; chief secretary for Ireland, James Bryce; lord president of the council, the Earl of Crowe; lord of the privy seal, the Marquis of Ripon; president of the board of education, Augustine Birrell; lord high chancellor, Sir Robert Threshile Reid; chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Hartley Fowler. The foregoing constitute the cabinet. The following are not in the cabinet: Lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen; lord chancellor of Ireland, Right Hon. Samuel Walker; first commissioner of works and public buildings, Lewis Vernon Harcourt."

No Pain

Is so severe that it cannot be relieved with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. It is the only infallible remedy known for the relief and cure of every kind of pain, headache, from any cause, neuralgia, rheumatic pains, backache, sideache, menstrual pains, muscular pains, stomachache, toothache, etc.

If you are subject to aches and pains of any kind, take

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

when you feel the first symptoms coming on. You will be entirely relieved from the attack. They are pleasant little tablets, but they do the business—besides they are absolutely harmless.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for three years and they never fail to relieve my nervous headache and neuralgia. I have learned to get the best of the attacks by taking a tablet in advance."

RACHAEL J. JOHNSON, Albuquerque, N. M.

If first package does not benefit you, tell your druggist, and he will refund money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

NEWSPAPER OPINION ON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

New York Press, (Republican).—Fortunately the president begins with the railroads, the most important problem before the country; and the public may be urged to push on courageously through that part. Let us get at it, then. Wisely, vigorously and with conviction the president repeats his demand for rate legislation that will cure, not prolong the rebate disease. In somewhat guarded and entirely polite language he exposes the Foraker fraud bills and the Elkins trust bulletins but clearly, and with force, he reiterates what ought to be done, what must be done, if the American people are not to make of the transportation systems a public institution like the postoffice.

New York Tribune, (Republican).—President Roosevelt is not making merely conventional recommendations. He evidently feels that he has issues to deal with profoundly affecting the moral fiber and the social life of the people and that the smallest part of his mission is to tell congress what bills should in his opinion be passed. He must also appeal to the people, show them the reasonableness of what they might otherwise consider dangerous innovations and argue the vexed questions out in their larger aspects. Some of his suggestions involve, if not novel conceptions of the function of the federal government, far-reaching efforts to adapt its instrumentalities to the new conditions under which, with the evolution of our business life, they must work.

New York Evening Post, (Independent).—To judge by his message, President Roosevelt has become the weakest of stand patters—one without real convictions, that is, and swayed only by political expediency. He masses the futilities for doing nothing with the tariff in the most approved manner—in a manner, we add, that will be approved by those life insurance officials and others who paid money to the republican committee last year on the distinct understanding that the tariff plunder was to be let alone. This suggests another part of his message which is disappointingly feeble. His references to political corruption, and especially to contributions to campaign committees by corporations, are not what was expected of Theodore Roosevelt. He perfunctorily renews his recommendation that there be publication of campaign expenditures and would have all contributions by corporations forbidden by law; but he makes no allusion to the scandalous diversion of trust funds to aid in

his own election; has no word of indignant repudiation of his own agents who sought and received such unlawful contributions. To this, then, his reported Oyster Bay indignation has simmered down.

New York Herald, (Independent).—Centralization of power in Washington, federal control of pretty nearly everything and everybody, is the dominant tone of the president's views, and which he urges congress to back up and make possible by federal laws. He uses the undemocratic word "sovereign" in speaking of the power that should control and supervise the doings of corporations. It is a word, by the way, that may stick unpleasantly in the public mind, excellent as the idea may be that unruly corporations need the president to go after them with his "big stick."

New York Sun, (Independent).—It will be seen from our skeleton of President Roosevelt's elaborate and earnest presentation of his views on rate fixing that he has receded in nowise from his former position concerning the essential point of difference.

Chicago Tribune, (Republican).—The president has much to say on the subject of railroad rates, but little that is new. The tariff revision question is one which the president considers of secondary importance or too delicate for discussion. If the president could only condense a diffuse sentence into a few weighty words his messages would be state documents that all would read and enjoy.

Chicago Record-Herald, (Republican).—If we were asked to give a general idea of the president's message in the fewest possible words we should say that the writer "stands pat." This would cover the passages on the absorbing topic of railroad rates pretty thoroughly. Such changes as are made from the message of last year indicate no change whatever in spirit and purpose. The one distinctly disappointing passage in the message relates to the general tariff question. It contains nothing to encourage the advocates of tariff reform.

Kansas City Journal, (Republican).—That portion of the message dealing with railroads will no doubt prove a surprise to those who have been prodding the president to take an extreme attitude.

Sioux City Journal, (Republican).—The Roosevelt revealed in the message is a positive Roosevelt, but not a radical. There is a keynote of conservatism throughout that should

prove agreeably disappointing to those who were anticipating anything resembling harsh treatment of any important interest. This is particularly noticeable in the discussions of corporations, the relations of capital and labor and international interests.

Omaha World Herald, (Democrat).—When it comes to recommendations for the action of congress the president is weak in one respect. Instead of asking that the congress empower the interstate commerce commission to regulate the railroads and their charges he leaves an alternative. He advises that the power be given to this commission or, "to some other administrative body created by congress." This alternative will give the railroads the chance to seek to divide the forces favoring regulation. It complicates the situation. It opens the door to the railroads for possible escape. "Give the commission power" was a simple remedy. It was a demand presenting a plain issue. The alternative means more machinery and gives the railroads the chance to help make and control the machinery. Later in his message the president refers constantly to the "commission" as the regulating body and this fact indicates probably his preference for the commission rather than for a new body.

St. Louis Globe Democrat, (Republican).—As was expected, the leading place in the message is given to the necessity of railroad rate regulation by the national government, but this is only a small part of the scheme of governmental supervision over the great activities which he proposes. "In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life," he says, "every big corporation should be held responsible by and accountable to some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct," and, obviously, the only power adequate to this task is the government of the United States. He repeats and emphasizes his recommendation of 1904 for a supervision and regulation by the national government of interstate transactions in insurance.

Denver News, (Democrat).—The president in his message came down in the square-toed fashion expected of him on the question of railroad rate regulation. But he placed the matter in its true perspective by showing that it is a part of the general problem of corporation control, of first importance because so closely related to all other forms of corporate activity.

SILVER

The Denver News says: "It is intimated in Washington dispatches that Secretary Shaw, the 'stand pat' head of the treasury department, is about to enter the open market as a purchaser of silver bullion, the mints having exhausted the stock accumulated under the working of the Sherman act of July 14, 1890. If the intimation proves good a further impetus will be given to the advance in silver, as the amount of bullion in the New York market is small at present, with considerable pledged for December delivery in London. According to London and New York advices the rise in the price of silver bullion, which has been steadily going forward for a year, has now reached a level that washes away the currencies of the world, which have been based on a ratio of 32 to 1, like our new peso in the Philippine islands, and the new Mexican currency. The Philippine commissioners, in consternation over the prospect that the currency of the people will be turned into pots and melted into bullion,

have issued an order against the exportation of the coin. This palliative can prove but temporary. The Philippine coin, worth just 50 cents in our money, has today a bullion value of a trifle under 51 cents. Such coins, history proves, cannot be kept from the melting pot."

WHERE HE GOT HIS

Applicant (at the pearly gates)—"May I come in?"
St. Peter—"What business were you engaged in while on earth?"
Applicant—"I owned several apartment houses, and—"
St. Peter (interrupting)—"Sorry, but I'm afraid the children here would annoy you. Go bump the bumps."—Chicago Daily News.

PERHAPS

The Detroit News has managed to worm out of six Michigan congressmen that they are willing to reduce any tariff schedule in which no one is interested. Some day the "consumers" will elect a few congressmen.—Minneapolis Journal.

Subscribers' Advertising Department

The Subscribers' Advertising Department was started for the benefit of Commoner subscribers not regularly engaged in business, but who might have something to sell or exchange. Only subscribers are privileged to use this department and the rate is 6 cents per word per insertion. Address all orders to The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—FARM, 50 ACRES; Elegant house and outbuildings; one mile from town. Peach, pear and apple orchards. J. C. Maxwell, Felton, Delaware, R. F. D. No. 22, Box 84.

ESTABLISHED MACHY. MANUFACTURING business, city 100,000; profits large; will take part good real estate; will deal only with principals. Address M. Commoner.

ROOF-FRAMING CHART TWENTY-SIX cents; same matter as my dollar chart. Cheap edition limited to five hundred copies. C. M. Osborn, Publisher, Rooms 1 & 2, 131 North Twelfth Street, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SMOOTH HIGH land; fine building site, overlooking Lincoln. Located east on 4th street and three-fourth miles south of O street. All rich garden land and in corn. Price \$4,000, on good terms. Address I. J. Holland, Lincoln, Neb.