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In justice to the late John A. McCall it must be said that he made considerably more of an effort to make amends than did Hyde, Alexander, Hamilton, Depew and some others.

Mr. Parry is quite sure that the labor unions are responsible for our troubles in China. Mr. Parry may be depended upon to attribute anything he does not like to the same cause.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat talks about "wasteful methods with timber." Is it possible that the G-D is at last awakening to the iniquity of the premium on the destruction of American forests?

The Boston Herald refers to that City National Bank-United States Customs House deal in New York as "a queer bargain." This is characteristically Bostonese. Out this way it is called plain stealing.

Republican leaders announce they will not retreat from their position on the rate regulation program. This is calculated to make Mr. James J. Hill wink solemnly at Mr. Harriman, while the latter winks at the merger.

Count Boni de Castellane says he will go to work as a day laborer before he will accept charity in the shape of alimony. Count Boni says a whole lot of things that sounds like what G. Washington could not tell.

The senate expects the house to kill the subsidy bill, and the house is living in hopes that the senate will kill the rate bill. Between house and senate the general public usually hits the ground with a d. s. t.

It has, perhaps, been noticed that the gentlemen who feel most deeply sympathetic for the excluded Chinese are the gentlemen most anxious to secure cheap labor regardless of its effects upon the general welfare of the country.

The Detroit grocer who put coloring matter in oleo and sold it for creamery butter goes to jail for ninety days. The eminent financier who pumped water into industrial stocks and sold it for gilt-edged security is still very much at large.

Mr. Cortelyou says the nation is threatened when the ballot is corrupted. Mr. Cortelyou knows. He also knows how much money his committee collected and spent for that very purpose, but he remains discreetly silent on that point.

The courts have decided that Chicago can send its sewage past the St. Louis water front. In view of the decision doubtless Chicago people will be willing to take all St. Louis visitors down

town and show them the Masonic Temple in the act of turning around.

Senator Foraker has been summoned into court to tell what he knows about certain franchise deals in Cincinnati. This is calculated to cause a 2-4 alarm in the Cox engine house.

Castro is now talking about destroying the Monroe doctrine. Just as soon as a canal site in Venezuela looms up before Mr. Cromwell that man Castro will be wig-wagging for the despised Monroe doctrine.

The Literary Digest is discussing "the function of the poet in modern life." As we understand it the chief function of the poet is to give the managing editor a chance to vent the wrath he does not dare express towards the proprietor.

A British scientist announces the discovery of a means of measuring one-seventy-millionth of an inch. If science advances much further we may yet be able to measure the progress of the United States senate towards representing the people.

"The flag of the American merchant marine has almost disappeared from the ocean," says the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Will the Globe-Democrat now have the honesty and the courage to tell its readers the true reason for the disappearance?

ANOTHER ILLUSTRATION

Another illustration of that sort of justice which is the cause of a feeling of disrespect for some of the courts comes from the west. A few weeks ago two men charged with fencing in and appropriating to their own use a tract of public land thirty-five miles wide and seventy-five miles long, were fined \$300 each by a fed-

WASHINGTON CITY LETTER

Washington, D. C., March 12.—Such complete harmony prevailed at the recent organization of the democratic congressional campaign committee that the most prominent men of the party here are of the opinion that excellent work will be done in the contest for control of the next house of representatives. Representative Griggs, of Georgia, the newly elected chairman, is no new hand at the business. He has managed one campaign and will go into this one full of enthusiasm. Fortunately Judge Griggs is a man of independent means, his own district needs no looking after, and he can afford to practically give his entire time to the management of affairs at headquarters, which will be established at the nation's capital as usual.

The republicans are having difficulty to find an available man for chairman of their committee. In spite of his having led an insurrection in the house, when the joint statehood bill was passed by that body, the republican leaders would be more than willing to have Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, accept the position. Mr. Babcock, however, is reported by his friends to be out of the running. He has managed six campaigns and thinks he has done enough. Besides, he is known to privately have expressed the fear that this is going to be a democratic year. In other words his apprehension is that the democrats will win in a majority of the districts. For that reason he would eminently prefer some other republican to assume the responsibility.

Former Congressman Samuel Powers, of Massachusetts, is considered a shrewd and observant man. He is likewise candid in his statements, and although a republican Mr. Powers is compelled to admit that the outlook is not bright for his party in the old Bay state. He thinks there will be changes in the Massachusetts congressional delegation after the ballots are counted in November. The Massachusetts people are restless on account of the strong sentiment for reciprocity and tariff revision. Not only in Massachusetts, but in nearly all of the New England states the manufacturers, Mr. Powers asserts, are beginning to feel keenly the competition of the west and the south and they are demanding a remedy. Congress will do nothing to open up new markets for these manufacturers, and the condition of the laboring people of the east is not what it was several years ago.

Hon. Charles A. Towne, generally regarded by political friends and opponents as one of the ablest and most forcible men in public life, is soon to make a lengthy speech in the house of representatives. It is understood that he will seek an opportunity when one of the big supply

eral judge. A week ago a private soldier in the regular army was brought before the same judge on the charge of having stolen a bugle from Uncle Sam's store house. Like the land thieves, the private soldier entered a plea of guilty. He was fined \$1,000, or \$700 more than the men who had stolen 200,000 acres of land. Of course the land thieves were forced to give up the land they had stolen, but the bugle thief had to give up the horn.

A FINE TRIBUTE

J. M. Lewis, of the Houston, Texas, Post, pays to the memory of James Stephen Hogg this fine tribute:

There are no better men alive than him who now lies dead,
The storms, that battles for the right evoke, burst 'round his head,
But all unmoved he steadfast stood, a figure truly great,
For Texas every thought for her—his own, his native state!
He was the only native son that Texas ever chose
To steer affairs of state for her and battle with her foes.

But all of that is history; how well he played his part,
Steadfast of purpose to the last, the greatness of his heart,
The grandeur of his soul, all this is known of men; and known
His sweetness and gentleness, his strength to stand alone
When right demanded it, all this; and now that soul is sped!
There are no better, greater men than him who now lies dead.

bills is under discussion. Mr. Towne so far this session has contented himself with making but one short speech. That was while the joint statehood bill was before the house. His party associates are anxious that he should furnish in this effort the material for a campaign document that can be widely circulated by the democratic committee. And they confidently feel that they will have an exceptionally strong argument to send out after Mr. Towne shall have made his speech. If the republicans should become involved in the discussion—and the chances are that several will rush in—it will be all the more desirable, for Mr. Towne is one of the best equipped debaters in the house and would welcome the combat.

General Grosvenor, of Ohio, and other republican advocates of the ship subsidy bill, have summoned enough courage to make an attempt to report that unpopular measure from the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries. They are by no means certain they can even get a favorable report from the committee, but the chances are they will manage to drive it through. Then fresh troubles will beset it, for in spite of reports that have been industriously circulated with a purpose Speaker Cannon is not favorable to the scheme. Representative Tawney, of Minnesota, is another leading republican credited with being opposed to voting away millions of the people's money to benefit a few ship-building and ship-owning concerns. The consensus of opinion is that if General Grosvenor brings the scheme into the house this session he will have a hard time securing the necessary time to put it upon its passage.

Regardless of many disquieting rumors abroad in the land Senator Tillman appears to be quite confident that a satisfactory railroad rate bill will eventually be passed. The result depends more on the action of the republicans than on the democrats, for the former have an overwhelming majority in the senate. If a sufficient number of republicans unite with the Aldrich-Foraker combination to put in the bill a court review provision on the order of that offered recently by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, President Roosevelt will have the bulk of his support on the democratic side of the chamber. It is just as ex-Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, predicted many months ago that if President Roosevelt has an opportunity to sign the sort of law that he has demanded it will require practically a solid democratic vote to accomplish the purpose. Senators Dolliver and Clapp seem to realize keenly that they may have trouble in holding their republican followers in line.

ALFRED J. STOFER.