

famous among anarchists. Berkman and Miss Goldman say that they will live together as man and wife although they will not go through any ceremony. Speaking to a newspaper correspondent, Berkman said: "I want to give a definition of the word anarchy as it is applied to my creed. It is the total absence of restraint applied to every phase of human life, political and economic, as well as to the relation of the sexes. It has nothing to do with force or violence—in fact it is opposed to extreme measures of any character. But there comes a time when the anarchist must resort to extremities. The social conditions finally reach a stage when his very self-preservation conspires to lead him toward a violent application of his principles. But the public must not get the impression that this implies concert of action. Anarchists act entirely independent of each other. That is part of their faith. Each performs the duties devolving on him to the best of his ability. If that involves the sacrifice of human life he acts for himself and accepts the consequences."

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS cablegram from Trondhjem says that when Mr. Bryan was told he was being described as "a conservative" he said: "I am not responsible for the phrases used in regard to me; but I am responsible for my position on public questions. That position ought to be well known. Take the trust question, for instance, as it seems uppermost just now. My position is that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. That was the democratic platform in 1900 and the plank was incorporated in 1904, and it is the only tenable position. There is some talk of controlling the trusts—you might as well talk of controlling burglary. We do not say they shall only steal a little bit, or in some particular way, but that they shall not steal at all. It is so of private monopolies. It is not sufficient to control or regulate them—they must be absolutely and totally destroyed. Corporations should be controlled and regulated, but private monopolies must be exterminated, root and branch. Now, you can call that a radical doctrine. Yet it is more conservative to apply this remedy than to wait until predatory wealth has by its lawlessness brought odium on legitimate accumulations. What used to be called radical is now called conservative because the people have been investigating. The doctrine has not changed but public sentiment is making progress."

NEWSPAPER DISPATCHES say that Mr. Roosevelt wired his congratulations to Henry A. Dupont recently elected United States senator from Delaware. In this connection a circular signed by Robert S. Waddell, president of the Buckeye Powder company of Peoria, Illinois, is interesting. Mr. Waddell says that it was published in Delaware that the Dupont powder trust of which the new senator is the head, contributed \$70,000 to the republican presidential campaign fund in 1904. Mr. Waddell says that the Dupont corporation charges the government 75 cents per pound for powder when it could manufacture its own explosive at 35 cents per pound. He says that the secretary of war has announced that the government was to accumulate a powder reserve in magazines of thirty million pounds, in addition to the supply now on hand, and estimates that if the Dupont company is treated as liberally in the future as in the past, it will be called upon to furnish the reserve powder at an outlay by Uncle Sam of \$22,500,000, or \$12,000,000 more than the same amount of powder would cost the government if manufactured in its own plant.

SENATOR CULBERSON, of Texas, is suggested as chairman of the national democratic committee of 1908. He is warmly endorsed by the Houston Daily Post. The New Orleans Times-Democrat also endorses the Texas senator, saying: "Mr. Culberson is a man of great ability, and among those who know him, enjoys the distinction of being both politician and statesman. In politics he has managed to earn an enviable reputation by playing the game as the gentleman should play it, and by regarding it as something more than a contest for the spoils of office. In the forthcoming contest clean, unimpeachable men must be put at the helm. The nation was shocked and outraged by methods employed in the last presidential contest. Charges and counter-charges were made because of the use by both parties of vast sums of money for election purposes. The people of the country were jarred in-

to a sudden realization of the meaning and significance of certain vicious practices which had been steadily increasing since the campaign of 1884. Money was used, as it had been used before, for the deliberate purpose of defeating the popular will, if possible, by corrupting the American electorate. Politics is a science where skill and tactics may be made to count, as they often count in war, without resort to money corruptly used. The next presidential campaign should be pitched upon a high plane. It should be a contest between high-minded, patriotic men who honestly differ on governmental questions, and the judgment should be left to the American electorate untrammelled. For this reason wise and clean campaign managers should be selected by both parties. It may be that Mr. Culberson's friends are pressing his name without his consent; but we may at least hope that democracy's campaign manager in 1908 will be as clean, as able and as patriotic as the senior senator from Texas."

FRANKLIN B. LORD, one of the minority stockholders in the Equitable Life Assurance society, charges that the Thomas F. Ryan management is guilty of the same evils which brought the James H. Hyde regime into disrepute. Mr. Lord charges that a number of the directors chosen by Ryan are dummies. In his formal protest, he objected to Messrs. Cleveland, O'Brien and Westinghouse, trustees, voting on the ground that they are not stockholders in the society. At the Equitable meeting, Grover Cleveland attended as representative of the Ryan stock. The plan to mutualize the society on the lines laid down by Ryan were adopted by a vote of 667 to 80. Lord and his associates will fight it out in the courts.

IT IS NO SECRET that the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt in the republican party were greatly gratified because of the more or less rude manner in which Representative Wadsworth of New York, corrected the president on the questions of fact relating to the meat inspection bill. The Washington correspondent for the Houston, (Texas) Post, says: "President Roosevelt has cut a sorrier figure in this meat inspection controversy than he did in the rate bill fight. Without reading the committee bill, but taking the word of Senator Beveridge for it, that the bill does not permit inspection by night as well as by day, Roosevelt wrote a characteristic letter to Chairman Wadsworth full of hair trigger assertions and insinuations, which he was forced to take back today. The letter of rebuke caused a sensation in the house, and when the president's attention was called to his blunder, Beveridge had to answer a hurry call to the White House. Beveridge had said that white was black and he stood pat on that declaration. The meeting between Roosevelt and Beveridge took place in one of the president's private offices and the proceedings are not of record."

IN AN INTERVIEW with William E. Curtis of the Chicago Record-Herald, Chairman Shonts of the Panama canal commission gave some interesting information concerning the Panama railroad. Mr. Shonts said that the Panama railroad payment was regarded by the government as a part of the purchase price of the concession. He said that the road had been improved and that, while not being in competition with any nation or any road, this government line would take care of such freight as comes to it, and would try to give it the same service that it would receive from private corporations. Mr. Shonts added: "We have reduced the rates between New York and Panama about one-half since the acquisition of the property, and have also reduced the local rates, but have not gone further than meeting the competition established by other lines. It is not our policy to cut rates to get business. The policy of the railroad is to make its freight charges only high enough to cover operating expenses, to meet fixed charges, and to allow a reasonable profit. The fixed charges include a payment to the Colombian government of \$250,000 per annum, or more than \$5,000 per mile, which used to be considered fair gross earnings for a western road. The through rates to San Francisco and to points on the west coast have not been disturbed. They remain the same as they were previously, and, to San Francisco, are from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the trans-continental rates, which are made over tracks constructed for hauling heavy freights."

ATTENTION "FIRST VOTERS"

Many Commoner readers are hard at work in the effort to increase The Commoner's circulation. The special offer provides a way where by five annual subscriptions may be obtained for \$3.00, and as a result of this offer many Commoners are now going into homes where democratic doctrine has heretofore been stranger.

A Lexington, Kentucky reader makes an interesting suggestion in this letter:

"I notice that the American Protective Tariff League is sending out circulars which read: 'Kindly give us the names and addresses, etc., of one person who will cast his first vote in the congressional election of 1906. We wish to forward literature on the subject of protection; Ask your neighbors to co-operate in this work.' 'Now I suggest that every Commoner reader make it his duty to send to The Commoner office, the name of one person who, at the next election, will cast his first vote, then a sample copy of The Commoner could be sent to that person. 'I also suggest that every Commoner reader make it his duty to secure at least one of these 'first voters' as a yearly subscriber for The Commoner. If we can get these young men to read The Commoner regularly we need not fear for their political future.'"

A good suggestion. Let us hear from Commoner readers with names of "first voters."

The following letters are self explanatory:

John A. Cooper, Galt, Mo.—I enclose you list of 15 names as my endorsement for the good work you are doing. If each subscriber to The Commoner would make an effort in this club of five offer the results would be far greater for democracy than the same amount of time spent in any other way. I spent less than one hour's time in securing the above 15 names.

J. Warner Wiggs, Winslow, Ind.—Enclosed please find \$3 for five subscribers to The Commoner. I hope and expect to send another batch of subscribers soon. I will also send a primary pledge signed by nine true democrats, making, I think, 45 sent by me and I am not done yet. I am enthusiastic in the principles advocated by The Commoner and will help it when I can. Myself and family appreciate the writings of Mr. Metcalfe and wish there were more such writers.

Everyone who approves the work The Commoner is doing is invited to co-operate along the lines of the 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:

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.