

## LONG DEMANDS JUSTICE

Under date of Stamford, Conn., May 27, the Associated Press carried this dispatch:

Dr. William J. Long today made public a letter sent by him to President Roosevelt. The letter says in part:

"To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States—My Dear Sir: The issue between you and me is no longer one of animals but of men. It is not chiefly a matter of natural history, but of truth and personal honor. In a recent magazine article you deliberately attack me, as well as my book. You have used the enormous influence of your official position to discredit me as a man, to injure my reputation and incidentally to make a poor man even poorer by destroying, if possible, the sale and influence of his work. In my book I have given the result of long years of watching animals in the wilderness with no other object than to study their habits, and, so far as man can, to understand the mystery of their dumb life.

"In every preface I have stated and I now repeat the statement that every incident I have recorded from my own observation is true as far as an honest, educated man can see and understand the truth. In your recent attack this is what you chiefly deny. I have spoken the truth and you accuse me of deliberate falsehood and misrepresentation. As president of the United States you have gone out of your way publicly to injure the private citizen who was attending strictly to his own business; as a man you have accused of falsehood another man whose ideals of truth and honor are quite as high as your own. That is the whole issue between us. I meet it squarely and so must you. If I have spoken falsely, if in book or work of mine, I have intentionally deceived any child or man regarding animal life, I promise publicly to retract every such word and never to write another animal book. On the other hand, if I show to any disinterested person that you have accused me falsely you must publicly withdraw your accusation and apologize.

"As a man and as president no other honorable course is open to you.

"You base your recent charges chiefly on the matter of a big white wolf killing a young caribou by a bite in the chest described by me in Northern Trails. You declare the thing to be a mathematical impossibility and declare by no possibility could a wolf perform the feat."

Mr. Long declares he knows from his own observation and from the testimony of Indians that wolves do

## Dizzy Spells

That dizzy spell is an important message from the heart—a plea for help. If this message receives no attention others come; Shortness of breath, palpitation, weak or fainting spells, smothering or choking sensations, pains around the heart, in side or shoulders, and so on, until it receives the necessary help, or is compelled to give up—stop.

You may furnish this aid with

## DR. MILES' HEART CURE

which cures heart disease in every stage. Every day we read of sudden deaths from heart disease, yet it is a fact that the heart had been pleading for help, and gave up the struggle only when it had exhausted the last spark of vitality—and they call it sudden.

"For more than six years I was troubled with my heart. I would have dizzy spells, then difficulty in breathing, choking sensations, my heart would flutter, become painful. I could not breathe lying down. I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and in a few weeks I was entirely cured."

—MINNIE E. JOHNSON, Olivia, Minn.  
The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

sometimes kill in this way, and then quotes the signed and witnessed statement of S. J. Hapidan, an educated Sioux Indian, who states he saw a horse which a wolf had killed by tearing its chest. In addition to this Dr. Long says he himself had seen a deer which had been slain in this manner by a wolf and further recites that his Indian, Matty Mitchell of Bonny Bay, Newfoundland, declares that the big white wolf frequently kills caribou in this manner. Continuing, Dr. Long says:

"These are the facts underlying the incident which you declare to be impossible and false. If this testimony is not enough I will fill it up to full scriptural measure. You can not, at this stage, Mr. Roosevelt, take refuge behind the presidential prerogative and maintain silence. You have forfeited your right to that silence by breaking it and coming out in public to attack a private citizen. If your talk of a square deal is not all a sham; if your frequent moral preaching is not hypocrisy, I call upon you as president, as a man, to come out and admit the error and injustice of your charge in the same open and public way in which you made it."

## SENDING BUGS AFTER BUGS

An Austin, Texas, dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, follows:

R. T. Miller, state commissioner of agriculture, wants to turn loose many millions of lady bugs upon the wheat fields of Texas for the purpose of destroying the hordes of green bugs

Lady bug, lady bug, fly away home; Your house is on fire; your children alone.

This couplet, so familiar to children, has caused the lady bug to be well known to the people, but it was not until recently, Mr. Miller says, that its value as an exterminator of the wheat pest became known. The legislature was asked to make an appropriation for gathering vast numbers of the lady bugs together and colonizing them upon the wheat lands where the green bugs are now committing their ravages. The request for this appropriation was made in all seriousness, but the committee to which the bill was referred looked upon the matter as a joke and it was killed.

The state has a bug farm in operation at College station. It is conducted by A. F. Conradi, who has a wide reputation as an entomologist. Mr. Conradi has been experimenting with the lady bugs and green bugs for a long time. He has demonstrated to his own satisfaction that the green bug is the natural prey of the lady bug. The latter is a voracious eater and feasts all day on green bugs without satisfying its appetite. The appearance of the green bug pest ever six or seven years is due to the fact that the lady bugs, having decimated their natural prey, starve to death themselves.

When the lady bugs are all gone or reduced in numbers the green bugs begin to multiply with marvelous rapidity and in a short time they become a pest. They commit their ravages for a year or two, until the lady bugs learn of their new feeding ground and increase in numbers sufficiently to destroy them. Mr. Conradi says that the young of the green bug are born alive and are not hatched from eggs.

If the legislature had made the appropriation asked, it was planned by Mr. Conradi to go to some of the east Texas counties, where vast numbers of the lady bugs are found, and gather a few millions of them and ship them into the suffering wheat growing region of the state. Mr. Miller says that if the appropriation had been made promptly, so that the lady bugs could have been distributed over the wheat fields earlier in the season, several million bushels of wheat could have been saved.

It is estimated that the green bugs, through their ravages this season, will cause a falling off of not less than 8,000,000 bushels of wheat in the yield in Texas. Mr. Conradi claims that he could have gathered enough lady bugs in one county in east Texas to destroy every green bug in the wheat growing region of the state. While they prefer the green bug as an article of diet, they also prey upon many other kinds of insects.

## THE BROADER HUMANITY

The poverty of city slums is a consequence and an associate of vice and weakness, either physical or mental. It results from the sins of fathers. Some suffer for their own, but it is usually vicarious suffering. Ill health and incapacity are legacies from other generations, and the natural law of the city's jungle tramples the weak mercilessly. The bitterness of poverty seems doubly to be pitied when it is suffered by helpless, blameless dependents, who make up the most pitiful aspect of the slums. Onlookers look with aching hearts upon struggling parents and joyless children with lives of privation before them. Often purses are emptied in lavish charity which brings comfort all too rare in these lives, but afterward comes the lapse into want that seems more terrible than before.

The problem is perennial for those who dispense charity. Relief of any kind in the form of gifts can only be temporary. The helpless are also hopeless, and can not be taught even to help themselves. Those of physical strength can be sent back to the land, if they will go, but as a rule they are either unable or unwilling to do heavy manual work. They lie in the grip of the old economic law, in a law older than society, older than humanity itself, the survival of the fittest. That law has been appealed to for ages past to settle the problem of poverty. The weaker must go to the wall, the fortunate strong ones have said. The commercial world is organized on that basis, and puts a premium on ruthless oppression. In the great cities the rich are still growing richer and the poor are growing poorer, in obedience to this law.

Is this law of nature all powerful over man, or is there a divine law, a higher law of altruism, that will supersede it? Must the world always be dominated by the principle of self, or will it yet realize and give precedence to the brotherhood of man?

Signs are abundant that mankind is approaching a higher plane. The world is learning that commercial success can be overdone; that its most effective method is legalized piracy and its ultimate ambition a monopoly of dollars. In his great material triumph the winner finds honor withheld, and suspicion rampant. We are beginning to look at things differently. It is coming to be recognized that the duty of the strong is to help the weak; that in helping each other we help ourselves, and that selfish greed is productive of unhappiness for those who get, and misery for those who lose.

Socialism, is it? No, it is humanity rising above the level of the brute in the jungle. It is not economic doctrine that is moving man, but human kindness.—Minneapolis Journal.

## THE PLOT AGAINST OKLAHOMA

The plot to hold up the Oklahoma constitution and prevent the admission of the state before the next presidential election is clearly in process of being carried out and the plant which is engineering it is located in Washington rather than in Oklahoma. The ostensible reason is

that the constitution has gerrymandered the state in favor of the democrats, which is, of course, very shocking to republican ideas of propriety, such a thing as a republican gerrymander never having been known. But the real reason is the new state would fall into democratic possession and add seven votes of that political color to the electoral college a year from next fall. If it had been supposed that Oklahoma would prove to be so strongly democratic, the last congress would have withheld its enabling ordinance at least until after the next presidential election. New states are desirable only as they are republican in politics.—Springfield Republican.

## The Cost of a Piano

should not be reckoned entirely upon what you pay to get it. A very important factor, as the years pass, is what you pay to keep it in order, and more important still is the length of service and the degree of satisfaction it gives you.

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