

crats present voted for the Cummins provision, so that if the four democrats mentioned had been present and had voted for the amendment the ballot in its favor would have been increased to thirty-three, still less by two votes than the vote against the provision. Only eighteen democratic votes were cast, and these, together with eleven republicans, who voted for the Cummins substitute, constituted the entire affirmative. The full vote was as follows: Yeas:—Bacon, Bailey, Beve ridge, Borah, Bristow, Burkett, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clay, Cummins, Davis, Dixon, Dolliver, Fletcher, Frazer, Gamble, Gore, Johnstone, LaFollette, Martin, Nelson, Overman, Painter, Percy, Purcell, Siramons, Smith of South Carolina, Stone and Taylor—29. Nays: Bradley, Brandage, Brown, Bulkley, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark of Wyoming, Crane, Crawford, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dupont, Elkins, Frye, Gallinger, Guggenheim, Heyburn, Jones, Kean, Lodge, Nixon, Oliver, Page, Perkins, Piles, Root, Scott, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland and Warren—35. The following pairs were announced, the first named being favorable to the Cummins provision, and the last named being against. Hughes and Aldrich, Bourne and Penrose, Taliaferro and Briggs, Shively and Dick, Culbertson and Flint, Newlands and Hale, Owen and Lorimer, Foster and McCumber, Rayner and Richardson, Daniel and Wetmore, Money and Warren, Tillman and Dillingham. Immediately after the result was announced Senator Cummins, whose provision has been voted down, gave notice of another amendment, intended to accomplish the same purpose. He had claimed for his substitute that it would specifically require the approval by the interstate commerce commission of all rates under the traffic agreements in advance of their taking effect, but his substitute covered all phases of the question. By the amendment presented today, and which will receive the approval vote when the subject comes up, the Iowa senator seeks to insert a provision declaring that no increase or change in classification shall take effect until it shall have received the approval of the commission. There is a general understanding that voting will be resumed tomorrow, and it is expected that all amendments, including that of Mr. Cummins, will be voted down and that the Crawford provision, which has been accepted by the committee, will be adopted."

General Nelson Henry has been appointed surveyor of customs for the port of New York, succeeding General Clarkson, resigned. General Henry is an old-time friend of President Taft.

A Washington dispatch carried by the Associated Press on April 26 says: "A little color has been given the proceedings of the house committee which is investigating the charges reflecting on representatives in connection with ship subsidy legislation. Aside from the evidence introduced in which counsel for the prosecuting witness, Representative Steenerson is trying to weave a web around Secretary Penton, of the merchant marine league and others, there have been occasional good-natured clashes between counsel, angry interjections from aggrieved members and repartee on all sides. Penton, who resumed the witness stand today for further examination, particularly regarding the books of the league, contends that many of those who voted to defeat the bill at the last session of congress acted honestly and that there would have been no criticism of Steenerson's action but for his 'unwarranted attack on these gentlemen in Cleveland,' made 'on the let-

ter-head of congress and sent in a franked envelope.' Penton disputes any idea that Steenerson's letter was private. The committee refused to allow John H. Maxwell, former editor of the American Flag, to leave the city. His examination was concluded and his attorney asked that he be excused. The committee declined. It is expected the charge of 'contempt' for his refusal to answer certain questions will be taken before the house."

The magnificent new marble palace of the International Union of American Republics, at Washington, within a stone's throw of the White House, was dedicated in the name of universal peace on April 27. President Taft joined with Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of State Knox, Senator Root and Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador, as representative of the Latin-American republics, in prophecies of peace among the twenty-one American republics, and pledged themselves always to bring about that happy state. Mr. Carnegie went so far as to express the hope that Canada, with the consent of Great Britain, would join the family of peaceful American republics. President Taft called out general laughter by referring to the controversy which arose between Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. Carnegie two years ago at the laying of the cornerstone of the building which was dedicated. "They differed as to the methods by which should be obtained," said the president, "but that both were strenuous and determined to have peace was no doubt." "Hear, hear!" shouted Mr. Carnegie, as the laughter died away.

President Taft has directed the removal from office of Daniel A. Sutherland, United States marshal for the district of Alaska, and of John J. Boyce, district attorney for the first division of Alaska. General incompetency was the charge against the marshal.

It has become apparent, much to the surprise of the treasury officials that the returns from the corporations law will fall eight millions short of the original estimate of \$30,000,000. Returns from western, middlewestern, southern and southeastern sections of the country were over-estimated. Between one-fifth and one-sixth of the entire amount, it is stated, will come from New York state and a very large proportion of that fraction from the city of New York. It is estimated that the assessments in the city alone will reach \$3,500,000. Illinois will probably be the next largest contributor, followed by Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri. Indiana's total tax will not exceed \$600,000 and Connecticut will be about the same.

On April 27 Senator Rayner delivered a speech in the senate attacking the constitutionality of the administration railroad bill and invited the republican insurgents to join the democratic party. The Associated Press says: "I suggest that they come over," he said. "There is scarcely any difference between us now, and we can eliminate all non-essentials. Are they in earnest or are they simply flirting and coquetting with us? Is the senior senator from Indiana (Beveridge), for instance, embracing us simply for the ecstasy and transport of the moment, or is he willing to unite with us in bonds of holy political wedlock. I do not know how the rest of my colleagues feel, but I am becoming weary of being fondled and caressed only to be rejected and deserted when the supreme moment comes. When I listen to the voices of the intrepid and dashing insurgent from Iowa, I am thrilled with the re-

hearsal of crimes of the republican party. Why, then, do you not escape? We offer you a party that is perfectly pure and has passed beyond the stage of temptation. We want the insurgents to come with us and we will pilot them to a safe deliverance." "No party," replied Bailey (dem., Tex.) "can be worth much if it permits any man to make a plaything of its head. I would accept an invitation to join any party if the democrats were so controlled. There is a law of political gravita-

tion, and the insurgents must necessarily come to the democrats sooner or later." "You may win," roared Bailey, "defending the legislation of your party; you can not win denouncing the legislation of your party and its leader." Bailey said he would continue to vote with the insurgents and said he did not care how the action was characterized so long as they pulled together. "The differences among the democrats in 1894 were nothing compared to these (Continued on Page 15)

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