

with it. I believe in my fellow-man. He may not always agree with me. I'd feel sorry for him if he did, because I myself do not believe some of the things that were absolutely sure in my own mind a dozen years ago. May he never lose faith in himself, because, if he does, he may lose faith in me, and that would hurt him more than the former, and it would really hurt him more than it would hurt me. I believe in my country. I believe in it because it is made up of my fellow-men—and myself. I can't go back on either of us and be true to my creed. If it isn't the best country in the world, it is partly because I am not the kind of a man that I should be. I believe in my home. It isn't a rich home. It wouldn't satisfy some folks, but it contains jewels which can not be purchased in the markets of the world. When I enter its secret chambers and shut out the world with its care, I am a lord. Its motto is service, its reward is love. There is no other place in all the world which fills its place, and heaven can be only a larger home, with a Father who is all-wise and patient and tender. I believe in today. It is all that I possess. The past is of value only as it can make the life of today fuller and freer. There is no assurance of tomorrow. I want to make good today."

IN THE THICK OF IT

That Ex-President Roosevelt is in the thick of the fight which is raging in his party between the insurgents and standpatters is now apparent to all. The readers of The Commoner will be kept posted as to the progress of the combat. When the first round closed Mr. Roosevelt had been turned down for temporary chairman of the republican state convention of New York, and Vice President Sherman, the chief of standpatters, had been chosen. Then Mr. Barnes, the standpat leader in New York adds provocation by saying that the recent addresses of Mr. Roosevelt have "startled all thoughtful men and impressed them with the frightful danger which lies in his political ascendancy." And Mr. Roosevelt replies: "It is just delicious to see Mr. Barnes rushing to the support of the supreme court and righteousness."

In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt is having a few skirmishes on the side—the most important with the New York Evening Post. That paper questioned an editorial, which has already been referred to in The Commoner and which is described by an editorial in another republican newspaper, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, in this way:

"Intellectual hanger-on of wealthy people! 'Liar!' 'Editor practiced every known form of mendacity!' 'Every important statement false!' 'Writer who wrote it knew it was false!' 'False and malicious!' 'Stamps the writer with the same moral brand that stamps the bribe taker!' 'Another instance of the peculiar baseness, the peculiar moral obliquity, of the Evening Post!'

"Such were the words that Colonel Roosevelt sent sizzling over the wires from Cheyenne to New York last Saturday and which, under the heading 'Mendacious Journalism,' adorn today the formerly decorous pages of the Outlook.

"That which so excited Colonel Roosevelt's wrath was some comments on his recent speeches made by the New York Evening Post hitherto accepted as the chosen journalistic vessel of the higher ideals. Among these comments was the following:

"I will make the corporations come to time," shouted Roosevelt to the mob. But did he not really mean that he would make them come down with the cash to elect him, as he did before? For a man with Mr. Roosevelt's proved record it is simply disgusting humbug to rant about the corporations upon whose treasuries he fawned when he was president and wanted their money for his campaign."

"And as if these cuts were not sufficiently unkind, the Evening Post added specifications to the charges and filed this bill of particulars:

"Does he think that nobody has a memory which goes back to the life insurance investigations, and that everybody has forgotten the \$50,000 taken from widows and orphans and added to Theodore Roosevelt's political corruption fund? Did he not take a big check from the beef trust, and glad to get it?"

"But the remarks which seem especially to have perturbed Colonel Roosevelt, since he not only quotes them at the head of his telegraphed rejoinder but requotes them as a special illustration of 'peculiar baseness,' were these:

"This champion of purity, this roarer for political virtue, is the man who was for years hand in glove with the worst political corrup-

tionists of his day; who toadied to Platt, who praised Quay, who paid court to Hanna; under him, as president, Aldrich rose to the highest of his power, always on good terms with Roosevelt who, in 1906, wrote an open letter urging the re-election of Speaker Cannon, against whom mutterings had then begun to rise; it was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York, and who afterwards wrote to 'My Dear Sherman'—yes, the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: 'You and I are practical men.'

"With respect to the relations of Colonel Roosevelt, when president and before, with Messrs. Platt and Quay and Hanna they are matters of record which we do not understand Colonel Roosevelt to deny. That Senator Aldrich was apparently always on friendly terms with Colonel Roosevelt as president, and that during the Roosevelt administration Senator Aldrich did become a person of very great influence in the federal government are also matters of record. So is the support given by Colonel Roosevelt to Speaker Cannon in 1906. But whether these relations and facts be proofs of anybody's political turpitude, we must leave Colonel Roosevelt and the Evening Post to settle between them.

"With respect to Colonel Roosevelt's relations as president with the late E. H. Harriman, they have been sufficiently disclosed by their published correspondence, in the somewhat judicious extracts therefrom made public by Colonel Roosevelt as well as by the correspondence complete made public by Mr. Harriman. Everybody will admit that Colonel Roosevelt doubtless tells the truth when he says: 'I took no money from Mr. Harriman.'

"But how Harriman came to get and give \$260,000 for the campaign in New York in 1904 and by whom and for whom the money was got, given and taken, has been made so entirely plain by the correspondence referred to—both as quoted by Colonel Roosevelt and as published ungarbled by Mr. Harriman—that a mere reference thereto is sufficient at this time.

"Nevertheless it must be regretted that any difference of opinion among higher idealists should lead any of them to use such language about another as Colonel Roosevelt's, and should cause the Evening Post to publish such an analysis of Colonel Roosevelt's character as this:

"One can have respect for a sincere radical, for an honest fanatic, for an agitator or leveler who believes he is doing God's will; but it is hard to be patient with a man who talks big but acts mean, whose eye is always to the main chance politically, and who lets no friendship, no principle, no moral scruple, stand for a mo-

ment between himself and the goal on which he has set his overmastering ambition."

"Without certain hope of persuading Colonel Roosevelt and the Evening Post to peace and harmony, but merely as a possible explanation of a controversy much more interesting than edifying, we venture this suggestion:

"Is it not possible that the Evening Post has a memory inconveniently long and so reproaches Colonel Roosevelt for forgetting that which may have easily lapsed out of his memory during his recent strenuous exertions in other fields than those of American politics and political history?"

"We are moved to this suggestion by Colonel Roosevelt's recent remarks at Kansas City and elsewhere, to the effect that when he was president he always enforced the laws and that his standing instructions to his attorney general were to enforce the laws without respect of persons.

"Of course Colonel Roosevelt forgot about the thefts of the sugar trust, just as in telling the story of railway rebating, to show how he enforced the laws, he forgot about Paul Morton.

"But we all know how crowded Colonel Roosevelt's days and nights are. He must be expected to forget some things. All humans like to forget some things, and with all due respect, we are obliged to regard Colonel Roosevelt as no more than human—that is, for the present at least."

Mr. Roosevelt has already replied to the Evening Post, using the "short and ugly word," and he will probably pay some attention in due time to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is getting interesting, especially to the democrats who have for years had to submit to being called "demagogues," "disturbers of the peace," "dangerous men," etc. Possibly the democrats will get a little rest now until the republicans agree upon a definition of statesmanship.

HERE'S TO HARTMAN!

Hon. Charles S. Hartman of Bozeman, Mont., has received the democratic nomination for congress in that state. The convention has acted wisely and Hartman renders a service to the party in accepting the nomination. He represented Montana for several years back in the nineties. He is one of the silver republicans who came over to the party and he was worth a wagon load of the men who deserted at that time. He is an honest, fearless advocate of democratic principles, and his return to congress from Montana will be a blessing to the entire west. Here's to Hartman! May his majority be overwhelming! Strength to his arm, for his blows are always aimed at the enemies of the common people!

The Commoner's Million Army

In the campaign of 1908 The Commoner's Million Army rendered distinguished service to the cause of democracy and it may well be believed that a similar organization will even be able to do better work in the year of 1910 now that men who were heretofore indifferent are aroused to the importance of action.

If half of the readers of The Commoner would take active interest in the organization of this Million Army plan, the results would be immediately noticeable and the contribution to the

welfare of popular government would be enormous.

Many individuals are willing to help in a patriotic movement but find it difficult to know just what to do to make their efforts count. In a struggle such as the one we are now engaging in, the efforts of every man, woman and child on the side of popular government will count and in The Commoner's Million Army a practical plan is presented whereby the efforts of many individuals may be aggregated and used with telling effect.

Recommendation for Membership
The signer of this enlistment blank is personally known to me, and is in every way worthy of membership in The Commoner's Million Army.

APPLICATION BLANK

The Commoner's Million Army

I hereby enlist in The Commoner's Million Army, and pledge my assistance to secure the nomination of only worthy and incorruptible men as democratic candidates; that I will attend democratic primaries and nominating conventions, and assist in promoting the great democratic campaign of education by devoting a reasonable share of my time to the distribution of literature. I will recommend worthy persons for membership in The Commoner's Million Army, and in any way I can assist to increase the usefulness of this organization.

Signed

Address

With the understanding that Mr. Bryan agrees to accept annual subscriptions to The Commoner from members of this Army at a net rate of 50 cents each, and that each subscription to The Commoner shall include a subscription to The American Homestead (a strong home and farm paper)—thus leaving The Commoner free to devote its undivided efforts to political matters and current events—I enclose herewith 65 cents for one annual subscription to The Commoner (including The American Homestead). If you are already a subscriber to The Commoner and do not care to extend your expiration date at this time, the last paragraph above may be disregarded.