

WASHINGTON NEWS

Two Americans, Dodd and Phillips, were killed in the massacre of Nicaraguan royal troops by the revolutionists at Lean. The American state department has an investigation under way.

Champ Clark will take the stump for the democrats in Maine.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa has declared that he will support Taft and will continue as a member of the republican party.

For the third time President Taft vetoed the appropriation bill because it contained the provision that did away with the commerce court. The senate then refused to join in passing the measure for the fourth time over the president's veto and the house receded, consenting to appropriate enough to continue the court until March 4th.

Chairman Hilles of the Taft committee announced that five republicans who have been classed as progressives are now claimed by the Taft men. These are, La Follette of Washington, Kendal, Wood, and Haugen, of Iowa, and Rees of Kansas.

Word has been received that 430 Nicaraguan soldiers were massacred.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Representative Norris of Nebraska introduced a resolution requesting the president to send to the house all information he has regarding the case of James Wood Rogers, a Californian, who was killed in the Central African jungles as the result of a hunt of British soldiers who were ordered to kill or capture him. The resolution was referred to the foreign affairs committee.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be and he is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the house of representatives all information that may be in his possession or in the possession of the department of state in regard to the alleged killing of James W. Rogers, an American citizen, by British soldiers in Africa, and to inform the house of representatives what action, if any, has been taken or is contemplated to investigate the killing of the said James W. Rogers."

Representative Sulzer of New York, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, communicated with the state department and was advised that the department was investigating the matter and that all the facts that could be obtained would be furnished to the committee.

Mr. Norris said he regarded the shooting as an outrage on an American citizen so far as the available information shows. He declared it seemed that Rogers, as an American charged with offenses that did not warrant killing him, was fatally shot under ironclad orders of the British government carried out on Belgian soil.

An Associated Press dispatch says: In serving notice on the house that he proposed to advocate sweeping reforms in the manner of appropriating funds, Representative Shirley of Kentucky, democrat and a member of the appropriations committee, attacked the present method of drawing on the public funds for the conduct of the government. Although within a few hours of adjournment Mr. Shirley said that "no

human being now knows how much money will be appropriated by this congress even in round figures."

Mr. Shirley condemned as altogether "unscientific" the present system and insisted that a broader view of the financial system, so far as the government was concerned, was necessary to prevent extravagance and check unnecessary expenditure. He declared the budget system would solve the situation.

"We are the only great nation on earth," he said, "that undertakes to appropriate these vast sums without consideration of the matter as a whole. And when you think that the congress of the United States appropriates a thousand millions and no one, except as he may gain by private conference, has any knowledge of what the totals may be, you can see the absolutely unscientific character of the method. The wonder is that with such methods the expenditure is not even more than it has been in the past."

In concluding his arraignment of the nation's business methods, Mr. Shirley announced his intention to frame corrective legislation.

President Taft sent to the senate the nomination of Major Beecher B. Ray, U. S. A., to be deputy paymaster general with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Major Ray's alleged political activity in 1908 and other of his acts while in the army have been the subject of congressional investigation.

Senator La Follette fought for the resolution to investigate the cam-

paign contribution of the Standard Oil company and to expose correspondence between members of congress and John D. Archbold and George W. Perkins. The senate agreed to adjourn at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, but it continued throughout the Sabbath day and night. Senator La Follette announced that he would demand a record vote on this resolution. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon led a filibuster of his own, the object of which was to force the house to agree to the payment of \$6,000,000 of old state claims. Of this Maryland has \$72,000 and Virginia \$120,000, Texas something more than \$217,000 and Oregon something more than \$193,000. Maryland and Virginia claims are for "loans" made to the government in 1790 and 1791 actually were given to the government as an inducement for the location of the national capital in the present District of Columbia.

The Texas claim of \$217,693.39 is to reimburse that state for money it spent from 1858 to 1861 in "defense" of the Texas frontier against Mexican marauders and Indian desperadoes.

The Oregon claim of \$193,543.02 is for the expense of raising volunteers for the Indian wars from 1862 to 1867.

Vice President James S. Sherman was notified of his renomination at Utica, New York.

Congress adjourned for the session at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, August 26th. The senate yielded to La Follette's filibuster and adopted the Penrose resolution calling for a complete investigation of the campaign contributions of John D. Archbold and George W. Perkins, and of all "financial transactions and

correspondence, relating thereto between the financiers and Colonel Roosevelt, representatives in congress and members of the senate of the United States."

An Associated Press dispatch says: When the senate met at noon it had been mutually agreed that no opposition would be made to Senator La Follette's request for action. Based on the charges made by Senator Penrose that the Standard Oil company had contributed \$100,000 to the Roosevelt fund in 1904, the resolution had been amended by Senators Poindexter and Penrose to cover, respectively, all the activities of Mr. Archbold and Mr. Perkins of a political nature.

The resolution once before the senate passed with little discussion and with no votes in the negative. One important change made gives witnesses the right to have attorneys at the hearings before the senate committee. Senator Clapp, chairman of the sub-committee which will conduct the investigation, said today his committee probably would not convene before September 30th.

General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, died at his home in London. He will be succeeded as head of the army by his son, Bramwell Booth. President Taft has sent messages of condolence to the family.

C. W. Taylor of Pearl, Kansas, is a user of the farm tractor for plowing, harrowing, threshing, pulling dead trees out of the orchard, and next year will draw the wheat binders with the engine. He is convinced that it is the cheapest power he can use. He says the gasoline tractor has done everything he has asked it to do, and that he will use it to the greatest possible extent.—Ex.

Increase the Vote in Your Precinct and County

The most important duty confronting democratic workers in this campaign is the work of increasing the democratic vote in each individual precinct. The county, state, and national committees have their tasks, but, in the main, they will depend on the earnest workers of the rank and file in every precinct.

It is not necessary to rely on campaign funds to make a winning fight in your precinct. Some of the greatest precinct victories have been achieved without the expenditure of a single cent. Such results have been accomplished by earnest workers who took the time necessary to see that the voters were supplied with good

campaign literature. Believing that The Commoner, placed in the hands of the doubtful voters and paid for by them, supplied reliable campaign information, they have set about to organize Commoner clubs in their own precincts. The results secured have been surprising.

This year the work has been taken up with greater interest than ever. In many precincts, such a large number of republicans and doubtful voters are receiving The Commoner that it is causing consternation among the campaign managers. They realize that it is impossible to influence these independent thinking voters with the usual campaign tricks, hence the worry. It does not take a shrewd politician to see that with The Com-

moner going to 10, 25, 50, 75 or 100 voters in a precinct during the campaign, it will mean a big change in the party vote, and also, if the same work is carried on in every precinct in a county or state, a surprising democratic victory will result.

Get your precinct in line for this work. The time is short and the opportunity is greater this year than ever. Voters are looking for light. Let them know the democratic position by organizing a Commoner club in your midst. A special campaign rate is made especially for this work—25 cents for The Commoner from now until the close of the campaign, or four subscriptions for \$1.00. Send at least a club of four from your precinct. Use attached coupon.

FOUR FOR \$1.00 CLUB

THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.:

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send The Commoner to the following four new subscribers under your special campaign offer—FOUR FOR \$1.00—from now until the close of the presidential campaign.

Name P. O.

Name P. O.

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