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ISSUED WEEKLY

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have been content to be known as progressive republicans. Whether any number of them will withdraw from the republican party is a problem. Senators Bristow, Clapp and Poindexter are understood to have supported Mr. Roosevelt and if they should decline to co-operate with the republicans of the senate, the change would materially weaken the old party.

Concerning the new house of representatives the Associated Press says: Although democratic control of the house of representatives by a greatly increased majority is assured, a great shakeup of the personnel of the important committees in the next congress will be necessary.

The all-important ways and means committee, which will shape into bills the tariff policies of the Wilson administration, will be riddled by the election. Of the fourteen democrats on the committee four will not return. Two of these, however, Hughes of New Jersey and James of Kentucky, go to the senate. Randall of Texas and Brantley of Georgia are retired. Out of the seven republicans on the committee but two, apparently, will remain. John Dalzell of Pennsylvania and Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, for years shapers of the republican tariff policy, were not candidates at the polls, and Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut; James C. Needham of California and probably Nicholas Longworth of Ohio were beaten. Sereno E. Payne of New York and Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan may be the only republicans left.

The election of Representative Sulzer as governor of New York leaves vacant the chairmanship of the important foreign affairs committee. Flood of Virginia is ranking member of the committee, but he declined the chairmanship two years ago to accept the less important territories committee. Either he or Garner of Texas is expected to get the place.

The election of Morris Sheppard of Texas to the senate, if seniority is followed, will move Representative Burnett of Alabama to the chairmanship of the public buildings and grounds committee, which handles the big public buildings, so-called "pork barrel," bill.

The vacancy at the head of the public lands committee, caused by the failure of Representative Robinson of Arkansas to return, will probably be filled by moving up Representative Graham of Illinois, at present chairman of the committee on expenditures in the interior department.

The banking and currency committee investigating the so-called money trust will be without a head, Representative Pujo of Louisiana having retired. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia is the ranking member of the committee.

The retirement of Representative Lamb of Virginia as head of the committee on agriculture opens this place for Representative Lover of South Carolina, but Mr. Lover would be forced to give up the chairmanship of the education committee, which would go to Representative Ansberry of Ohio.

This accounts for all of the chairmanships left vacant by the election, but the formation of the

Wilson cabinet may further alter the list. Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee; Representative Burleson of Texas, a member of the appropriations, and Representative Underwood, head of the ways and means committee, have been mentioned as cabinet possibilities.

STATES CARRIED BY THE THREE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

WILSON		ROOSEVELT	
State	Electoral Vote	State	Electoral Vote
Alabama	12	Michigan	15
Arizona	3	Minnesota	12
Arkansas	9	Pennsylvania	38
Colorado	6	Total states	6
Connecticut	7	Total vote	90
Delaware	3		
Florida	6		
Georgia	14		
Idaho	4		
Illinois	29		
Indiana	15		
Iowa	13		
Kansas	10		
Kentucky	13		
Louisiana	10		
Maine	6		
Maryland	8		
Massachusetts	18		
Mississippi	10		
Missouri	18		
Montana	4		
Nebraska	8		
		South Dakota	5
		Washington	7
		California	13
		Total states	6
		Total vote	90

TAFT	
State	Electoral Vote
Utah	4
Wyoming	3
Total states	2
Total vote	7

THE POPULAR VOTE

The Chicago Record Herald says: The question of the popular vote received by the three rival candidates for the presidency is the feature of most interest in the final returns. A few doubtful states, the returns from which fluctuated, kept the tables of the electoral college vote shifting from time to time, but without affecting the result appreciably, and the unsettled phase of the situation that now attracts attention is the relative strength the candidates developed on the popular vote, and the manner in which Taft and Roosevelt ran in states carried by Wilson—the question of who is second by states.

From the incomplete figures it appears that although Wilson and Marshall rode in on a landslide and piled up more electoral votes than ever went to a presidential ticket before, the popular plurality will not be a record-breaker. It may be in the neighborhood of the plurality given President Taft four years ago—1,260,000.

With three states missing and several states represented by estimates instead of final figures, Wilson is given a total plurality of 1,855,000 in the states he has carried. Roosevelt carried his states by an aggregate plurality of 138,000, while Taft's pluralities in the states of Utah and Wyoming are estimated at 8,000.

QUESTION MARKS

The Washington correspondent to the Chicago Record-Herald, says: Two monumental interrogation points arose today over the heap that marked the terminal of yesterday's landslide. One of them relates to the problems and the possible troubles that confront the Wilson administration, with democratic control of both houses of congress apparently assured and an unwieldy, topheavy majority certain as far as the lower branch is concerned.

The other relates to the future of political organizations that were overwhelmed by the avalanche of democratic votes.

The democrats have won the greatest victory that has been theirs in sixty years. As a result of the victory won by the reunited democrats in 1852 the whig party went to the political graveyard. Will history repeat itself through the influence of another democratic landslide? Has the republican party now received its death blow, as did its predecessor? These are ques-

tions of the hour dividing interest with those bearing on the immediate future of the victors of yesterday.

Will Roosevelt be even a more important factor and again a personal issue in the campaign four years hence? This is still another vitally important question, and while there is naturally some difference of opinion in the matter, the stronger belief here is that the colonel will keep his hat in the ring, and that a constitutional amendment may be the only available means of keeping him from getting the decision next time.

Although the cheers over the result of the recent campaign still fill the air the campaign for 1916 already has opened. The wits of democratic leaders to hold what they have will be taxed no more than those of anti-third term and anti-Roosevelt strategists generally in arranging immediately to meet another stand at Armageddon.

While the victorious democrats are reveling over their new testimonial of popularity, those who fell behind the breastworks have undergone enough of the resurrection process to begin pointing out the troubles and pitfalls that are likely to beset the conquerors. Human nature finds it more agreeable to conjure up difficulties for an adversary than to indulge in post-mortems of a distinctly personal character.

It was Grover Cleveland who made the epigrammatic hit, "I have congress on my hands." His democratic successor, after twenty years, not only will have congress on his hands, with all that such implies with respect to legislation that will retain the good will of the people and as to keeping promises to the heart as well as to the ear, but he must meet a clash of factionalism in the general political field that is already displayed. The conservative and the radical interests are showing signs of jealous activity, and one of the great questions of the moment is whether President Woodrow Wilson will be strong enough to keep the party together while endeavoring to make effective its platform promises and render it able to present an impregnable front when the battle for continuance in power is fought.

THE WORLD'S GOOD WORK

The New York World did splendid work in the recent campaign. The World's logical editorials, and its powerful cartoons were effective in every state. It must be gratifying to the managers of that great newspaper to know that their fine efforts are appreciated by democrats everywhere.

Among the many Bible passages brought into use during the late campaign, it is strange the Tower of Babel should have been overlooked, for surely the Lord confused the tongues of the republicans so that the progressives and reactionaries could not understand each other.

The defeat of Mr. Shallenberger for the senate in Nebraska is a great disappointment. He would have won against any other republican, but Mr. Norris has so established himself as a progressive that he could not be beaten.

To organize a new party and marshal four million votes with one hand tied to a third term and both feet chained to Dan Hanna and George W. Perkins is going some.

If we can judge the future by the past, Governor Wilson's admirable campaign presages a splendid administration.

There is only one thing that Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt can say in concert, namely, "I beat him, anyhow."

Well, the democrats have won; do you see any signs of panic, except among republican office holders?

"Onward Christian Soldiers," has given way, it is said, to "Rescue the Perishing."

Here's to President-elect Wilson; may he live long and prosper.

Nebraska has adopted the initiative and referendum. Next?

Yes, the gold dust twins did the work for the democrats.

The panic bug is dead.