

TELLS WHY CHICKS DIE

J. C. Reefer, the poultry expert of 1804 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled "White Diarrhoea and How To Cure It". This remarkable book contains some new scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple solution that cures this terrible disease over night. Everyone interested in poultry should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these free books.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK. BOOKLET FREE. NEBRASKA SEED COMPANY, OMAHA, NEB.

In Virginia

Your life and property are safe from destruction by winds and floods, and farm lands yield big returns on the investment. Write, HARRY P. STRATTON, 304 Mechanics Bldg., Petersburg, Va.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

The book entitled, "The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die," will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 7 to 10 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you \$100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble, the cause, and tells of a cure. Book absolutely FREE for the Names.

RAISALL REMEDY COMPANY, Blackwell, Oklahoma

MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION FOR LAND AND COLONIZATION AGENTS

We want good men in every state who have land agencies, or men who can organize land agencies, to assist us in placing on the market a large, newly-opened tract of land in the best part of the south. We have a strictly honest, business-like land selling proposition that offers big money to live, energetic men who are willing to devote all or part time. We have the land, the soil, the location and the very best inducements to offer homeseekers or investors. We want the settlers. We are prepared to contract for the sale of this land for colonization purposes in tracts of 5,000 acres and upwards. The advantages we have to offer are so good, the prices so low and the terms so easy that these lands find ready sale. The location is exceptionally fine. In the best region of the south, and possessing an unexcelled combination of fertile soil, unusually favorable climate, nearness to big markets and best transportation facilities. Within 15 miles of city of nearly 100,000 people which is closely connected by ocean steamers and railway trunk lines with the great market cities of the north. If you want an allotment of this land write us at once. Here is a money-making opportunity for you, and a chance to sell land that will satisfy the most critical buyer. For full information address

Desk C, Commoner Office, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE**An Improved Texas Farm**

I OFFER for Sale 240 acres of land, three miles from Mission, Texas, on the Rio Grande, 200 acres are cleared and under irrigation. The improvements, consisting of a \$2500.00 house with barns, fences, etc., have cost over \$5,000.00. Easy terms will be given on deferred payments. I would not care to sell to anyone unless purchaser makes a personal examination of the property. Apply to owner for price and terms.

W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

grinding process has come an independence that was not then known—was hardly then possible. When a man does not know where his next meal is coming from it is hard to be independent, but give him assurance for the future and he insists upon the recognition of his rights.

"As I have traveled through the land I have met an increasing number of men who are looking at this question from a larger than a personal interest. The first one of this group was a Chicago business man. He told me that until within two years he had not studied public questions, but that recent investigation had convinced him that there were

some men in this country that had more money than it was safe for the country for them to have. He said he had been looking for a remedy; that he had considered several, but they did not seem sufficient, and he asked me if I could suggest any other. I told him that he interested me; that I had been talking to men who had been fighting for their lives, but that he seemed to look at this question from a different standpoint. He said yes, that for many years he had had an income of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year and that he was not worried about himself, but that he was worried about the future of the country. I told him I was not afraid that any man by his own unaided effort giving to society a reward commensurate with that that he collected could ever collect enough money from society to make his fortune a menace to those around him. That the only thing that need alarm anyone was the fact that in some cases we had allowed men to gather where they did not sow; that we had allowed men to take from society a recompense out of proportion to the service that they rendered, and that this necessarily left to other people a reward that was less than they had earned. This was one of the first. I asked him if he knew anybody else like him in Chicago. He said he knew a hundred men among his personal acquaintances who were looking at the question from the same standpoint and reaching the same conclusion. And my observation since that time has convinced me that it was a conservative statement that he made. I have found all over this country a political independence such as we have not known before, and I believe the reason of it is that men have commenced to feel that they have to take their consciences into politics and that they have to weigh public questions by moral standards in this country. (Applause.)

"Some two years ago a man came to the city of Lincoln and made a speech to the business men assembled, at the invitation of our Commercial club, and he told the story of his soul's awakening; how he had made a fortune in business, and after having made his fortune invested some of it as a matter of business in the stock of a local franchise-holding corporation; how he became a director, and how as a director he began to investigate the affairs of the company; how he found things that he could not indorse as a director, and yet when he tried to reform them he found the other directors back of the abuse. Then he went out and elected a new board by appealing to the stockholders, and finally, step by step, he was brought to a consciousness of the depth of iniquity involved in the graft system, and he became a reformer, and since that time he has been one of the zealous reformers of the country. He has given of his means to promote reforms, and he has seen the results of his work and has been made happy.

"I might give you the names of men, but I fear to give you the names of a few because there are so many that I do not want to discriminate against those who are too numerous to mention. I say to you that there are more people in this country today independent in wealth who are looking at these questions from the standpoint of the public good and not from the standpoint of their own selfish interest than we have ever known before in this country. (Applause.)

"In fact, if you ask me to name the one influence more potent than any other in the producing of the conditions which all now recognize I should state to you that in my judgment this world-wide awaken-

ing, this stirring of men's conscience is the largest factor in this revolution, for after all the conscience is the most potent force of which man has knowledge. Tell me that it is the law that makes men honest! For one man made honest by law an hundred are made honest by conscience. Tell me that it is the fear of prison walls that keeps man in the path of rectitude! For one man kept in the narrow way by fear of prison walls a multitude are kept righteous by those invisible walls that conscience rears about us, walls that are stronger than walls of stone.

"In every part of this country, in every section of our land, aye, in every civilized nation on this earth you will find an increasing group of men who have learned that the highest satisfaction that life can give is not to be found in the counting of money nor yet in the pleasures of society, but is only to be secured from an approving conscience and from the consciousness that they have made an unselfish contribution to the welfare of their fellow men. (Applause.)

"And now I am ready to advance to the third proposition, namely, that the progress of the world in the essentials of government is as remarkable as the world's progress in intelligence and in morals. And it would be strange if with a larger intelligence there was not a better understanding of the science of government, and it would be humiliating to us if with a better understanding of the science of government there was not a larger faith in the principles of popular government, and it would be strange, too, if with a better understanding of brotherhood there was not a clearer recognition of the rights of man. Something like a century ago Thomas Jefferson said that there were just two parties in every land, and that wherever speech was free these two parties would manifest themselves, and these two parties he described as an aristocratic party that would naturally draw to itself those who did not believe in the people and did not trust them, and a democratic party that would as naturally draw to itself those who did believe in the people and did trust them. I need not tell you that when Jefferson used the word 'democratic' he had no reference to the party that we now call democratic. At that time there was no democratic party, so known, in all the world, and in this country the party we now call the democratic was known as the republican party—so handicapped were we in a name in the beginning. (Laughter.) He did not attempt to use the names that are applied to parties that come and go, he rather used names that described the spirit that animates parties, and what he said was true. Jefferson drew the only line that can be drawn always and everywhere through society, the line that separates the man who is at heart democratic from the man who is at heart an aristocrat. That is the only fundamental distinction to be found among men, and it is found everywhere and has existed always, so far as history throws any light upon the subject. And this distinction is so important when we come to consider questions of government, that I hope you will pardon me if I dwell for a moment upon it that I may emphasize its importance. If I am going to talk to people on the question of government the first thing I want to find out is whether the people to whom I talk are at heart democrats or aristocrats, and you can't find it out by asking men, for in this country they won't admit they are aristocrats, even if they are, and so I have resorted to a plan of finding out whether a man was a democrat or an aristocrat, and you have been so attentive and so generous in your