

its ability to govern wisely and administer justice fairly before the powers would surrender the rights under which their citizens in Turkey were protected. Today's declaration so far as is known, was not prefaced by any discussion with the powers.

The Turkish ambassador described the privileges abrogated as relating to economics and the administration of justice.

"In the economic field," he said, "the Turkish government cannot fix or change the customs duties without the consent of the foreign powers. Nor can the Turkish government impose a professional tax on foreigners because the powers have not consented and a great discrimination has been made against the natives.

"In the administration of justice, the Ottoman government is not free to deal with culprits of foreign nations in the matter of certain trials without intervention of the representative of the foreign ambassador or minister to which the culprit owed allegiance. In certain cases foreigners cannot be imprisoned in the native prisons but in those of the consulates.

"These restrictions weigh heavily on the Ottoman state both materially and morally; materially by depriving it of the financial resources which other countries are free to create according to their discretion in that way Turkey has been prevented from introducing those reforms which it has been accused of delaying precisely by those powers, who, owing to the enjoyment of those privileges, stood in the way of progressive action on the part of the government; morally it has deprived Turkey of that confidence which full independence gives to a state. Deprived of that independence the moral fiber of the nation relaxed."

#### FAIR PAYMENT FOR PANAMA

Discussing the reparation due Colombia for the taking of Panama,

upon the basis of actual property thus transferred, Mr. Bryan is unanswerable.

Drop for the moment all consideration of the manner of taking—assume that a strong nation simply condemned the property of a weaker one for an international public improvement when the two failed to agree—at least the property taken should be paid for as in other condemnation proceedings.

Colombia had something to sell; permission to the French company to transfer its concession, which was forbidden in the De Lesseps contract; \$250,000 a year from the operation of the canal after its opening to traffic; the reversion of the concession in ninety-nine years, and \$250,000 a year from the Panama railroad and its reversion after a similar period. For all that we were willing eleven years ago to pay the equivalent of \$17,000,000—and leave the sovereignty over Panama to Colombia, with the immense advantage it presented of a short-land route between the oceans.

Mr. Bryan is right. There is no justice in the theory that "Colombia having refused to accept a fair price, is not entitled to any damages at all." She is entitled to damages in a substantial sum. More important to us, the United States is entitled to the satisfaction of honestly meeting and fairly satisfying a just claim.—N. Y. World.

#### MILITARY TERMS

In the dispatches are used many military terms rather confusing to the civilian reader who is not up in military terminology, and which in the various armies has differing meanings. Here is an explanatory and helpful tabulation for reference:

#### GERMANY

Army Corps—Its staff, two infantry divisions, two regiments of field artillery, three squadrons of cavalry,

a company of pioneers, a brigade train, field bakeries, telegraph troops, field hospitals, &c., one or two batteries of heavy field howitzers or mortars and a machine gun group. Total, 40,000 men.

Infantry Division—Two brigades. Total, 12,000 men.

Brigade—Two regiments. Total, 6,000 men.

Regiment—Three battalions of four companies each. Total, 3,000 men.

Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.

Regiment of field artillery—Nine batteries of field guns, howitzers, 72 pieces, and three of field battery, six guns.

Brigade of Cavalry—Two and occasionally three regiments. Total, 1,600 to 2,400 men.

Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons of 200 men each. Total, 800 men.

#### FRANCE

Army Corps—Two infantry divisions, one brigade of cavalry, one brigade of horse and foot artillery, one engineer's battalion, one squadron of train force. Total, 40,000 men.

Infantry Division—Two brigades of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, 12 batteries. Total, 12,000 men and 48 guns.

Brigade—Two regiments of three battalions each. Total, 6,000 men.

Battalion—Four companies of 250 men each. Total, 1,000 men.

Cavalry Division—Two and sometimes three brigades; 3,200—4,800 men.

Brigade of Cavalry—Two regiments of eight squadrons, with two batteries of artillery.

Regiment of Cavalry—Four squadrons; 800 men.

Squadron of Cavalry—Two hundred men.

Battery of Artillery—Six guns.

#### BRITAIN

Brigade of Infantry—Four battalions and administrative and medical units. Total, 4,000 men.

Cavalry Brigade—Two regiments of four squadrons each. Total, 800 men.

Brigade of Artillery—Three batteries, 18 guns; heavy artillery, 12 guns, field howitzers; two batteries; horse artillery, two batteries.

Battery—Six guns.

Division—Fifty-four field guns, 12 howitzers and 4 heavy field guns; 15,000 combatants.

#### RUSSIA

Battalion of Infantry—Eight hundred men.

Squadron of Cavalry—One hundred and twenty-five men.

Battery of Artillery—Eight guns.

—Detroit Free Press.

#### "YOUR SON HAS BEEN SAVED"

There is refreshing contrast between the dispatches of blood and war that burden the cables and the ten-word message of human tenderness, which our state department transmitted to Admiral von Tirpitz, grand admiral of the German high seas fleet and minister of marine in the kaiser's cabinet, from Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty. It ran:

"Your son has been saved and has not been wounded."

It was not the first lord of the admiralty that spoke. It was not the grand admiral of the German fleet that listened. It was from man to man that that message ran.

The son of the German admiral was taken prisoner in the North Sea battle recently. For all his father knew, he might have perished with the others who went down with their ships. There was no way in which the boy could send a message to his father, no matter how high the latter's rank.

Not even Winston Churchill could

send it. So he entrusted it to Ambassador Page, who represents German interests at London. But he could not communicate it directly to Admiral von Tirpitz. He had to cable it to the secretary of state at Washington. The latter in turn, sent it to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, and not until then could this message go to the anxious father to whom it meant so much.

What infinite pathos and tenderness there is in this incident! How closely it binds all of us together again, to remind us that even in the savage inhumanities of war a touch of sympathy can yet make a world akin.—Washington Post.

#### THE RESULT IN NEBRASKA

The following is the state and congressional democratic ticket nominated at the Nebraska primaries, held August 18.

#### STATE TICKET

Governor—John H. Morehead.  
Lieutenant Governor—James Pier-son.

Secretary of State—Chas. W. Pool.  
State Auditor—Wm. H. Smith.  
State Treasurer—Geo. E. Hall.  
Superintendent of Schools—P. M. Whitehead.

Attorney General—Willis E. Reed.  
Commissioner of Lands—W. B. Eastham.

Railway Commissioner—Will M. Maupin.

University Regents—G. W. Noble and John E. Miller.

#### CONGRESSIONAL TICKET

First District—John A. Maguire  
Second District—C. O. Lobeck.  
Third District—Dan V. Stephens.  
Fourth District—Water H. Rhodes.  
Fifth District—A. C. Shallenberger.  
Sixth District—Frank J. Taylor.

#### DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN MAINE

Following is an Associated Press dispatch:

Portland, Me., Sept. 15.—Unofficial returns for governor from yesterday's state election, covering all but a few small towns, give Oakley C. Curtis, democratic mayor of this city, a lead of 3,300 over Governor William T. Haines, his republican opponent. The standing was 58,497 for Haines; 61,832 for Curtis and 17,860 for Halbert P. Gardner, the progressive candidate.

Daniel J. McGillcuddy, democrat, was re-elected congressman from the Second district.

Complete unofficial returns for the state legislature show that the republicans will have a majority of three in the senate and the democrats a majority of five in the lower branch and two on joint ballot. According to these returns the senate will consist of 17 republicans and 14 democrats and the house of 67 republicans and 78 democrats, 5 progressives and 1 democrat-progressive.

The charge of democratic responsibility for hard times both present and past has fallen with a crash. As for the present even the enemies of the administration are beginning to admit that the tide of business is rising steadily. As for the past, the lie is nailed by the greatest of all the political barons of politics and finance which the McKinley-Roosevelt heyday of republican rule produced—Nelson W. Aldrich. We have Aldrich's word for it, solemnly given in a set speech delivered in the senate, that the panic of 1907 was the most acute and disastrous in the history of the United States.—Black River Democrat (N. Y.).

Congress passed the emergency shipping bill which will authorize the president to admit foreign-built ships to American registry so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under protection of the American flag.

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