

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

Entered at the postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class mail matter.

One Year \$1.00
 Six Months 50c
 In Clubs of 5 or more, per year 75c

Three Months 25c
 Single Copy 5c
 Sample Copies Free.
 Foreign Postage 52c Extra.

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THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

The man who has "nothing to arbitrate" is usually in the wrong.

Republican reform of the tariff continues to do a remarkable stunt of Patcrowing.

It seems, too, that Mr. Bigelow also had his Goll with him in that little investment deal.

Rev. Dr. Gladden seems determined to call Mr. Carnegie's attention to the necessity of providing pensions for oil kings.

It appears that neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. Alexander are quite big enough to hold down the lid on the Equitable scandal.

The terrible Cossacks have again pulled off a great victory. They attacked a procession of peaceable laborers and killed hundreds.

Secretary Morton and Secretary Taft might secure the services of President Roosevelt in their little squabble over freight rate regulation.

H. C. Frick is reported as being anxious to enter the United States senate. This is calculated to make Senator Penrose do some strenuous thinking.

It seems that Secretary Loeb "cut the bases" in his recent home run. The Omaha umpire tried to decide against him, but it was no use. The secretary scored.

A leader in New York society recently gave a "clown dinner" at the Waldorf-Astoria. The attendance was large and thoroughly representative of the Four Hundred.

The packers are elevating the price of dressed beef, which fact indicates that the packers misunderstood the real views of the people concerning the Garfield report.

Mr. Shonts says that the canal will be built on the same principle as a railroad. Does this mean the investment of \$3 for water for every dollar invested in actual work?

Dr. Gladden's reference to "cogged dice" and "stacked cards" gives some idea of how the reverend gentleman learned to deliver those telling "left hooks" and "upper cuts."

Henry H. Rogers asks, "Why do so many foolish men go into the ministry?" Mr. Rogers is mistaken if he thinks such foolish questions will sidetrack the real issue.

The people will notice that the price of wheat was high while the farmers had no wheat to sell, and that it suddenly dropped before the farmers had an opportunity to raise a new crop.

The American Economist devotes considerable space in discussing "The Value of Reciprocity." Republican managers have learned that its chief value lies in its use during campaign times.

Secretary Morton's friends announce that he is not the man to "retire under fire." That is a bit of mock heroics usually indulged in by the man who has been "caught with the goods."

Mr. Hyde seems to have been living a strenuous life with the money that people of the simple life have been pouring into the Equitable Life.

Victorious armies are the armies that are well organized. The way for democrats to win in 1908 is to begin now the work of perfecting their organization. The primary pledge plan marks the way.

Mr. Garfield is about to investigate the tobacco trust. It is probable that the tobacco trust has a nice little set of books all ready for Mr. Garfield's inspection, with the footing mostly in red ink.

Viewing the announcement that Senator Warner's election cost \$27.80 and Senator Frazier's cost \$11.50, "Gas" Addicks is thinking of appointing a committee to investigate and learn how it was done.

"I was a fool, and that's all there is to it," said Mr. Bigelow, the defaulting banker of Milwaukee. Mr. Bigelow is only partly right. He was a fool, but he will find that there is something else coming.

"Mr. Rockefeller never gambles," says one of his staunch defenders. Certainly not. A man takes no chances when he works a "cinch," and gambling is a game of chance. No, Mr. Rockefeller never gambles.

The little difference between Secretary Morton and Secretary Taft on the rate regulation question indicates that President Roosevelt is determined to have at least a part of his cabinet on the right side of the question.

Messrs. Bigelow and Goll seem to have mismanaged their steal trust from the start. They should have issued two kinds of stock and pushed the co-operative idea instead of trying to corner the whole thing for themselves.

Every democrat has an inherent right to a voice in the framing of democratic platforms. More than that—it is his duty to participate in the work of framing platforms and nominating candidates. Sign the primary pledge.

Archbishop Keane has been telling the public how he would edit a great modern newspaper. He used many more words than the average paragrapher would use in telling how he would occupy the pulpit of a great modern church.

Mr. Schwab guarantees the czar a navy of 20 per cent greater efficiency than any navy now in existence. The holders of steel common and ship building preferred doubtless would gladly testify to Mr. Schwab's ability as a per center.

Some Pennsylvania politicians are agitating the question of dividing Pennsylvania into two states, naming the west half "Allegheny." Why? Is it possible that the corporation and trust barons are dissatisfied with having only a two-thirds majority in the senate?

Some months ago Mr. Bryan gave Mr. Edward A. Vaughan, recently of Minneapolis, but formerly of Nebraska, a letter of recommendation based upon personal acquaintance with him and his father. He learned a short time ago that Mr. Vaughan was using

A Letter Misused

the letter to secure money for speculative purposes, and he at once wired Mr. Vaughan to return the letter and to send him all printed copies of it. He has since learned through the Financial World, published at Chicago, that Mr. Vaughan has left Minneapolis and that the postoffice department had issued what is known as a "fraud order" against his business. Mr. Bryan is very careful in giving letters of endorsement, this being the first one, so far as he knows, that has been misused. Public attention is now called to the matter in order to prevent further deception.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is very much concerned lest, under municipal ownership, strikes might seriously embarrass the various cities. We have seen what strikes mean under private ownership, but we have had no

Their Ungrounded Fears

such sad experience with strikes where the government has attempted to appropriate the benefits of a natural monopoly. A large majority of the cities of the United States own their water plants and in the management of these water plants they employ a large number of men, and

yet when has a city been embarrassed by a strike among the employes in the water department? The federal government carries and distributes the mails, and for the performance of this work employs an army of men and yet it has never been embarrassed by a strike among its employes. What reason has the Globe-Democrat to fear a strike under municipal ownership? Its reference to strikes in the monarchies of the old world is not in point, for our government is not a monarchy; it is in the hands of the people and even the Globe-Democrat ought to distinguish between the feeling of a people toward a government which they manage and the feeling of a people toward a government which they do not control.

SAMPLES

The following are sample extracts from letters received from Commoner readers who are taking advantage of the special subscription offer:

T. T. Arnold, Comorn, Va., writes: "Enclosed herewith list of seven new subscribers to The Commoner."

A Memphis, Tenn., reader writes: "I am pleased to hand you herewith a list of ten subscribers for The Commoner and money order to pay for the same, in accordance with your lot of five rates."

O. A. Veazey, Pratte, W. Va., writes: "Am pleased to hand you herewith list of twenty subscribers to The Commoner and money order to pay for the same."

Thomas Harneson, Clarks Hill, Ind., writes: "Herewith find ten subscription cards properly filled out for annual subscriptions to The Commoner."

S. A. Brasen, of Chicago, sends eleven cards for eleven annual subscriptions for The Commoner.

David Risser, Pandora, Ohio, sends list of twelve new subscribers to The Commoner and money to pay for the same.

A New York City reader writes: "I take great pleasure in handing you herewith list of thirty-five subscribers for The Commoner. Part of these are new and part renewals."

John R. Bodie, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "Herewith find 110 subscriptions, and money order to pay for same."

A. Gatliff, Williamsburg, Ky. sends a list of fifty-six subscribers, part new and part renewals.

W. W. Modlin, New Castle, Ind., sends list of eight subscribers to The Commoner.

P. Walsh of McCook, Neb., sends remittance to pay for seventeen subscriptions to The Commoner.

W. Gaston, Good Hope, W. Va., sends list of nine subscribers.

Julius Riter, Rochester, Minn., sends list of twenty-six subscribers to The Commoner.

According to the terms of the special subscription offer, cards, each good for one year's subscription to The Commoner, will be furnished in lots of five, at the rate of \$3 per lot. This places the yearly subscription rate at 60 cents.

Anyone ordering these cards may sell them for \$1 each, thus earning a commission of \$2 on each lot sold, or he may sell them at the cost price and find compensation in the fact that he has contributed to the educational campaign.

These cards may be paid for when ordered, or they may be ordered and remittance made after they have been sold. A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those who desire to participate in this effort to increase The Commoner's circulation.

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