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exposition at New Orleans as would attend one at San Francisco, and yet New Orleans is remote from the Pacific coast—a section vitally concerned in the success of the canal. There is no place except the isthmus itself where both oceans can be properly represented. An exposition at New Orleans would slight the Pacific; an exposition at San Francisco would slight the Atlantic. Two expositions are necessary. Here's to New Orleans and San Francisco, wishing them both success! Here's to San Francisco and New Orleans; may they both win!"

At that time only one exposition was proposed and it was uncertain which city, San Francisco or New Orleans, would secure the location. Since that time the house of representatives has voted in favor of San Francisco. Political bias, however, was apparent in the vote—nearly all the republicans voting for San Francisco, and nearly all the democrats voting for New Orleans.

The Commoner still believes that one exposition cannot do justice to the great event. No city is so located as to give the whole country a chance to celebrate. New Orleans is the appropriate place for one part of the exposition—it is the nearest of the large cities to the canal and an exposition there will accommodate the country east of the Missouri, but San Francisco is the only place that will accommodate the states of the Rockies and the Pacific coast—a section vitally interested in the canal. There should be two expositions and the logic of the situation will probably compel the selection of two places—and New Orleans and San Francisco are the places.

If the Pacific coast gets the Panama canal exposition a three Americas exposition or a western hemisphere exposition, or an exposition with proper descriptive title should be held at New Orleans. The Commoner is for two expositions, no matter which city gets the first one.

A NEW YEAR RESOLVE

To keep my health!
To do my work!
To live!
To see to it I grow and gain and give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness, and to walk in power;
But always fronting onward toward the light,
Always and always facing toward the right.

—Charlotte Stetson Gilman.

The Commoner.

Governor Harmon and the Oregon Plan

The following news item and editorial are taken from a Columbus (Ohio) newspaper:

"I would vote for a republican for United States senator, if the people, by their votes, declared for a republican," was the straightout declaration of Governor Harmon, which closed his conference yesterday with the democratic senate caucus committee of five, and with which he joined hands with the progressive democrats in their fight for the Stockwell-Oregon plan bill, as being the only measure which would really redeem the party platform promise to provide for popular choice of senators at a regular election.

The committee went to the governor's office under instructions from the caucus to prepare a primary senatorial nomination bill or some bill which would be thought to satisfy the platform pledge, but should not be the Oregon plan. The committee left the governor's office standing three to two for the Oregon plan.

Senators Green, Stockwell and Hudson will report to the democratic caucus the very Stockwell bill which the caucus consigned to the morgue. Senators Cetone and Dore will report a compromise bill to the caucus, or, at least, make a report against the indorsement of the Stockwell bill.

The caucus may reverse itself and stand for the Oregon plan, or it may defy the governor and stand pat.

The news of the position taken by the governor in favor of this radical progressive measure, and the information that he would lead the fight against the reactionaries in his own party, was quickly disseminated by the conferees. That news aroused the anger of the reactionaries, who said they would fight the Stockwell bill harder than ever.

They will do so, even if it involves attacking the governor. They intend to avoid a direct attack on him, if possible, but are careless whether a chance blow in the melee should happen to hit him.

Governor Harmon lost no time in making his position clear at yesterday's conference. Cetone and Dore repeated the objections they made before the elections committee last week. After declaring that he never would, as a member of the legislature, vote for the election of a republican United States senator, even if he had an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, Cetone asked: "Would you, governor?" Quick as a flash the governor replied: "I'd be proud to do it. I would simply be doing the will of the people."

Cetone insisted, with vigor, that the whole Oregon plan scheme was undemocratic. He was interrupted by the governor's retort:

"It's the very essence of democracy to put the government back into the hands of the people and let them say whom they want for United States senator." Governor Harmon did not indorse the exact phrasing of the Stockwell bill, saying he had lacked time to give the details careful attention, but he made it clear that he thought the names of party senatorial candidates should go on the ballot in the same way as candidates for president and vice president. He wanted the legislature to be a body to register the popular choice for senator, as presidential electors do for president.

Senator Dore, of Tiffin, said he had been sounding sentiment in his district and could find no demand for anything as radical as the Stockwell bill. All the people wanted, in his opinion, was a workable senatorial primary law.

Governor Harmon replied that he had been hearing from every section of the state. Practically without exception, these reports made it clear that the people want as direct election of senators as the federal constitution will permit, and would hold the democratic party responsible for broken platform pledges, if it is not provided.

The senatorial tangle may give impetus to the strong movement to hold Lieutenant Governor Pomerene as senate presiding officer until the end of the session.

ELECTING UNITED STATES SENATORS

Let us have some plan for expressing public sentiment upon the question of United States senator. The Oregon plan is good enough. The people vote and the legislature expresses their choice. Senator Cetone said if he was in the legislature he wouldn't vote for a republican, if his majority was overwhelming, "would you, governor?" he asked of Governor Harmon, who answered: "I'd be proud to do it," which answer testifies to the governor's honor and

sense of duty. So the best thing the people can do, if the legislature provides the Oregon plan, is to keep Cetone at home.

In the meantime, let the gospel of honor in politics be preached incessantly, in order that all men may know that their party is nondescript and tawdry when compared with the expressed wish of the people. But Cetone will learn better when the bill is passed, for, as sure as the sun shines, if he is false to the people, he will skip the country and hide himself in some solitary isle of the sea.—Columbus, (Ohio) Editorial.

WHO HIT McLEAN?

The following wail, which appeared in the editorial columns of the Cincinnati Enquirer recently, indicates that some one has hit Mr. McLean. Here is what the Enquirer says:

THE VICE OF INGRATITUDE

It was Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a man trained in politics and well acquainted with politicians, who said, "A wise man should doubt of everything."

From his familiarity with British leaders and the fact that he uttered the phrase in a parliamentary debate in the house of commons, he must have had impressed upon his mind the faithlessness, ingratitude and duplicity of one he had entire confidence in.

History repeats itself, and seldom does there arrive in the political arena the leader, the completely successful leader, who comprehends the importance, the absolute necessity, if one would merit and deserve success, of loyalty, good faith and devotion to the interests of those who have been loyal, faithful and devoted to him.

Ingratitude in any form by every human being is regarded as an index to a despicable character, and when exhibited by the mendicant who has been given a crust, or by one who has been raised to official position through the efforts of sincere friends, it is equally dishonorable, detestable and odious to all fair-thinking persons.

The annals of public affairs are replete with the names of ambitious weaklings who have sought to advance their own selfish interests by the sacrifice of true friends to secure the support of or applause of enemies.

Additions to the list will continue to be made, but the political epitaphs will also be as continuous and as uniform, for retributive justice invariably ends such careers with defeat and disappointment.

It was Jackson, who would rather meet defeat with his friends than go to victory with his enemies, yet success named him her hero, and his memory is well beloved throughout his country today.

It was Lincoln who refused to compromise with his assailants and epitomized political wisdom in his maxim, "Never swap horses while crossing a stream."

It was Grant who suffered from errors of trusted friends, but whose touching tenderness for even those who abused his loyalty to them, gives him today his high place in the kindly memories of the American people.

Our people despise a man who betrays his friends to forward his interests with enemies, and there exists in every human breast the assurance that such a man is unworthy of either personal or public confidence. However profuse his professions, however attractive his suggestions, or loud and forceful his promises, the knowledge that a man has abandoned or betrayed those who assisted and aided him in his career, stamps him as unworthy of them, and repels for all time the approval of the populace.

Never yet lived the man who abandoned friends for enemies but found his hopes were but illusions and his ambitions were as naught.

Yes; someone has been ungrateful; that is certain, but who is the guilty party? Will the Enquirer please name the man and give us the details of the throw down?

THE GIDEONS

The Gideons, an organization of Christian traveling men, are making their influence felt throughout the country in the raising of the level of commercial life. One line of activity is the placing of Bibles in rooms of the hotels most frequented by traveling men. One runs across the Bibles constantly—it is a splendid idea.