

do? If he is wise, he will accept our bills as amendments to the reciprocity bill. We can go before the country on this proposition and fight it out."

By a vote of 221 to 100 the house of representatives passed the Underwood wool tariff revision bill providing for a reduction of the duty on wool and manufactures of wool. Twenty-four republicans voted with the democrats for the passage of the measure and one democrat, Representative Francis, of Ohio, voted against it. Many amendments were offered and voted down, the only one adopted being a slight change in phraseology.

Senator Gallinger, republican, stated in a speech in the senate that if the reciprocity bill passed many republicans would join the democrats in kicking out the foundation stone of the protective tariff.

A special dispatch to the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, under date of June 22, says: "The Cummins-La Follette republicans and the democrats are in control of the United States senate. The rule of the elder statesmen has been broken. The progressives and democrats combined today, and by a vote of 39 to 18 bowled over the regular republican

leadership and adopted a resolution presented by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, directing the senate committee on finance to report the democratic wool revision bill on July 10. Senator Penrose and other leaders protested, but in vain. An effort made to adjourn the senate as a means of heading off the Gore resolution failed. Ten progressives, among them Cummins and Kenyon, of Iowa, Clapp of Minnesota, Crawford of South Dakota and Brown of Nebraska, and Senator Nelson voted with the democrats against the motion to adjourn. The senators named also voted for the Gore resolution.

"The demonstration in the senate was aimed in part at Canadian reciprocity, although the opponents of the agreement have abandoned all hope of defeating it. The republicans who joined with the democrats, or at least some of them, are now engaged in an effort to pass the farmers' free list bill as well as the democratic wool measure. They say that these two bills should be enacted into law as compensation for the farmers' loss through the free admission of Canadian farm products as proposed in the pending agreements.

"Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, held the floor this after-

noon during most of the time while the rough and tumble debate leading to the final adoption of the Gore resolution was under discussion. Speaking for himself, he said he was ready to remain in continuous session until March 3, 1913, if honest tariff revision could thereby be secured.

"Speeches by Senators Cummins, Clapp, Nelson and Dixon indicated that they favored revising the tariff, but feared if such bills were presented to President Taft as independent measures and before the receipt of any report from the tariff board, that they would not receive executive approval. This is another one of the rocks the coalition of democrats and progressives must steer a clear course around."

Chairman Penrose, republican, of the senate finance committee, reported adversely on the farmers' free list bill and the Underwood wool tariff bill. United Press report says:

"This action opened the tariff fight, which has been threatened in the senate, and the battle was on for a general revision of the tariff downward.

"President Taft's backers are prepared to fight hard to save the Canadian reciprocity bill from being so tied up with amendments as to change its original purpose.

"In the finance committee the votes for the adverse reports were cast by the eight regular republican members: Penrose, Pennsylvania; Cullom, Illinois; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCumber, North Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Clark, Wyoming, and Heyburn, Idaho.

"The opposition votes were cast by: La Follette (rep., Wis.); Bailey of Texas, Simmons of North Carolina, Williams of Mississippi, and Kern of Indiana, democrats.

"Stone (dem., Mo.) and Johnson (dem., Me.) were absent.

"The wool and farmers' free list bills were placed on the senate calendar.

"Senator Penrose explained that a majority of the finance committee believed hearings on the bills could not be conducted before July 10, the time fixed for a report by the instructions.

"Being unable to give the measures proper consideration, they were reported at once adversely," he said."

The Underwood wool bill is described by the Associated Press in this way: "The wool bill places a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw wool imports, as against an average duty of a little more than 44 per cent ad valorem under the present law. On partly manufactured wool and on products manufactured in whole or in part from wool the average duty under the proposed law would be about 42.5 per cent ad valorem, as compared with the present ad valorem duty of more than 90 per cent.

The ways and means committee has estimated that the bill will reduce the annual revenue under the woolen schedule of the tariff by a little more than \$1,000,000.

"The bill prescribes that it shall be in effect January 1 next, but it is not believed it will pass the senate at this session."

Special dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald follows: Sensational disclosures of names of prominent Chicago men discussed by Edward Hines and Clarence Funk as identified with the Lorimer corruption fund were made by Herman H. Kohlsaat, publisher of the Chicago Record-Herald, to the Lorimer investigating committee.

These men are: "Roger Sullivan, democratic national committeeman from Illinois, and a prominent democrat of the

state, personal friend of Senator Lorimer.

"Edward Tilden, president of the National Packing company.

"E. S. Conway, president of the W. W. Kimball company.

"The Weyerhaeuser, foremost in the lumber trust.

"Colonel Roosevelt would not attend a dinner at Chicago last fall attended by Senator Lorimer because he was told by Kohlsaat of the Hines-Funk transaction in connection with the Lorimer bribe fund. Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Chicago News, was told the story also by Kohlsaat and was influenced by it in his attitude toward Lorimer.

"Mr. Kohlsaat said he had told his wife the same story and she kept the secret.

"The committee had to probe for the information, Mr. Kohlsaat saying he did not wish to connect anyone with it but Hines and Tilden.

"I recently faced one sentence to jail for recalcitrance about answering questions of a committee," said Mr. Kohlsaat with a tired smile, "and I suppose if I am confronted with another I will have to answer the questions.

"I have no personal quarrel with Lorimer, but he is a dual character. On the private side, as to his home life, there is much I can admire. But on the public side he represents what I may call Lorimerism—a cohesion and co-operation of republicans and democrats for spoils and private privileges.

"He appeared in politics as a candidate for constable on a democratic ticket. Next he was in a republican convention, and when Mayor Roche, a republican, was elected, Mr. Lorimer became an employe in the dirty water department. Charges of irregularity arose. It developed, as shown by the papers of the day, that Henry Fitzpatrick, a brother-in-law of Lorimer, was carried simultaneously on the rolls of the water office and county assessor's office. Mr. Lorimer retired from his position.

"Later he ran for congress. His affiliations have always been with people in both parties; he has often been elected by votes of democrats as well as republicans."

"Mr. Kohlsaat then took up Clarence S. Funk and the story that Hines told Funk of the \$10,000 bribe fund.

"On my way to luncheon one day I met Mr. Funk. He said money was used in electing Lorimer. 'How do you know it?' I asked.

"I feel positive—was asked for a contribution," replied Funk.

"Tell me about it," I said.

"Oh, I don't want to get mixed up in such a thing or get the company mixed in it," replied Funk.

"I told him I would protect his confidence, and he then said he had been appealed to by Edward Hines.

"Hines said, 'We had a chance in the last days of the legislature to put over Lorimer; that it took \$100,000 to do it; a few individuals underwrote it because there was no time for delay; now they were asking a few people to contribute to reimburse them in part.'

"Funk said Edward Tilden was interested in raising the fund. Some other names were brought into our talk, but I do not recall the names that Hines had named to Funk, so I have never given them out. I don't want to bring people into disrepute."

"Whose names were these?" was demanded.

"One of them was Roger Sullivan, democratic national committeeman from Illinois, who was interested in the People's Gas company. I don't know if he is a man of wealth.

"Another was E. S. Conway, president of the W. W. Kimball com-

(Continued on Page 15.)

ITCH-ECZEMA FREE TRIAL

(Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, etc.)
ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—CURED, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1081 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

A New, Complete Edition of

Mr. Bryan's Speeches

Containing All of His Important Public Utterances

In two handy volumes. You can follow Mr. Bryan practically through his entire career, from his valedictory oration at Illinois College in 1881, through his early public life, his presidential campaigns, his world tours, his platform experiences, and his participation in meetings of organizations devoted to national progress, as well as international congresses for the promotion of the world's peace.

The subject matter of these speeches covers a wide range of topics, from the fundamental and vital problems of national and world life to the highest ideals of human endeavor. A handy means of reference to the student of social problems of the present and future.

ONLY AUTHORIZED, COMPLETE COLLECTION

While Mr. Bryan's speeches, lectures and public addresses have appeared from time to time in different editions of his works, or have been issued in separate form, these two volumes contain the only authentic, complete and authoritative collection of all of his speeches ever issued. This is the first publication in book form of a complete collection of Mr. Bryan's speeches from his first entry in public life up to the present time.

SPECIAL OFFER COUPON

The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

I accept your liberal short time offer for the new books, "The Speeches of William Jennings Bryan," which includes, without extra cost, a year's subscription to The Commoner. Books to be sent prepaid to address below. (Mark offer wanted.)

I enclose \$2.25 for The Speeches of William Jennings Bryan, 2 vols., cloth binding, and The Commoner for one year.....

I enclose \$3.25 for The Speeches of William Jennings Bryan, 2 vols., half leather binding, and The Commoner for one year.....

Name

P. O.

If now a subscriber to The Commoner your date of expiration will be advanced one year.

Two Handy Volumes

This complete collection comprises two handsome 12 mo. volumes containing 750 pages. Frontispieces showing Mr. Bryan at various stages of his career, with biographical introduction by his wife, Mary Baird Bryan. Printed on good paper in large, clear type and handsomely bound. The two-volume set sent prepaid to any address on receipt of the following prices: Bound in blue cloth, gilt tops, \$2.25; bound in half leather, gilt tops, \$3.25. Liberal offer to agents; write for terms.

SPECIAL OFFER—For short time only, we will include with each order received at the above prices, a year's subscription to The Commoner, without extra cost. If you are a subscriber to The Commoner your date of expiration will be advanced one year. To secure this offer coupon must accompany order. Address and make remittance payable to THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.