

The whole defense of the reciprocity bill has been that it was intended by the president to break down the wall of high protection and permit greater freedom of trade, and therefore greater individual opportunity.

PRESIDENT IS UNCHANGED

But the reciprocity bill and the president's utterances in its favor become absolutely absurd, in the light of his announced purpose to aid the financial combination, the sublimation of special privilege in legislation and government, in fastening the shackles of the Aldrich banking scheme upon the nation.

His speech of last night shows that the president stands just where he did eighteen months ago, with respect to Aldrich and the plans formed by the money power against the independent business and industry of the country. The fact that the speech is so strikingly like speeches made heretofore by A. Platt Andrew, the assistant secretary of the treasury, who is also one of the hired men of Aldrich's monetary commission, as to suggest that it was written by Andrew, affects the situation not at all, for it can make no difference whether the president expressed his own views or those prepared for him by an Aldrich agent, since their utterance places him absolutely on the Aldrich-Morgan side and makes him part of the organized machine by which the schemers hope to impose their legislative monstrosity upon the American people.

In making this speech the president has produced an effect upon the situation here that will become more marked from now on. He has made his reciprocity bill the most patent false pretense. Not even Senator Penrose will be able to argue that the president is actuated by the slightest public spirit when he advocates reciprocity for the general public and control of all money and credit and, therefore, of all business, for the special privilege combination headed by Morgan.

WALL STREET HIS PLATFORM

The president has clearly thrown off the mask, although there is suspicion that he does not know he has done so. It is no longer possible to cite the appointment of Walter Fisher as secretary of the interior or Stimson as secretary of war or the reciprocity bill as evidences of his progressiveness.

For these evidences, weak and unconvincing in the first place, are all destroyed by his alignment with the Aldrich money power forces. The country knows now that, as a candidate for renomination and re-election, the president stands as the candidate whose success will mean the success of the Aldrich monetary plan.

The country can not fail to recognize also that Mr. Taft is the candidate of these forces, exerting himself as president and as a prospective president to make effective the hardest blow that was ever aimed at the welfare of the American people.

OLLIE JAMES WILL BE THE NEW SENATOR—PAYNTER WITHDRAWS

Senator Thomas H. Paynter, of Kentucky has withdrawn from the contest for re-election. This means that Representative Ollie James will be the next United States senator from Kentucky. A Washington dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "When Representative Ollie M. James returns here he will find himself the hero of the hour. No news of the political world which has been published in Washington for a long time has been so much discussed as the small item in the morning papers announcing that Senator T. H. Paynter had withdrawn from the Kentucky senatorial contest. The fight between James and Paynter had attracted unusual interest here, because of the fact that both are in congress and because the capital observers—whether accurately or not—are trying to discover what effect the Lorimer case is having upon the voters in various states.

"The Kentucky primary for senator between one of Lorimer's supporters and a professed anti-Lorimer opponent was being awaited with anxiety both by the friends and foes of the accused Illinoisian. The next primary in which the matter is an issue occurs in North Carolina between Senator Simmons, who voted for Lori-

The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal, republican: When Bryan began running for president he was an impossible candidate, although none of us thought so during the first half of that memorable 1896 campaign. The country had been in the habit of looking to a third party for such radicalism as Bryan then induced the democratic party to stand for. Business was thoroughly frightened when it found one of the two great parties taking up the theories of populism. It administered to the Bryan leadership an emphatic and comprehensive rebuke. The defeat did not, however, kill Bryan or his influence with the democratic party. He was back at the front again in 1900, and again the fear of his radicalism worked his undoing. The passing of Bryan was duly recorded, and it was cheerfully assumed that "Bryanism," as it was then called, was dead for all time. But Bryan was not dead. He slept through the campaign of 1904, when his party again took the conservative side of the street, but that year the country went radical by a large majority, to the profit of Roosevelt. By that time the seeds of radicalism planted by Bryan were beginning to put forth blossoms. Roosevelt saw it, and Bryan saw it. * * *

Looking back, one is inclined to marvel that Bryan was not elected in 1908. Evidently he was defeated partly through force of habit, and partly because of confusion in the minds of the voters. The public got Taft and Roosevelt mixed. Roosevelt had stirred up a great wave of enthusiasm for the Bryan policies. Taft was offered as the Roosevelt candidate. Taft was a natural conservative, or at most a moderate. The republican platform in the main was conservative. In spite of the fact that Bryan, the original radical, was bidding for votes on a really radical democratic platform, a good share of the radical vote went trailing after the Roosevelt band. Added to the conservative strength that Taft naturally held, this made Bryan's third defeat more disastrous than either of the previous ones. Bryan had been sure of election. He was dazed over the outcome, and in the light of after events it really was amusing.

No sooner had Taft assumed the presidency than the country began clamoring that he act just as Bryan would have been expected to act. The country demanded, not the kind of tariff revision promised in the republican platform,

mer, and candidates who announce their belief in the guilt of the man whom the senate, by a margin of six votes, ordered retained in his seat.

"Again, those who discussed the Kentucky primary hailed it as a contest between the type of senate conservative—represented by Paynter—and house radical—personified in James. For a time Virginia bade fair to stage a similar affray in the four-cornered race between Representative Carter Glass and W. A. Jones against Senators Martin and Swanson. But both senators voted against Lorimer and have been voting of late against Senator Bailey, who heads the senate conservatives and who is a close personal friend of Senator Paynter.

"For all these reasons the news of Paynter's withdrawal furnished all the democrats with political gossip. Many who talked of it privately declined to rush into print with their views.

"On the whole, it can safely be stated that the senate conservatives were displeased with the James victory, while the house members hailed it with congratulation for the big Kentuckian."

There need not be great mystery over this withdrawal. Mr. Paynter has evidently been feeling the public pulse. His attitude on many questions has lost him many supporters and his fight for Lorimer was the last straw.

There are a few other Lorimer senators who would confer a great service upon their party if they should retire.

TAKING OVER THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

Washington, D. C., June 14.—The sub-committee on postoffices and postroads met today and took up for consideration the Lewis bill, which provides for condemning and purchasing the express companies and adding them to the postal system, and establishing a complete system for the quick transport of packages and the eatable products of the farm and truck garden, etc. At their last conference in Washington the representatives of the business men of the country and the farmers' granges asked congress to

but the kind promised by Bryan. Taft tried to get through a rational railroad regulation measure, but the radicals would have none of it. They wanted such a measure as Bryan would have approved. Presently all of the progressive magazines and newspapers were criticising Taft. Even his sponsor, Roosevelt, turned against him. Why? Because Taft was not radical enough—because, in other words, he was not like Bryan. The radicals in the republican party split away from the Taft leadership and voted with Bryan's party in congress. The republican party in many states fell into a state of disorganization that made democratic victory last fall. There was every indication that the criticism of Taft had popular sympathy. What did this mean except that the country had made a mistake in electing Taft instead of Bryan, the real radical?

Since the ferment Taft has been trying to make himself more radical. He has succeeded only indifferently. He will be renominated next year, and will be supported by the conservative element. With this as near to a political certainty as anything can well be in politics a year in advance of its occurrence, the democratic party is looking for a sure enough radical to oppose Taft. If it can get the right man it confidently believes he can be elected over Taft by as large a majority as Taft had over Bryan in the confused campaign of 1908. The talk now is that Woodrow Wilson is the right man if he can secure the indorsement of Bryan. Wilson is a former conservative who turned radical after radicalism had been made fashionable through the initiative of Bryan. * * *

Here we are again up against the proposition that Bryan has been thrice nominated and thrice defeated. But his first two defeats were due to the fact that he was running at the wrong time. His radicalism was far ahead of the public temper. His last defeat was a mistake on the part of the public rather than a mistake in nominating Bryan. In 1908 the public did not realize how radical it was. But now the times have caught up with Bryan. The atmosphere has cleared. The seed Bryan sowed is bearing fruit. Folks eat it eagerly when offered by Roosevelt or La Follette or Wilson or Champ Clark. They berate Taft because he doesn't give them more of it. They insist that nothing shall prevent them from having a real radical for president after 1912.

establish such a system, and representatives of these interests were present at the hearing before the committee today.

"There are two main reasons why the express companies must be added to the postal system," said Mr. Lewis, in his argument. "First, the express company service does not reach beyond the railways to the country or the farmers, which the post office does, through the rural free delivery, which is waiting with empty wagons to receive the express packages and take them to the country stores and the farmers, and carry back to the towns and the cities the produce of the farms and truck gardens for the people to eat, at living prices. Second, the contracts of the express companies with the railways give them an average transportation rate of three quarters of a cent a pound; and with this rate the express charges by post would be reduced from two-thirds to one-half on parcels ranging from 5 pounds to 50 pounds, and about 28 per cent on heavier weights, as a consequence of the co-ordination of the express company plants with the postoffice and rural delivery, and the elimination of the express company profits, which are averaging over 50 per cent on the investment.

"The express companies are positive hindrances and obstacles to the business of the country. The average charge for carrying a ton of express in Argentina is \$6.51, and for the countries of Europe \$4.12, while the average express company charge in the United States is \$31.20. They charge five times as much to carry a ton of express as a ton of freight in other countries. Here the express companies charge sixteen times as much. Of course, these charges simply prohibit by half or more of the traffic in the United States. Our average is less than one hundred pounds per capita, while that of the other countries is more.

"We can not have an efficient parcels post. The government can not conduct it on mail railway transportation rates, at over four cents a pound, in competition with the express companies' paying but three-fourths of a cent a

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?
ASK PAYNTER OF KENTUCKY—HE KNOWS.
