

together with the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part; and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value disbursed or used by such candidate or by his agents or representatives, so far as known or understood by such candidate to have been so disbursed or used, in any manner whatsoever, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such disbursements were made for the purpose of securing his nomination or election.

"Every such candidate for nomination at any primary election, for indorsement or election at any general election, or for election by the legislature of any state, shall, within fifteen days after any such primary election, and within fifteen days after any such general election, and within fifteen days after the day upon which the legislature shall have elected a senator, file with the clerk of the house of representatives, or with the secretary of the senate as the case may be, a full, correct and itemized statement of all moneys and things of value received by him, or by any one for him with his knowledge, from any source, in aid or support of his candidacy, together with the names of all those who have furnished the same in whole or in part; and such statement shall contain a true and itemized account of all moneys and things of value disbursed or used by such candidate, or by his agents or representatives, so far as known or understood by such candidate to have been disbursed or used, in any manner whatsoever, up to, on or after the day of such primary election, general election or election by the legislature, together with the names of all those to whom any and all such disbursements were made for the purpose of securing his nomination, indorsement or election.

"Every such candidate shall include therein a statement of every promise or pledge made by him, directly or indirectly, or by anyone for him with his knowledge or authority before the completion of any such primary or general election, or election by the legislature, relative to the appointment or recommendation for appointment of any person to any position of trust, honor or profit, either in the county, state or nation, or in any political subdivision thereof, or in any private or corporate employment, and if any such promise or pledge shall have been made, the name or names, the address or addresses, and the occupation or occupations, of the person or persons to whom such promise or pledge shall have been made shall be stated, together with a description of the position relating to which such promise or pledge has been made. In the event that no such promise or pledge has been made by such candidate that fact shall be distinctly stated.

"Every such statement hereinbefore referred to shall be verified by the oath of the candidate, taken before an officer authorized to administer oaths under the law of the state in which he is a candidate, and shall be sworn to by the candidate in the district in which he is a candidate for representative, or the state in which he is a candidate for senator, in the congress of the United States.

"Provided, that if at the time of such primary or general election or elections by the state legislature said candidate shall be in attendance upon either house of congress as a member thereof he may at his election verify such statement before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the District of Columbia."

HOME OF GOVERNORS

The Louisville Courier-Journal says Kentucky has furnished to other states 106 governors.

THE "DICK TO DICK" LETTER

When the "Dick-Dick" letter about Controller bay was first made public, the assurance was widely published as coming from the white house that the president did not know Ryan and had never talked to him.

Now, after consideration and refreshment of the memory, the president finds that he did have a long talk with Ryan about that particular matter.

When the "Dick-Dick" letter first attained publicity, the president was unable to recollect ever talking with Charles P. Taft about Controller bay and the desirability of giving it to Ryan.

On that point we will wait and see whether the executive recollection may be changed, as further evidence develops about this conversation.

When the Lorimer scandal brought Edward Hines to the witness stand to tell of the midnight conference at the white house, as a result of which he was sent to tell the Illinois leaders that the president was willing to have Lorimer elected, the president denied it.

But now comes Governor Deneen, testifying that when Secretary MacVeagh asked him how Lorimer's election happened, he (Deneen) replied:

"Ask the president; he was the man who is said to have sent the message that did it."

When the army was sent to the Mexican border, assurance was issued by the administration that the troops were sent merely for maneuvers.

A few days later, Mexico, having become much wrought up over the operation, the administration admitted the real purpose of sending the troops. It was not maneuvers, but to patrol the Mexican frontier.

When the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation was on, there was strenuous denial that a certain much-wanted paper existed. Later it was produced, and there was demonstration that the records in that case had been stuffed, fixed, and padded with a manufactured and predated document, in order to provide justification for an act of the president.

When Mr. Taft was a candidate for president he pledged himself to downward revision of the tariff.

Despite this, he signed the Payne-Aldrich act.

Soon after he was elected, the president inspired a stream of assurances that he was going to make a great fight to defeat Cannon's reelection as speaker.

But when the fight came on, when many members had lined up against Cannon, expecting the president would be with them—then the president turned out the hottest Cannonite of them all.

Because a lot of republicans did fight Cannon, the president withdrew their patronage in the effort to destroy them. The country was constantly assured that nobody was being discriminated against, and most people doubted whether such extreme measures were being employed to wreck the progressive movement.

And then came the Norton patronage letter, confessing the whole conspiracy to supreme progressivism!

When Dr. Wiley decided that whisky ought to be whisky, not a concoction of high wines and coloring matter, the president himself wrote the decision that reversed Wiley.

And recently there has been uncovered, by accident, the fact that a fine cabal has been planning for months to force Wiley out of the government service!

The president has admitted that the wool schedule ought to be revised. Everybody knows it ought to be.

But none the less, the president's intimates give positive assurance that if it is revised he will veto the revision.

The Canadian reciprocity measure

was handed out to the country as a measure calculated to reduce the cost of living.

Later, the president found that it could not be expected to reduce the cost of living.

Two years ago the president and his attorney general got up the original draft of the Mann railroad bill, and the administration insisted that it must be passed exactly as written.

The progressives demonstrated that if this were done it would practically undo all that had ever been accomplished in the direction of railroad regulation. In the face of the bitter opposition of the administration they forced the bill to be reorganized into a progressive, instead of an utterly reactionary, measure.

The president, however, was still powerful enough to induce congress to retain his provision for a commerce court.

And, after he had appointed this court, its first important act was to enjoin the interstate commerce commission against enforcing an order that would have stopped railroad favors to the sugar trust that have been worth millions to the trust.

President Roosevelt withdrew from entry the shoreline lands around Controller bay, so that they might not be seized by any interest in behalf of an attempt to monopolize Alaska coal.

President Taft restored these lands to the privilege of entry by an unusual and almost unprecedented procedure, in such manner that a long-time lobbyist for the Guggenheims was able to grab them.

President Taft repeatedly assured the nation that its interest in Alaska was safe in the hands of Ballinger.

Then, when public indignation against the Ballinger program was too powerful to be resisted, he reversed that policy and had the Cunningham claims cancelled.

These things seem to warrant demand that before long an explanation day shall be put on the White house calendar and some of these glittering discrepancies cleared up. The country is getting concerned to know which way its administration is heading.—Washington (D. C.) Times.

DEMOCRATIC OPINION FREELY EXPRESSED

(Continued from Page 12.)

brance than the freedom of the Philippines being granted on an anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. But I do believe that it is far more important to celebrate the 4th in the good old way and permit no little idle thoughts of royalty creeping into the minds of the coming generation. There may be no marked difference in two or three years but if the first generation is not taught the patriotic celebration in the good old way it could not be a proficient teacher for the generation following and so on until several generations had passed and then our republic would not have the enthusiasm and patriotism behind it that it has today.

THE GREATER TRAGEDY

The man whose daughter had just been united to the husband of her choice looked a little sad.

"I tell you, squire," he said to one of the wedding-guests, a man of his own age, and himself the father of a number of unmarried girls, "I tell you, it is a solemn thing for us when our daughters marry and go away."

The squire assented, not altogether heartily.

"I suppose it is," he conceded; "but I tell you, it is more solemn when they don't."

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