

dering full responsibility for opening for settlement and development 12,800 acres of the Chugach national forest reserve in Alaska—an accident which has become to be known as the "Controller Bay Affair." In concluding he brands the now famous "Dick to Dick" postscript as a "wicked fabrication" and says that Charles P. Taft, whose name appeared in the alleged postscript, "has no interest in Alaska, never had, and knows nothing of the circumstances connected with this transaction." Moreover, the president adds, his brother does not even remember that he ever met Richard S. Ryan, representing the Controller Railway & Navigation company.

As for eliminating the land in question from the reserve, the president says that there is no danger of the Controller Railway & Navigation company or any other interests monopolizing the field, and nothing to show that this company is in any way connected with the Morgan-Guggenheim interests. Hence, he believes that in eliminating the land he has acted for the best interests of the nation.

"I wish to be as specific as possible upon this point," says the president in his message, "and to say that I alone am responsible for the enlargement of the proposed elimination from 320 acres to 12,800 acres, and that I proposed the change and stated my reasons therefor. The thing which the territory of Alaska needs is development, and where rights and franchises can be properly granted to encourage investment and construct a railroad without conferring exclusive privileges, I believe it to be in accordance with good policy to grant them."

An Associated Press dispatch says: A detailed account of a reputed attempt to buy enough democratic votes in the Illinois legislature to reelect Albert J. Hopkins to the senate was told on the witness stand before the Senator Lorimer committee by James Keeley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune.

It was the sensation of a day of sensations in the hearing. It followed Mr. Keeley's testimony as to how he happened to buy the confession of Charles A. White, the legislator whose story about graft at Springfield resulted in the Lorimer investigation. It was subsequent to testimony by Edward Hines that Henry S. Boutell, now American minister to Switzerland, told him President Taft would assist in the election of Lorimer to the senate.

Mr. Keeley said what he knew about the Hopkins story was obtained from Clifford Raymond, then representing the Tribune at Springfield, and from Ira C. Copley, representative in congress from Aurora, Ill. He testified that Charles Wheeler, another Chicago newspaper man at Springfield, came to Raymond during the legislative session in 1909 and told him a story which Speaker Shurtleff had personally requested be not printed. What Raymond had told Mr. Keeley, the witness testified, Raymond said had been told him by Wheeler.

Democratic members of the house in caucus approved by a two-thirds majority the bill reducing the duties on cotton manufacturers nearly one-half.

The new cotton revision bill was submitted to the caucus from the ways and means committee. It cuts from an equivalent ad valorem rate of 48.12 per cent under the Payne-Aldrich act to an average ad valorem rate of 27.06 per cent. Under the Wilson bill of 1894, the last democratic tariff, the average ad valorem rate was 43.76.

Under the proposed rates the com-

mittee estimates the imports of cotton goods for twelve months at \$39,163,800, against \$28,417,441 last year and that the duties derived under the new act for a year would be \$10,599,000 as against \$13,673,801.

"The schedules," said Mr. Underwood, democratic leader, "are cut nearly in half, and we will push the bill through the house with little debate."

Some of the proposed new duties follow:

Cotton thread, carded yarn, warps, etc., 10@15 per cent ad valorem; Payne rate, 32.17.

Spool thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cottons on spools, 15 per cent; Payne rate 23.63.

Cotton cloth, not bleached or colored, average rate of 24.51; Payne rate, 42.46.

Handkerchiefs or mufflers, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 59.05.

Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description composed of cotton or vegetable fiber, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 50.02.

Sheets, 25 per cent; Payne rate, 50.02.

Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 54.33.

Curtains, table covers, tapestries, upholstery goods, 35 per cent; Payne rate, 50.

Stockings and socks, machine made, 20 per cent; Payne rate, 30.

Stockings and socks, hand-made, 40 per cent; Payne rate, 71.57.

Men's and boys' cotton gloves, knitted or woven, 35 per cent; Payne rate, 71.57.

Shirts, sweaters and underwear, 30 per cent; Payne rate, 50.

Bandings, belting, binding, garters, ribbons, tire-fabric, suspenders, lamp wicks, 25 per cent; Payne rate, 36.97.

Towels, dollies, quilts, blankets, mops, wash-rags, etc., 25 per cent; Payne rate, 45.

President Taft has signed the reciprocity bill.

MUSHROOM POLITICIANS

Chairman Underwood takes occasion to state that the democratic party will be handled under the dome of the capitol at Washington without assistance. He made this statement following the victory for his side in their contest against making free wool a part of the democratic tariff plan as was urged by Mr. Bryan. He fell into the error that many other men have fallen victims to by talking too much in the hour of temporary success.

Another decade will not have passed before the men who voted for the wool tariff will be making apologies to the country. The tide is on for free trade and removal of tariff duties from the necessities of the middle classes, as was evidenced by President Taft's speech in Chicago recently. Old time republicans sat in the hall listening to Mr. Taft's words in support of free trade with Canada and applauded as heartily as they did the protection sentiments expressed by the McKinley following a few years ago.

It matters little what course a few congressmen take on this question as the rising tide in favor of social justice will soon sweep away the last vestige of the selfish and ruinous tariff legislation that was born of the necessities of the civil war.—South Bend (Ind.) New Era.

IN A SECLUDED SPOT

The location of the next democratic national convention is engaging the attention of the leaders of the party these days. Most of them would like to locate it where Colonel Bryan can't get to it.—Journal of Agriculture.

MR. BRYAN AND LEGISLATION

Mr. Bryan, it seems, undiscouraged by his experience as to free wool, is still making suggestions to his friends in the house about legislation. And that is right. He has thought a good deal about the leading issues now, or soon to be, before congress, and his views are interesting. Moreover, his friends in congress are entitled to them. They have a big task in hand. Preparing for a presidential campaign taxes the faculties of the wisest and the best. Help from any well accredited source should be welcome.

There are democrats who have supported Mr. Bryan in all three of his campaigns for the presidency of the opinion now that he should not open his head about either candidate or platform for next year. He has said that the use of his own name in connection with the nomination is unauthorized. Why, then, these men ask, should he interfere in any matter relating to the putting of the party into shape for the contest? Why not leave it to the men on deck who are charged either with legislative or executive duties, and therefore in position to appraise the necessities of the case?

Mr. Bryan, naturally and very properly, resents such talk. His three unsuccessful candidacies have deprived him neither of interest in public affairs nor of the right to form and express opinions on the subject. Why, in the prime of his powers, should the "talkinest" man in the country be mute? What reason would there be for a continuation of The Commoner if its columns were closed to politics? With his occupation gone, what would become of Othello?

Congress is fairly open to recommendations from all who take an interest in its deliberations. The president makes his formally. But many others are made informally, and their authors remain unknown. Some of the most important acts have in part been shaped by private communications from men writing with full information to their senators and representatives. This is at once the right and the duty of citizens who study the political issues of the day and wish for the best enactments of the highest lawmaking body in the country.

Let Mr. Bryan keep up his industry. The mails are free, and his trusts, the railroads, popular election of senators, the war on boodle in elections, the currency, are all within his range, and all under discussion. Now is the time for him to speak. Many tongues are wagging and many pens scratching. Within a year the democracy must make its record in congress, write its national platform, and nominate its national ticket. Those, therefore with suggestions to make should make them in good time. A little delay, or a little incertitude, might deprive the party of valuable pointers.—Washington (D. C.) Star.

FAITH IN LA FOLLETTE

"What help are the democratic progressives getting from La Follette?" asks the Omaha World-Herald; and it answers, "None." Nevertheless and notwithstanding, the democrats have had so much help from La Follette in the past that they are very hopeful or worrying along without any more.

On the day that the foregoing appeared in the Sioux City Journal, Senator La Follette as a member of the senate committee on finance, voted with the democrats for a favorable report on the farmers' free list bill.

Senator La Follette has been opposing reciprocity as making the farmer bear the whole burden of the

reduced cost of living, and in this course he has been mistaken, in our opinion. But satisfied that reciprocity will be approved, he purposes to join hands with the democrats to give the farmer, forced by the reciprocity pact to sell his products in a free trade market, opportunity to buy his flour, farm machinery, sewing machines, and scores of other articles in a free trade market.

If all the other insurgents in the senate shall follow the same course, they will have succeeded in saving their faces, and doubly earned the gratitude of the republican farmer.

It is generally unsafe to eulogize the living, but this newspaper knows of no man in public life more to be trusted to serve the right, than Senator La Follette. His course respecting reciprocity has not strained the faith because the handling of the subject is full of factional politics.—Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph-Herald.

FOR ALL TIME

Mrs. Highupp—"The judge decreed that they should be separated, never to see each other again."

Mrs. Blase—"Are they?"

Mrs. Highupp—"Yes. They are living next door to each other in a New York apartment-house now."—Puck.

ALL POWERFUL

The Angry One—Boy, I've come in here to slaughter the editor!

Newspaper Office Boy—Are youse an advertiser?

"You bet I am."

"Go ahead den—it'll be all right!"—Suburban Magazine.

CLUBS FOR 1911

	Pub's Price	With Com'ner
American Magazine, N. Y.	\$1.50	\$1.75
American Boy, Detroit	1.00	1.50
Amer. Bee Journal, Chicago	1.00	1.50
Boy's World, Elgin, Ill.	.50	1.00
Breeder's Gazette, Chicago	1.75	1.75
Current Literature, N. Y.	3.00	3.00
Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	1.00	1.60
Commercial Appeal, Wkly. Memphis, Tenn.	.50	1.00
Courier-Journal, Louisville	1.00	1.25
Democrat, Johnstown, Pa.	1.00	1.25
Delineator, N. Y.	.70	1.55
Etude, Philadelphia	1.50	1.75
Enquirer, Cincinnati	1.00	1.25
Everybody's, N. Y.	1.50	1.90
Forest & Stream, N. Y.	3.00	3.00
Fruit Grower, St. Joseph	1.00	1.25
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	1.25	1.75
Hoard's Dairyman	1.00	1.50
Housekeeper, Minneapolis	1.00	1.50
Home Herald, Chicago	2.00	2.05
Harper's Bazaar, N. Y.	1.25	1.55
Industrious Hen, Tenn.	.50	1.00
Irrigation Age, Chicago	1.00	1.25
The Independent, N. Y.		
Amer. Homestead, Lincoln	3.50	3.00
Woman's World, Chicago		
Literary Digest, N. Y.		
(Must be new)	3.00	3.25
LaFollette's Magazine	1.00	1.25
McCall's Magazine, N. Y.	.50	1.15
McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.85
Metropolitan Mag., N. Y.	1.50	1.75
Modern Priscilla, Boston	.75	1.35
National Monthly	1.00	1.25
News-Scimitar, Tenn.	.50	1.00
Outing Magazine, N. Y.	3.00	3.10
The Outlook, N. Y.	3.00	3.50
Pacific Monthly, Portland	1.50	1.60
Public, Chicago	1.00	1.35
Progression, monthly	.50	1.00
Pictorial Review, N. Y.	1.00	1.55
Poultry Success, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00
Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.75
Reliable Poultry Journal	.50	1.00
Recreation, N. Y.	3.00	3.00
Review of Reviews, N. Y.		
Amer. Homestead, Lincoln	3.50	3.00
Woman's World, Chicago		
Republic, St. Louis	.50	1.25
Southern Fruit Grower	.50	1.00
Sturm's Oklahoma Mag.	1.50	1.60
Staats Zeitung, N. Y.	1.50	1.85
Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.	3.00	3.35
The Common Herd, Texas	1.00	1.25
Twentieth Century	2.00	2.00
Table Talk, Philadelphia	1.50	1.50
Taylor-Trotwood Magazine	1.50	1.50
Technical World, Chicago	1.50	1.90
Uncle Remus' Magazine	1.00	1.00
Wom's Home Comp'n, N. Y.	1.50	1.75
World-Herald, Dy., Omaha	4.00	4.00
World's Events, Chicago	1.00	1.45
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