

# WASHINGTON NEWS

Washington correspondents say that David Jayne Hill was forced by Secretary Knox to retire from the diplomatic service. Knox wanted the place for a friend.

Senator La Follette will probably follow Mr. Taft's trail in a speaking trip through the west.

President Taft's itinerary for his western trip is as follows: Leave September 15; Syracuse, Erie, Pa., September 16; in Erie, Pa., September 17; Erie, Pa., Detroit, Pontiac, Saginaw, Bay City, Mich., September 18; Bay City, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, September 18; Marquette, Mich., September 20; Grand Rapids, Monticello, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Mich., September 21; Peoria, Ill., September 22; Peoria, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., September 23; Kansas City, Mo., Baldwin, Kan., September 24; Baldwin, Cherryvale, Coffeyville, Independence, Kan., Chanute, Ottawa, Kan., Kansas City, Mo., September 25; Hutchinson, Kan., September 26; Hutchinson, Topeka, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., September 27; Council Bluffs, Denison, Fort Dodge, Webster City, Iowa Falls, Waterloo, Ia., September 28; Waterloo, Des Moines, Knoxville, Iowa, Albia, Ottumwa, Ia., September 29; Moberly, Sedalia, Kansas City, Mo., September 30; Omaha, Neb., October 1; Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Neb., October 2; Denver, Colo., October 3; Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Wyo., October 4; Salt Lake City, Utah, October 5; Pocatello, Boise, Ida., October 6; Walla Walla, Lewiston, Moscow, Idaho, Spokane, Wash., October 7; Lind, Ellensburg, Tacoma, Wash., October 8; Bellingham, Mount Vernon, Everett, Seattle, Wash., October 9; Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., October 10; Tacoma, Olympia, Centralia, Chehalis, Castle Rock, Kelso, Kalama, Vancouver, Wash., Portland, Ore., October 11; Portland, Salem, Ore., October 12; Sacramento, San Francisco, Cal., October 13; San Francisco, Cal., October 13; San Francisco, Cal., October 14 and 15; Los Angeles, Cal., October 16; Los Angeles, Cal., October 17; Salt Lake City, Utah, October 18; Butte, Livingston, Phillips, Mont., October 19.

The Associated Press correspondent says: The first campaign publicity statements, those of Senators Martin and Swanson, of Virginia, filed in accordance with the campaign publicity law passed at the recent session of congress, were made public recently by order of Secretary Bennett, of the senate. They had been kept secret because the act contained no requirement for publicity of individual statements filed by candidates for the senate or house. Both Senators Martin and Swanson showed that on the day their reports were filed, which was exactly the required ten days before September 7, when the democratic senatorial primary election was held in Virginia, they were far below the maximum of \$10,000 which a senatorial candidate may spend to procure his election.

Each had spend about \$3,500. Of this amount, \$3,000 was required of each candidate to help defray expenses of the election. Senator Martin spent \$348 for newspaper space, and Senator Swanson \$332.

Each said he expected to incur a further expense of "several hundred dollars for space and editorials."

They declared that other small amounts doubtless would be spent

by friends for publicity in other newspapers, and that they would meet any reasonable expense of this sort.

Senator Swanson engaged headquarters at Richmond at \$55 a week, and Senator Martin said his expense on this account would be small.

All of the approximately 1,800 postoffices of the second class and many of the first class having been designated as postal savings banks, Postmaster General Hitchcock began the designation of the third class offices. It is his purpose to extend, as rapidly as practicable, the postal savings system to the smaller postoffices of the country. A beginning was made when 100 offices in smaller commercial towns, needing such special banking facilities, in twelve different states, were directed to receive deposits by October 7. By January 1, the postal savings system will be in operation in all of the 8,000 first, second and third class offices.

## SENATOR CUMMINS ARRAIGNS MR. TAFT

The Chicago Record-Herald, a Taft organ, called upon Senator Cummins, insurgent republican, of Iowa, to give specifications in his opposition to Mr. Taft's renomination. Senator Cummins made the following reply:

"My general conclusion is, therefore, that in every struggle which has taken place since Mr. Taft became president, on vital things, his allies and supporters have been the senators and members of the house, who, however honest they may be, are known from one border of the country to the other as reactionaries or standpatters and not progressives. "If the voters of the republican party believe that the old leadership should be perpetuated then can find no better nominee than Mr. Taft. I do not believe it ought to be continued, and therefore, without any personal disparagement of the president, I am hoping that a progressive republican will be nominated and elected next year."

His reason for this conclusion follows:

"It is to be understood that my opposition to the re-nomination of Taft is based solely on his attitude toward public questions and my conviction that the convention ought to nominate a candidate for president who will be strongest in the election. "With this preliminary and explanatory suggestion I present my bill of particulars. I shall content myself in the main with merely recalling to the minds of the people the lineup on each of the following subjects:

"1. The Payne-Aldrich tariff law. Mr. Taft's associates in the making of this law, which he declared to be the best ever passed on the subject, were Mr. Aldrich and his followers in the senate; Mr. Payne, Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Cannon and their followers in the house. It seems to me I am justified in the conclusion that he did not take 'the progressive view' with respect to this measure.

"2. The act amending and enlarging the interstate commerce law. President Taft made legislation on the subject the prominent feature of the first regular session after he was inaugurated. Through his attorney general he presented to congress a bill which was introduced in the senate, referred to the committee on interstate commerce and reported

back to the senate precisely as the attorney general wrote it and as President Taft apparently believed it ought to be enacted.

"If this bill had passed as insisted on by the president the work of nearly a quarter of a century would have been swept away and we would have taken a long step backward in the regulation of our railways.

"It was reconstructed on the floor of the senate by the progressives, against the violent opposition of the reactionaries, who were acting for the president. I believe that people generally will agree with me that with respect to this measure Mr. Taft did not take the 'progressive view' of the subject.

"3. Before the present administration came in, a postal savings bill had been practically agreed on in the senate. The fight which the progressives had made was to insure the deposit of the money put into the postoffices in the banks of the local communities.

"We had won out, but just as we were on the point of passing the bill, President Taft had sufficient influence to rewrite that part of the bill, and everybody recognizes that the law as it was finally adopted, in that respect, was a victory for the great city banks and a defeat for the small country banks. Again the president was in the company of the reactionaries and not with the progressives.

"4. The progressives were exceedingly anxious to attach an income tax law to the Payne-Aldrich tariff act. We had good reason to believe that the president was with us in this effort, but at the moment when it seemed likely to succeed, the president, under the leadership of Mr. Aldrich and his close associates, brought forward the so-called corporation tax law and defeated the proposal to levy tax on the great incomes of the country.

"5. All that I care to say regarding the public domain is that he seems to be out of harmony with those who were recognized before his advent into office as the best exponents of the conservation policy; and so far as I know, his appointment of Mr. Fisher as secretary of the interior was about the first act of his administration which commanded the approval of the progressives throughout the country.

"6. With respect to the Canadian tariff bill, there is, of course, the widest difference of opinion. It is a false pretense from beginning to end. It gives free pulp and free paper to publishers using print paper and it gives free farm products, but it will not reduce the cost of living and it will not, in my judgment, widen or enlarge our markets for manufacturers in Canada.

"Its evil effects have been greatly exaggerated and its beneficial effects are almost wholly imaginary.

"7. With regard to peace treaties, I am in hearty sympathy with the president in an endeavor to broaden the field of arbitration, but they can hardly be instanced as a great advance in the move for peace when they are construed as the president himself construes them in his public speeches, and as they must necessarily be construed if the senate amends them as it proposes, for they are practically the same as the peace treaty we already have with Great Britain.

"8. With regard to the woolen bill and the free list bill, I have only to say that I haven't heard of any progressive rejoicing over the vetoes which killed them. They were prepared with the greatest care and in the full light of abundant information and both amply justified by the standard of protection.

"I predict that these bills gave the president the only chance he would ever have to sign acts reduc-

ing the iniquitous duties of the Payne-Aldrich law, but preserving the system of protection. In waiting for his tariff report he lost an opportunity which democrats will not give him again.

"With respect to the veto of the resolution admitting New Mexico and Arizona as states, I have this to say: Some of the progressives were opposed to provisions in both constitutions. They were not all in favor of the form of initiative, referendum and recall found in the Arizona constitution.

"I do not approve the recall of judges. All of these things become immaterial in the presence of one progressive proposition, viz: That congress had no right to prescribe constitutions for these incoming states."

## BRISTOW ON TAFTISM

Senator Bristow, of Kansas, says: "I am not for the renomination of President Taft because I do not believe in the things he stands for," the senator said. "His tariff policy seems to be free trade for the farmer and high protection for the manufacturers. His reciprocity bill, the pet measure of his administration, practically put every product of the American farm on the free list, and when congress undertook to relieve the farmer from some of the burdens of tariff taxation, by giving him free lumber, free shoes, free harness and free farming implements, Mr. Taft vetoed the bill.

"In his celebrated Winona speech, when Mr. Taft declared the Payne-Aldrich bill the best tariff law ever

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