

the dismissal of W. Morgan Shuster, the treasurer-general.

The nationalists in the house of commons say 1912 will be "Ireland's year" on the home rule question.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat estimates this year's cotton crop at 14,835,000 bales.

Mr. Roosevelt says he will assist neither Taft nor La Follette but that he is not a candidate himself.

Andrew Carnegie celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday by revealing to the American people the identity of the twenty men who deserved to be called "the greatest of all." The Carnegie list follows: Shakespeare; Morton, discoverer of ether; Jenner, discoverer of vaccination; Neilson, inventor of hot-blast; Lincoln; Burns, the poet; Gutenberg, inventor of printing; Edison; Siemens, inventor of water-meter; Bessemer, inventor; Mushet, inventor of steel process; Columbus; Watt; Bell, inventor of telephone; Arkwright, inventor of cotton-spinning machinery; Franklin; Murdock, first to employ coal as illuminant; Hargreaves, inventor of spinning jenny; Stephenson; Symington, inventor of rotary engine.

Illinois republican editors declared in favor of Mr. Taft and opposed the initiative and referendum.

A Superior, Wis., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press says: Right Rev. Bishop A. F. Schineer, bishop of the Superior Roman Catholic diocese, disagrees with Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ireland and other prelates of the church and went on record in favor of the referendum and recall in an address before a local fraternal organization. He also indorsed the commission form of government on which Superior voters will vote in January.

An Associated Press dispatch from Los Angeles follows: The ugly smirch of suspected bribery was trailed across the trial of James B. McNamara for the alleged murder of Charles J. Haggerty, a victim of the Los Angeles Times disaster.

A pleased prosecution and a dumfounded defense took stock of the day's work of Samuel L. Brown, chief investigator of the state, who arrested three men and stacked District Attorney Frederick's desk high with yellow bills taken from their pockets in Frederick's presence. Bert H. Franklin, a former deputy United States marshal, now employed by the defense, as an investigator, released on \$10,000 cash bail, is to appear in court to answer charges of bribery and attempted bribery, sworn to against him by Brown, while George H. N. Lockwood, an unsummoned venireman, and C. E. (Cap.) White, an alleged stakeholder, both arrested, are at liberty, and, according to District Attorney Fredericks, will appear as witnesses against Franklin.

Five hundred dollars, taken from Lockwood, is declared by the prosecution to have been the first payment of a sum which he was to have received if he would prevent an adverse verdict in the McNamara case, and \$3,500 found on White was declared to be the balance to be paid when the jury was discharged.

The city of Nanking was captured by the Chinese revolutionists but Han Yang has been occupied by the imperialist forces.

The progressive republicans in Ohio have called upon the chairman of the republican state committee to call a meeting of the committee for

the purpose of taking up the method of selecting delegates to the national convention. They want a statewide primary.

The Chicago Tribune prints this news item: Richard Croker admits he is sorry now he defeated Henry George for mayor of New York years ago according to Joseph Fels, who spoke before the current events class in Evanston recently. "I cornered Mr. Croker, who came over to this country with me last week, and asked him why he defeated Henry George," said the speaker. "He replied, 'If I hadn't, Henry George would have defeated us. Self-preservation is the first law of human nature.' In talking further Mr. Croker admitted he had wronged Henry George and misrepresented him and said that he was sorry for what he had done."

The Tennessee democratic state committee called a democratic primary for April 20, 1912. State officers will be nominated and delegates to the national convention will be chosen at this primary.

Suspected bribery was injected into the McNamara trial at Los Angeles recently. Detective S. L. Brown, chief investigator for the state, arrested three men and brought them before the district attorney. He alleged one of the men had attempted to bribe an unsummoned venireman. One man had \$500 and another \$3,500 when arrested.

The Japanese cabinet crisis, threatened by the finance minister's demand for wholesale cuts in the budget, probably will be averted.

The United States grand jury at Chicago began an investigation to determine whether railroads operating between New York and Chicago have been giving rebates to the theatrical companies.

MUST BE OF DIFFERENT TYPE

Editor Philadelphia Public Ledger: Sir—May I be permitted a brief space in your columns to reply to some of the criticisms of Governor Wilson by your New York correspondent in a recent issue?

Governor Wilson, your correspondent states, holds radical views entirely at variance with the "fundamental principles" of the democratic party, and, therefore, could not command the support of the conservative voters of that party in the election of 1912.

But is it not entirely clear that whatever may have been the "fundamental principles" of the democratic party of the past, the democratic party of today must be a radical party if it is to successfully oppose the republican party? Surely there can not be two conservative parties in the country, and the republican party is preeminently the conservative party of the nation. The reason the republican party is so badly split today is because the western element of the party—the so-called progressives—can no longer stand for the extreme conservatism of its eastern leaders. The opposition party, therefore, must, by all the rules of the game, be a radical party, and have a radical leader. President Taft in 1912 must be opposed, not only by a similar type of man standing for practically the same things, but by a radically different man, standing for practically different things. To oppose Mr. Taft with a man of the McKinley type, an opportunist whose backbone the late Speaker Reed likened to "a chocolate eclair," would be an absurdity. On the other hand, to oppose him with a man like Governor Wilson would make the issue clear cut and easily defined, and there would be one inevitable result—the conservative voters of the democratic party would join the Taft forces and the radical element in the republican party would join the Wilson forces. In this way there would be a new alignment of the voters—one that inevitably must come some time in the future, when the conservative and radical voters of the country must find their proper places in one or other of the two great parties representing those principles. Now just a word in conclusion in regard to Governor Wilson. He may be, as your correspondent states, one to whom it is natural to command rather than to compromise. He is instinctively brave and fearless, and regards compromises as the natural

refuge of the coward. He may lack tact at times in dealing with men. He may be intolerant in ways, and to some thus seem more of the "boss" than the leader. But he is a man whose spotlessness of character, purity of motive, sincerity of convictions, integrity of purpose and high conscientiousness put him on a mountain peak as compared with the average politician of today. Neither with friend nor opponent does he ever play false. For those who do not care for that type of man, and for the principles for which he stands, the natural place is in the ranks of the republican party under the leadership of Mr. Taft. But for those who think differently Governor Wilson is the natural leader, and, therefore, to the writer he now seems the logical and inevitable candidate of his party in next year's contest.—E. H. S., Springlake, N. J.

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