

REPORTER BRYAN FINDS WELCOME

Following is a news report from the Chicago Tribune of Monday, June 17th:

William Jennings Bryan, Chicago Tribune reporter, arrived in Chicago yesterday. He hastened from the University club to the storm center of the republican fracas in the Congress hotel.

The Nebraskan's appearance nearly set awry the plans of the rival campaign managers. The commoner's fellow journalists started the commotion. He got even later by "scooping" them all.

A small army of newspaper correspondents surrounded Col. Bryan as he was trying to force his way through the cheering throng in the lobby to the clerk's desk. At his side was Edward F. Goltra of St. Louis, democratic national committeeman from Missouri, an old schoolmate.

The newspaper men, forgetful of the purpose of Col. Bryan's visit, begun to shoot questions at him in rapid fire order. He threw up his hands as if to ward off the verbal onslaught, and laughed heartily.

"Boys, I am one of the fraternity," he said. "Please let me do my work."

"Roosevelt and Bryan!" shouted a discordant enthusiast on the outer edge of the jam.

"S-h S-h!" cautioned the distinguished reporter.

The cry was taken up amid general laughter. Col. Bryan struggled to get away, but the correspondents pressed him close and he was forced to take his medicine.

"Shame on you journalists!" he exclaimed, his smile broadening. "Where are the headquarters? I must get to work. Have you seen Bob Rose? I understand he is here with the A. P."

The newspaper men were tickled at Mr. Bryan's abbreviation of the Associated Press. "He is back in harness," said one. Unable to find Rose, his secretary in the last campaign, Mr. Bryan pushed away from the crowd and started out in his search for news. He went at it like a veteran. His first stop was at the Roosevelt reception headquarters.

"Here's a democrat wants to shake hands with you, colonel," called a correspondent, pushing forward a middle aged man, all smiles.

"What is he doing in this crowd?" retorted Col. Bryan, hastening down the hall to an elevator which took him to the Taft headquarters. He was greeted at the door by Congressman McKinley, the president's campaign manager.

"You are the best show we've had yet," asserted Mr. McKinley as he noted the line of correspondents following the Nebraskan.

"What's the news?" asked the Nebraskan. "It's all settled, and Mr. Taft will be nominated on the first ballot," answered the congressman.

"Will you put that in writing so I can use it in my report?" asked Reporter Bryan. Mr. McKinley joined in the laughter.

"I came to see your steam roller," said the Nebraskan. "Is it anywhere in sight?"

"No, we have laid it aside," said Mr. McKinley, "but would be glad to lend it to you if you would like to have it at Baltimore."

"O, no, we democrats do not need it," Mr. Bryan laughingly responded. "We are going to hold a model convention."

In the Taft headquarters the Nebraskan also met former Congressman Perkins, with whom he had served in Washington.

On his way from the Taft to the Roosevelt headquarters Reporter Bryan remarked: "I think this newspaper job of mine will be a strenuous task, at this rate."

At the entrance to the Roosevelt headquarters the colonel encountered Gifford Pinchot and former Governor Pardee of California. They greeted him cordially. An excited doorman hurried to apprise Senator Dixon of the Nebraskan's arrival.

"Who said there was a man named Bryan out here to interview me?" was Senator Dixon's salutation. "I am glad to welcome you," he added as they shook hands.

"I want to talk to you, senator, so as to get the news first hand," said Reporter Bryan.

"Well come into the back shop," said Mr. Dixon.

"This is the first time I was ever taken into a back shop by a republican manager," remarked the colonel.

The camera caught Col. Bryan as he was interviewing Mr. Dixon. The senator remarked about strange bedfellows, but said the picture would not scare him if it did not the colonel.

The Nebraskan slipped out of a side door

and was on his way to Col. Roosevelt's apartments before the waiting newspaper men missed him. Oscar King Davis, the Taft publicity manager, aided in the get-away. Later Reporter Bryan interviewed Senator Kenyon at the Cummins headquarters, and then looked up the La Follette managers.

GOOD WORK IN FOREIGN MISSIONS

The foreign mission body of the Catholic church has recently issued its annual report and that report makes a remarkable showing with respect to the work accomplished. It appears that the church in all countries contributed the sum of \$1,454,845.31 for foreign missions. This was an increase of something more than \$54,000 over the contributions of 1910. It is predicted that in a short time the total contributions for foreign missions in the United States alone will reach a half million dollars per year.

In the present report this country is second on the list with a donation of \$281,234.38. In 1910 the United States gave \$268,314.08.

According to the report, France, in the amount of foreign missionary gifts has the place of honor, her contributions amounting to \$605,155.57. But this is a few thousand less than she gave in 1910. In that year she raised \$608,256.19. Germany is in the third place, having raised \$186,234.38, an increase of more than \$30,000 over the previous year's offering, which was \$151,043.32. Belgium raised \$68,583.70; Italy, \$53,981.55; the Argentine Republic, \$45,554.25; Mexico, \$34,292.86; Spain, \$35,772.25; Ireland, \$18,618.44; Austria, \$11,547.54; Switzerland, \$18,078.20; Brazil, \$8,309.27; Chili, \$12,305.80; Africa, \$4,839.74; Holland, \$5,628.73; England, \$8,864.97; Scotland, \$1,225.41; Portugal, \$3,941.76; Canada, \$1,434.40; Asia, \$1,940.36; Central America, \$1,222.36; Oceanica, \$1,566.02. The total of \$1,354,845.31 is the largest amount the society has collected in any one year since it came into existence. It entered its ninetieth year on May 3. In eighty-nine years it has gathered for the missions \$80,349,653.66.

Referring to the work of the Catholic Foreign Mission society, the New York World says: The society was founded in Lyons, France, in 1822, and canonically established the following year by Pope Pius VII. Its purpose is to support missionaries in all lands where Catholicity is being propagated. It does not concern itself with the selection or training of missionaries, that function being discharged by the Roman Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, one of the administrative bodies of the church founded in 1622 by Gregory XVI and other agencies. But the Society for the Propagation of the Faith is the only universal body in the Catholic church devoted to collecting funds for the missions. Its work has been commended and encouraged by many popes, and in this country by all the cardinals and archbishops and bishops. The society has national headquarters in Lyons and Paris. The funds are divided at the beginning of each year.

It has national delegates in several countries, including the United States, for which Mgr. Freri acts. The national office is at No. 627 Lexington avenue. From 1897 to 1903 the American office was in Baltimore; but in respect of religious activity New York is becoming more and more every day the Rome of America. Since 1897 the society has collected in this country a total of \$2,137,279.21. Of this amount Mgr. Freri raised \$2,049,440.41. Although the contribution of Catholics in this country to foreign missions is increasing every year the society for many years donated to missions in all parts of the United States an annual sum far in excess of what had been collected. For instance, from 1822, the year in which the society was founded, to 1900 the church in this country received \$5,807,393.40, and in that time it had raised for this work exactly \$1,120,420.84. From 1822 to 1910 the society distributed nearly eleven millions of dollars among the needy mission fields of America.

Now that the church in this country is no longer in the missionary state she is making extraordinary effort to show her appreciation of the help of the society. In fact, the church in America is going to educate and equip missionaries for distant lands as well as increase its contribution from year to year. Under the auspices of the hierarchy a missionary college has been founded at Hawthorne, N. Y., for this purpose. Next month the Cathedral college will send two of its graduates to this new foundation to be prepared for the foreign fields.

WHY NOT?

The Iron Trade Review suggests Judge Elbert H. Gary as the republican nominee for president. It says:

"Some day—perhaps not as far in the future as now seems probable—the people of this country will fully realize that they need real statesmanship and genuine leadership in the chief executive of the nation. They will realize that the country demands the biggest, brainiest man it can find, no matter whether he be in the service of a corporation or not. When that day comes, the country will be fortunate if it has the opportunity to place in the White House a man of the type of Elbert H. Gary."

Well, why not? The republican party stands for practically everything Judge Gary stands for and the special interests for which Judge Gary stands finance the party and have a great deal to say in the selection of its president and the framing of its platform. Why not drop the mask and nominate a candidate who has nothing to conceal.

Practical Tariff Talks

Some misguided defenders of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law claim for it that it taxes the luxuries heavily and bears lightly upon the necessities. If this be true handkerchiefs must be a luxury, in the eyes of the tariff makers. Diamonds carry a 10 per cent tax, but the lowliest of handkerchiefs is taxed 45 per cent. Most of mankind must go through life using cotton handkerchiefs. These are made in standard sizes, from cloth woven in such a way that two or three handkerchiefs can be cut from the breadth. The cutting is usually done by machines, which turn them over to the girls who put hems on them, also by machines. The minimum tariff on these goods is 45 per cent of their value, but if they are hemstitched or have drawn threads 10 per cent is added. Some of them, with embroidery or initials, are taxed at 60 per cent. If trimmed with lace the tax is 70 per cent.

The importation of handkerchiefs is not very extensive. The value of those that come through the customs houses in 1910 was a little over \$400,000. Only 1.4 per cent of this sum represented the plain, everyday cotton handkerchief. Which is very good evidence of the fact that the tariff rate is prohibitory. Being prohibitory it means that the purchaser of common handkerchiefs in this country pays a nice little tribute to the manufacturer. Just how much that tribute is would involve considerable figuring, but an idea may be gleaned from noting the fact that although the duty is 45 per cent of the value the total labor cost in the American mill is less than 22 per cent. In a number of American mills the total cost of producing the cotton cloth from which these handkerchiefs are cut is less than in rival English mills.

There isn't a household in this country that does not use cotton thread. It is heavily taxed also, and without any good reason. It is made of hard-twisted cotton yarn. Sea island cotton is used for the finer threads and other long-stapled cottons of the best grade for the coarser counts. The cotton thread trade is controlled largely by one company, which has headquarters in Scotland, with mills in many parts of the world. On the ordinary thread used in households the tax is about 35 per cent. Very little thread is imported for the reason that the company that has the monopoly supplies the local markets from the nearest thread mill. This monopoly absorbed, so we are informed by the official publication of the house ways and means committee, all of their principal competitors as long ago as 1896, "and as a result was so enabled to control the world's market, in spite of the fact that there are smaller competitors, that they have adjusted the world's prices to suit themselves, and have made huge profits since the amalgamation. In the fourteen years

WILL YOU JOIN IN THE EFFORT TO INCREASE THE COMMONER'S CIRCULATION FOR 1912? TAKE IT UP AT ONCE WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR.