

rency reform, a budget system of setting forth expenditures and revenues of the government, and several equally desirable reforms. All, the democrats say, will be ignored.

Following the election of Mr. McKinley in 1896 President Cleveland refrained from making any appointments to the federal service, leaving these to the incoming president. President Taft being unwilling to do as much it will be incumbent as a duty upon the democrats in the senate to refuse to ratify all appointments and thus prevent them.

There is something more than the doctrine of the spoils for the victors in this view of the matter. Suppose that the senate should ratify the nomination of a republican for district attorney for the northern district of Iowa and he should take office for a period of four years. Is it to be assumed that he would seek to make such a record in his office as to reflect credit upon the democratic administration and the democratic party? The contrary is to be supposed. We can not imagine him investigating trust operations with a view to prosecuting illegal trusts so that the democratic party might be able two years hence and four years hence to point to a record of achievement and to proof of faith kept.

The country has voted to give the democrats a trial—a fair and full trial. It has turned over to them the machinery of the federal government. It is for them, charged with full responsibility, to have full power. Let them then, take every place of power and authority.—Dubuque (Ia.) Telegraph-Herald.

THE NEW DECLARATION

The Commoner seconds the following timely motion made by the New York World: Now that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has very generously presented to the Congressional library a rare volume containing autographs of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, we suggest, with all due humility, that he follow up this splendid gift by presenting a companion volume containing autographs of all the distinguished signers of the Declaration of Dependence, the list of signatures, of course, to be headed by his own. This inspiring gift would, we imagine, run somewhat as follows:

DECLARATION OF DEPENDENCE

"When, in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for certain great financiers to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with their fellow-citizens, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and unequal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinion of gentlemankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created unequal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain alienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to obscure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their unjust powers from the consent of the Governors. * * * And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

"J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
"JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER,
"ANDREW CARNEGIE,
"HENRY C. FRICK,
"E. H. GARY,
"GEORGE W. PERKINS,
"ETC., ETC., ETC."

HARD TO PLEASE

The New York Times is hard to please. Its Washington correspondent wound up a long and mournful account of Mr. Bryan's recent visit to the national capital with the following note of despair:

"But why is it that Mr. Bryan will not go home and stay there?"

Another paper announced that Mr. Bryan had gone to Florida to spend the winter and added that it was construed by some of the leading democrats at Washington as a declaration of war against congress.

The unfriendly papers are prepared to catch Mr. Bryan "a comin' and a goin'."

Is there any law, statutory or moral, that gives to friends of the plunderbund the exclusive privilege of being represented at Washing-

Popular Vote for President Shown By States of Union

Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer: New York, November 26.—The popular vote for president in the election of 1912 shows that Wilson polled throughout the country a total of 6,156,778 votes, Roosevelt 3,928,140 and Taft 3,376,422.

The socialist vote for Debs amounted to 673,783, with the socialist count still unfurnished in seven states.

In 1908 Bryan's popular vote was 6,393,182 and that of Taft 7,637,676. The figures in the following table by states are divided between official and unofficial returns, as indicated. No count is at present available where the spaces are left blank.

STATE.	Wilson	Roosevelt	Taft	Debs	Chasn
xAlabama	81622	22520	9671	3019	
xArizona	10244	6468	2989	2964	253
xxArkansas	75100	22000	24900	10200	1010
xxCalifornia	283404	283532	2240	73000	19500
xxColorado	112354	69737	60007	15942	4775
xxConnecticut	73730	33439	67949	9878	2010
xDelaware	22198	8061	16222	350	434
xxaFlorida	35864	4207	4212	4826	1825
xGeorgia	93171	22010	5151	1014	147
xIdaho	33983	25511	32873		
xxIllinois	407470	391365	256625	85000	30000
xIndiana	281890	162007	151267	36931	19248
xxbIowa	172231	150777	113902		
xKansas	143670	120123	74844	26807	
xKentucky	219584	102766	115512	11247	3233
xxcLouisiana	59241	9202	3774		
xxMaine	50987	48459	26538	2674	864
xMaryland	112674	57789	54596	3996	2244
xxMassachusetts	170995	140152	152255	12650	2760
xxdMichigan	63556	85513	62294		
xxeMinnesota	106426	125856	64334	27505	7886
xMississippi	57227	3645	1595	2061	
xMissouri	330947	123111	207409	28148	5222
xMontana	28023	22448	18404	10828	
xNebraska	109109	72777	54348	10219	3419
xNevada	7986	5055	3190	4500	
xNew Hampshire	34724	17794	32927	1980	535
xNew Jersey	178289	145410	88835	15901	2878
xxNew Mexico	17982	7988	15512	2024	300
xxNew York	650721	382463	450466		
xxNorth Carolina	134663	65874	29017	3100	
xxNorth Dakota	28896	24568	22892	6740	1090
xxOhio	405120	209793	273287		
xxfOklahoma	119057		90784	41674	2850
xxaOregon	42363	33169	31842		
xxPennsylvania	395619	444426	273305	80915	19533
xxRhode Island	30299	16488	27755	1950	595
xSouth Carolina	48355	1293	536	164	
xgSouth Dakota	48977	57630		4192	2788
xxTennessee	132096	54260	60266	3397	775
xxhTexas	221435	26740	28668	25742	1738
xxUtah	35566	23035	40694		
xVermont	15354	22073	23334	928	1155
xxVirginia	90338	21737	23277	787	699
xxWashington	87674	111797	71252	39555	7467
xxWest Virginia	112564	76608	56282	20000	4500
xxaWisconsin	164409	58661	130878	34120	8410
xxWyoming	18600	7536	17412	1400	500
Totals	6156778	3928422	3376422	673783	160644

xOfficial. xxUnofficial. aOne county missing. bFour counties missing. cTwo parishes missing. dFifty-six out of 83 counties. eTwenty-six counties still incomplete. fRoosevelt electors not on ballot. gTaft electors not on ballot. hThree counties missing.

ton. Is a great journal like The Commoner to be denied the privilege of getting its news from the national's political center?

Mr. Bryan, while at Washington, carefully avoided the one subject that is uppermost in the mind of the newspaper men, namely, the personnel of the next cabinet. As Mr. Hearst, the New York Sun and other papers of that class, presumably because of their malicious and conscienceless attacks on Mr. Wilson before his nomination, are now busily engaged in the congenial task of selecting Mr. Wilson advisors for him, Mr. Bryan thought it wise not to enter into speculation on the subject.

He still has opinions, however, on public questions and still feels an interest in the public welfare, but the fact that he has consistently taken the people's side without asking the aid or consent of Wall street bars him, in the opinion of the predatory press, from active participation in politics. But as the predatory press has always been against him he has not lost anything—in fact, its criticism is an asset.

HARRIMAN MERGER ILLEGAL

The United States supreme court has decided that the think known as the Harriman merger, being the purchase of the Union Pacific of forty-six per cent of the stock of the Southern Pacific Railway system, was illegal under the Sherman anti-trust law. Justice Day delivered the opinion, which was unanimous.

An Associated Press dispatch says: "Instead of following the reasoning of Justice Van Devanter and Judges Sanborn and Adams the court, in substance approved the minority holding of Judge Hook that the roads were competitors and that it was just as much a violation of the law for one road to buy the controlling stock of a competitor as it was for a holding company, as in the Northern Securities case, to buy the controlling stock of two competing companies. As the Northern Securities company plan failed nearly ten years ago, so the Harriman plan failed. The circuit court was directed to supervise the separation of the two roads."