

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says "there is a man in New Hampshire who boasts that he lives on sixty-nine cents a week. Another Republican Remedy. There's a fellow who can snap his fingers at the beef trust." And here also is another suggestion for a republican remedy for trust impositions. Let the laboringmen live on sixty-nine cents a week, and they will not fear the impositions of the beef trust. In fact they will have so little life in them that they won't be able to fear anything.

In ordering the court-martial of General Smith, Mr. Roosevelt said: "Nothing can justify or will be held to justify the use of torture or inhuman conduct of any kind on the part of the American army." And immediately republican newspapers throughout the country proceeded to quote certain paragraphs of general orders No. 100, approved by Abraham Lincoln, for the purpose of justifying the things which Mr. Roosevelt said could not be justified.

Congressman Grosvenor attempted to show that the fact that a steamship trust had been organized provided no argument against the passage of the ship subsidy bill and declared that not a ship of the combination will receive any subsidy. Replying to this, the New York Times points out that for every new ship built the steamship trust would receive subsidy, and that Mr. Griscom's company, which has become a part of the combination, will receive \$1,713,863 per year.

"Stop eating meat, is the cry of laboringmen." This is the headline over an article in a recent issue of a Chicago republican newspaper. During the campaign of 1900, the columns of the same newspaper carried each day a picture of a tin bucket with the plea to vote the republican ticket and obtain "four years more of the full dinner pail." This republican paper quotes a laboring man as saying that to stop eating meat is the only way in which laboring men can obtain their rights. One of the most uninteresting puzzles ever offered to the American working man is how to find the meat in his "full dinner pail."

The Dallas News says: "The undoubted fact that all manner of atrocities have been inflicted upon American soldiers by Filipino rebels is no answer to the charge that the latter have suffered from the 'water cure' in return. The practices of barbarism are no model for civilization nor any excuse for imitation. If we practice barbarism what better are we than the barbarians?" The News is directly in line with general orders No. 100 on this point. Paragraph 80 of these general orders provides: "Honorable men, when captured, will abstain from giving to the enemy information concerning their own army, and the modern law of war permits no longer the use of any violence against prisoners in order to extort the desired information or to punish them for having given false information."

The Chicago Record-Herald, republican, says: "Potts, the peewee who testified that Schley was scared nearly to death at Santiago, has been appointed naval attache at Berlin. Maclay should now apply for a pension." This is rather rough on the republican administration. It was the republican admin-

istration that appointed "Potts, the peewee," naval attache at Berlin. It would be the republican administration that would grant Maclay's petition for a pension. But, after all, why should not "Potts, the peewee," and Maclay, the unspeakable, be honored at the hands of this administration? The position these men assumed with respect to the hero of Santiago bay had the approval of the republican administration and the efforts of small men like Maclay and Potts to embarrass Admiral Schley amounted to nothing without the immense influence of the national administration whose representatives gave every encouragement to the attacks upon the man whose only fault was that he served his country gallantly in one of the greatest sea-fights in the history of the world.

For several weeks republican newspapers printed what purported to be the substance of general orders No. 100, issued April 24, 1863, and approved by Abraham Lincoln. As the readers of The Commoner now know, the extracts which republican papers printed were not representative of these general orders. Instead of upholding the administration's policies, general orders No. 100 explicitly condemn them. This revelation is but another illustration of the fact that whenever republicans quote from recognized authority to sustain republican policies, an investigation will generally show that something has been omitted. The rule would apply to any bad cause. Whenever men engaged in carrying out wicked policies quote from good men in the effort to sustain those policies, it is safe to assume that the quotations used are not fairly representative of the authority referred to.

Important questions are now before the people for study and for settlement. The Commoner seeks to be of service to the masses in their search for the truth. To that end it desires to enlarge its sphere of influence by extending its circulation in all sections of the country. It can be of service to those who are seeking to arouse the people to a realizing sense of the dangers confronting the republic, and it can be of service to those who are earnestly seeking information concerning policies and questions now before the people. The increase in The Commoner's circulation is gratifying to the publisher, and it is believed that no paper devoted chiefly to the discussion of political questions has ever attained within the space of seventeen months the circulation enjoyed by this paper. But the circulation of The Commoner should be vastly increased, because it should be read by every citizen who seeks the truth.

The Publi., Louis F. Post's interesting periodical, says: "While the United States senate pigeon-holes the proposed constitutional amendment for the election of senators by popular vote, the people of Oregon are about to test a device for effecting the same object without the consent of the federal government. A recent law of that state provides that any state convention may make a nomination for United States senator, and that such nominee shall be entitled to have his name on the official ballot. Voters are thereby enabled to declare their preference for United States senator, regardless of their preferences for other officers, and it is assumed that the legislature in choosing senators will be influenced by the popular vote. It is not compelled, of course, to obey. But, whenever it is of the same political complexion as the popular candidate for senator, it would hardly have the temerity to reject him; and in the case of a large popular vote in his favor, even a hostile legislature might be embarrassed." Nebraska has

a law similar to this, but it is found to be of little practical benefit. In many instances where the people have taken the trouble to register a preference, a democratic candidate for instance, has received a very large majority vote of those expressing a preference, while a republican legislature was elected; and in at least one instance where a republican legislature was chosen, it did not elect the republican whose name was on the ballot and who obtained the largest number of votes for senator. The fact that the legislature need not be guided by the preference has destroyed the prestige of the law and because of this many people have failed to express a preference. Nebraska's experience with this plan does not, by any means, encourage other states to adopt it. The best method of obtaining the popular preference is by constitutional amendment that, while giving the people the opportunity of expressing a preference, will vest them with the power to choose a senator. The Oregon plan is, to be sure, a move in the right direction and it indicates that the people of that state are committed to the plan of electing senators by the vote of the people. Mr. C. E. S. Wood of Portland is the democratic candidate in Oregon. Mr. Wood is the gentleman who delivered a speech at the Manhattan club banquet in New York city, in which he took issue with the reorganizers.

The Chicago Record-Herald, in its issue of April 22, announced: "It is understood in administration circles that Colonel Crowder's report is regarded as affording sufficient evidence upon which to base a demand for discontinuance of the depot.

If the British had been content to buy their animals and forage through contractors or civil agents it is held that they would not have violated any law, but the presence of commissioned officers, acting as such, and using the base of supplies continuously and on a large scale for two and a half years, is declared to be highly objectionable to the United States." Thirty days have passed since that announcement was made, and yet the administration has not acted upon Colonel Crowder's report, while all the time the British camp at Port Chalmette has been in full operation. If Colonel Crowder's report affords sufficient evidence upon which to base a demand for the discontinuance of the camp, why has the administration failed to make that demand?

It is announced that a division exists among republicans in congress concerning the Fowler bill. Speaker Henderson and his republican associates of the committee on rules are said, by the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Chronicle, to be in favor of the measure; and it is added that they would have reported a rule long ago if they had not been assured it would encounter violent opposition from members representing the middle west and western states. Mr. Fowler, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, and father of this particular bill, says he has sent out 1,000,000 letters to as many voters in every state in the union. He says of 600,000 replies that have been received 60 per cent are favorable to the Fowler bill. The most reliable forecast of the immediate action, so far as republican leaders are concerned, is that the measure may be postponed until after the congressional elections or that some similar action may be taken which, while holding out assurance to the champions of this measure that they will be given what they want, will not persuade the vigorous opponents of the scheme, whose influence is yet wanted for the republican party, to antagonize the election of republican candidates for congress.

Another
Republican
Remedy.

Justifying
the
Unjustifiable.

Steamship
Trust and
Subsidy.

An
Uninteresting
Puzzle.

In
Civilization's
Name.

Potts,
The Peewee,
et al.

Those
Suppressed
Paragraphs.

Most
Gratifying
Results.

Like the
Nebraska
Plan.

What About
the Crowder
Report?

Fowler
Bill in
Politics.