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WHAT THE ALDRICH-VREELAND CURRENCY BILL WILL DO---TOLD BY A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER

Here are some of the things which the Philadelphia North American, a republican newspaper, says of the new currency law:

"This law will mean the turning over of the treasury of the United States to the gamblers of the New York stock exchange for a period of six years.

"It will mean the making of 'good times' and 'bad times,' of 'bull' markets and 'bear' markets according to the pleasure of Rogers and Rockefeller in the National City bank and J. P. Morgan in the National Bank of Commerce.

"It will mean not the slow and certain movements of contraction and inflation by the natural laws of commerce, but sharp changes forced at will by the master gamblers.

"It will mean the gift to the chief enemies of the nation of the power to issue or retire half a billion of dollars, exciting speculation or compelling disaster according to whichever best suits their betting book.

"What the effect will be upon the coming elections we do not know. We do not know what measure of punishment a long-suffering people will inflict upon their betrayers."

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM

At the first reunion of the Spanish war veterans of Nebraska held at Lincoln Thursday, June 4, Mr. Bryan delivered a brief address, taking as his subject "The Test of Patriotism." Below will be found a brief extract from Mr. Bryan's address:

Meeting again the men with whom I served for a few months ten years ago, my memory recalls many pleasing incidents and many sad experiences connected with the service. Among those who are missing I recall with great distinctness my lieutenant colonel, General Victor Vifquain, who some four years ago answered to the roll call of the Great Commander. Those who served with me in the Third Nebraska will never forget him. Of all the members of our regiment he was the chief in all that related to army life and he won his way into the hearts of the members of the regiment by his kindness and consideration for all. We miss him tonight.

I would not take a great deal for what I

learned about human nature in the army. Military service brings out the best, as well as the worst, that is in men, and there is no place where we can learn to know each other more completely. I became well enough acquainted with many of my regiment to feel sure that if duty required them to march straight up to the cannon's mouth, they would have exhibited as much courage as any of the heroes who have fallen upon the battle field.

I think I learned in the army what I never could have learned outside—of the patient suffering endured by those who spent a lingering illness in the hospital. Those who die upon the battle field are inspired by the fife and drum and sustained by the ardor of their companions, but those who are fever stricken and who, far away from home and family, spend weary days upon the cot or die without the comforting smile of kindred, these give to their country a full measure of devotion.

I never knew so much of sickness as I learned in the hospitals and my experience with the sick suggested an improvement which I think might be made in our military service. The chaplain is a necessary part of the army and the difference between the religious forms of various churches has convinced me that we ought to have two chaplains in each regiment instead of one. I had in my regiment both Catholics and Protestants and I learned how great a solace it is to a dying soldier to have one of his faith with him to administer the last rites and speak words of hope and comfort to him. The Protestant clergyman can not at such times fully meet the needs of the Catholic soldier and the Catholic priest can not at such times fully meet the needs of the Protestant soldier. Can not our government in its abundance supply the needs of both and contribute in this way to the peace of the last hours of those who enlist in their country's service?

The moral needs of those in health could be more fully met also by this recognition of religious preference and surely it is important that the morals of our soldiers should be guarded and cared for as well as their physical well-being.

Those who are called upon for military

service prove their patriotism by an obvious test, for no one can doubt the love of country of those who are willing to die for their country. I can not, however, allow such an occasion to pass without suggesting that a man's patriotism can be tested in other ways than by army service. A generation has grown up since the civil war and until the Spanish war these never had occasion to respond to a call to arms and only a few of the present generation were needed in the Spanish war. It would be sad indeed if only those would be regarded as lovers of their country who had had the occasion to don the uniform. The real test of the patriot is to be found in his willingness to perform whatever duty his country calls for, and in a country like ours every year furnishes a battle field and every day there is a call to service. War might be described as the surgical operation that severs a limb that might be saved by earlier treatment. In proportion as we discharge our civic duties in time of peace we can prevent the resort to war. The world is moving away from bloodshed and the time will yet come when men will be able to settle their differences without killing each other.

Lincoln, in his incomparable speech at Gettysburg, spoke of the unfinished work to which the nation should consecrate itself—the work of preserving the government of the people, by the people and for the people. This is a continuing war. The war of government, the war of society, the war of civilization is never ended. Each generation finds an unfinished work when it enters upon the stage and leaves the work still unfinished when it departs. The generations which have preceded ours have done their duty, they have given us a wonderful heritage. Those who have worked in peace and those who have striven in war have alike contributed to the great structure which the revolutionary patriots planned. Our nation is the world's leader in all that goes to make up a great nation and a high civilization and we, the people of the nation, must prove our patriotism as generation after generation is called upon to meet new problems and new difficulties.

The Spanish war removed the prejudice that the civil war aroused. The sons of those who

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