

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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The sugar trust has just tacked ten cents per hundred to the price of that commodity, presumably on the belief that it was included among the schedules that need revising upwards.

Time was when Mr. Roosevelt believed that it was no credit to the republican party that "Uncle Joe" Cannon was one of its leaders in congress. Now Mr. Roosevelt is warmly supporting Mr. Cannon and Mr. Cannon's proxy.

"Wonder how many times Bryan's name appears in the new democratic campaign text book?" queries the Milwaukee Sentinel. Haven't counted, but not oftener than Roosevelt's name appears in the republican campaign text book.

The panic of 1873 came when a republican high protective tariff law was in full force and effect and the administration solidly republican. Same thing in 1893. Same thing in 1907. And no amount of republican sophistry can remove the facts.

A dollar voluntarily contributed to the democratic campaign fund now may result in making it impossible for the trusts to make you unwillingly cough up ten or fifteen times that amount to the republican fund in future campaigns.

The spectacle of trusts being busted by the official collector of the g. o. p. campaign committee four years ago, the only republican senator who openly opposed the rate bill and the head of the powder trust, would be worth going many miles to see.

Twenty-five cents in silver or stamps, sent to the "Chairman Text Book Committee, National Democratic Committee, Auditorium Annex, Chicago," will bring you a copy of the democratic campaign text book, which should be in the hands of every democrat.

Governor Hughes says he is advocating the election of the republican national ticket because he "desires to get rid of every vestige of special privilege at the expense of public interest." By carefully looking the other way Governor Hughes managed to miss seeing the slow and deliberate lowering of Hon. James Sherman's left eyelid.

"It Seems That I am Running Against Two Republicans Instead of One"

Following is an extract from Mr. Bryan's Buffalo, New York, speech:

The president has seen fit to give the republican candidate another endorsement. It seems that I am running against two republicans, instead of one, but our platform is so plain, and the purpose of our party so well expressed in that platform, that I am prepared to meet the arguments of one of them or both of them. The president calls attention to certain things that have been accomplished in the way of reform. I insist that the democrats in the house and senate have been more loyal to reforms than republicans, and that he is ungrateful to the democrats when he intimates that a democratic victory would prove a calamity to the country.

What can be promised in the way of reform from a republican administration. He has not yet imprisoned a trust magnate. Can he promise that Mr. Taft would be more successful? There are more trusts today than there were when he was inaugurated; can he promise that the trusts would decrease under Mr. Taft? The president tried to secure the passage of an anti-trust law, and the democrats of the house helped him, but he could not get that anti-trust law through the senate. Can he promise that Mr. Taft would be more successful in securing anti-trust legislation? The president has no plan for eliminating the principle of private monopoly. The democratic party has. The trusts are supporting the republican ticket today. Why are they doing so if republican success is more dangerous to them than democratic success? What has he done to disturb the steel trust? Can he promise that Mr. Taft will do anything? What has he done to punish the Standard Oil company? The fine levied against the Standard Oil company has been reversed, and no effort has been made to remove the tariff which was imposed for the benefit of the Standard Oil company.

TREASURER HASKELL RESIGNS

Governor Charles N. Haskell, treasurer of the democratic national committee, sent to Chairman Mack this letter:

"Hon. Norman E. Mack, Chairman Democratic National Committee, New York.—My Dear Sir: In pursuance of information as to your date for return here, when I went home before, I assumed I would find you here upon my return today. I now learn that you will be detained in the east until Tuesday, and as I must be home Monday I leave tomorrow.

"Since the president and his cabinet have joined forces with Mr. Hearst and three Wall Street brokers to make a personal fight against me, notwithstanding the president in his answer to Mr. Bryan abandoned his charge about Ohio Standard Oil cases, yet by all the means at the command of the government and the millions of Hearst and his Wall Street allies, they persist in vicious, unwarranted and untruthful attacks on me. Personally, I welcome their attack and shall meet it with all the vigor at my command. I shall treat them all as private citizens and subject to the penalties of the law, which they merit.

"In this I know I shall have the aid of my neighbors at home for all proper purposes; but my time must be free from other demands here. Again, my heart is full of hope for the election of Bryan and Kern. Honest government and rule by the people is at stake. Important beyond the polls in the last generation is the pending contest. I would not for one moment consider remaining in any way connected with the committee, therefore I hereby tender my resignation as treasurer of the democratic national committee, that not the slightest contest of my own could in any way be used by the president to cloud the sky and shield our opponents from discussing the real issues and laying bare the republican duplicity to the people. Sincerely yours,
C. N. HASKELL."

The following from the Washington correspondent to the Louisville Courier-Journal will be interesting in this connection:

Washington, September 23.—Governor Haskell, the treasurer of the national democratic committee, may be guilty of the charge that he

The democratic party has a plan. Under this plan no corporation will be permitted to control more than fifty per cent of the total product, and every corporation controlling more than twenty-five per cent will be brought under the supervision of the federal government and compelled to conform to restrictions which will protect the public. Take the Standard Oil company, for instance; it is one of the most ancient of the offenders against law and morals. It has employed every form of oppression and has been a conspicuous corruptor, both of officials and of public opinion. The republican party has no remedy which would protect the people from the Standard Oil company. The democratic plan would prohibit that corporation, as it would other corporations, from controlling more than fifty per cent of the product, and it would prevent its driving out a competitor by under-selling that competitor in the competitor's territory, while it sustained the price elsewhere. The same principle, applied to other great corporations, would eliminate the principle of private monopoly and restore competition. By setting a limit to the greed of these corporations that aspire to monopoly, the democratic party would protect the small competitor and the public. Would this be a calamity? The democratic party would reduce the tariff, beginning on goods competing with trust made goods, and with goods that are sold abroad cheaper than at home. Would that be a calamity? Our party would continue the reduction by gradual stages until a revenue tariff is reached. Will the president say that that is a calamity? Does the president mean by "calamity" that democratic success would mean a panic? If so, what right has he to claim that a reduction of the tariff would bring a panic, when we had a panic last fall under a tariff so high that his party promised "unequivocally" to "revise" it "immediately."

was at one time associated with the Standard Oil company, but no fair-minded or candid man who reads the Roosevelt statement in tonight's dispatches will say that it answers any part of Mr. Bryan's demand for him (Roosevelt) to make good his charges. As a fact, Roosevelt dodges the entire question and submits no proof whatever, nor does he accept Bryan's challenge to investigate the charges and upon the decision that he reaches the head of Haskell will stand or fall. Instead of making an honest, frank and manly reply to Mr. Bryan the president quotes his subordinates and takes up matters entirely irrelevant to the charge that he made, which was that Haskell attempted to bribe an Ohio prosecuting attorney to dismiss suits against the Standard-Oil company. Mr. Bryan challenged him to prove his charge and the president has dodged the issue.
O. O. STEALEY.

RICHARD OLNEY

Richard Olney, former secretary of state under Mr. Cleveland, has written for the New York World a letter in which he declares for Mr. Bryan. In that letter Mr. Olney says:

"Finally, every intelligent voter must recognize the great evils resulting from the inordinately long continuance in power of one political party. Compared with them, any possibly injurious consequences of a change of administration are insignificant. The republican party has now been in power almost uninterruptedly for nearly fifty years—during that whole period the democratic party has been in complete control of the government for but two years. The inevitable has of course happened—much misgovernment and maladministration have from time to time come to light, much is in plain sight and much more unquestionably under cover—while its leaders, intoxicated with the phenomenal record of past successes, are disposed to believe and to act as if any uprising against the party by the people were unthinkable."

The defeat of Taft would bring the republican ring masters to a realistic sense that there are yet a people and a God, which they very much need to have impressed upon their understanding, and, believing this, we shall vote for Bryan.—Louisville Courier-Journal.