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Whenever we open the door to private selfish interests we break the ranks of unity and good faith to the public, and no congressional district will be found so poor, so barren, or so unproductive that its representative in congress can not justify the desertion of principle by claiming the right to favor local private industry.

But they tell us from the other side that a high tariff is to protect our labor from competition with labor abroad, that if we lower the tariff foreign labor, now hungry and starving, will take our work and home labor will be idle. I deny that the welfare of our labor is dependent upon the downfall of foreign labor. I deny that it is necessary for foreign labor to perish that our labor shall prosper. I deny that it is necessary for the labor of other lands to be destitute in order for our labor to be fed and clothed and sheltered. I repudiate that doctrine. While there is a difference in the standard of living, there is a corresponding difference in capacity of produce in favor of American labor, and I hold that in many substantial matters labor here and labor abroad have a common interest, a common cause, and a common object to obtain. I hold that the downfall of labor in one country has the effect to jeopardize the welfare of labor in every other country. I hold that the elevation of labor in one land has an influence to raise the standard and sustain the independence of labor everywhere. I hold that this effort to prejudice American labor against their brothers across the seas is only to divide the forces of industry and make them the easy prey of rapacious greed. The employer who sounds his alarm against foreign labor with hue and cry loses his fears and apprehensions when he fails to agree with home labor on the wage scale and imports foreigners to take their places.

Statistics from the census bureau, as ascertained by the tariff board and shown in its preliminary report, discloses that woolen and worsted goods were produced in the United States in 1909 of the value of \$419,826,000, while the total wages paid, including salaries, for such production was \$79,214,000, or less than 19 per cent of the value of the production, and more accurately stated at 18.79 per cent. If labor is performed gratuitously to produce

woolen and worsted goods abroad and costs nothing, and the whole labor cost here is the difference in labor cost here and abroad, a 20 per cent duty upon woolen and worsted goods, with wool on the free list, would be more than a compliance with the standard which the protectionists declared for before the elections—a tariff to equalize the difference in the labor cost. Under these statistics what justification can there be for the 90 per cent duty on woolen goods in the Payne bill without resort to the pretext for compensatory duties on account of the tariff upon wool.

Now, shall I have five minutes more? (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Mann. I hope the gentleman may have it. The Chairman. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Gray) be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection. Mr. Gray. Members of this house are elected not only to represent their own districts especially, but all districts generally as well. It is their duty to serve not only the greatest good to the greatest number in their own districts, but to consider the greatest good to the greatest number in all districts.

No duty is enjoined upon members of this house by reason of their office to burden not only the majority of their own constituents but the whole of the great consuming public in order to favor a few individuals or a single private industry in their own district. Such a policy is representing the few instead of the many and serving private interests at the expense of public welfare. There never can be relief from the burdens of the tariff while men

are willing to surrender principle to favor local private interests. Whenever we claim the right to impose a protective tariff upon one of the necessities of life because that article is produced in our congressional district we stultify our principles and justify like burdens imposed upon every other necessary. We preclude tariff reform and perpetuate private monopoly.

I, too, come from a wool growing district, but I hope that that fact will not deter me from my duty to serve the greatest good to the greatest number, nor impair my obligations to all the people and the great consuming public, nor lead me to act upon my fears instead of my convictions of justice and right. I hope I can realize that while a part of the people of my district have wool to sell that all the people from my district have clothing to buy, and that the right to buy clothing is as sacred a right as the right to sell wool. And I hope I can appreciate that the laboring man, when he looks into the faces of his wife and children, with winter impending, realizes as great a responsibility before him as the man who raises sheep or the wool manufacturer, who claims the right to draw dividends on watered stock. (Applause on the democratic side.)

Mr. Underwood. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order. A part of the motion is a motion to recommit the bill.

Mr. Gray. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in order to make this motion effective, if the gentleman from Alabama insists upon his point of order, I have an amendment here that I can file to this paragraph, which amendment will not be subject to the point of order.

The Chairman. The Chairman sustains the point of order.

Absolute Power for Money Trust in Aldrich Currency Scheme

The Philadelphia North American, a republican paper, prints the following from its Washington correspondent:

Washington, June 23.—By his indorsement of the Aldrich plan to place control of the money and credit of the nation absolutely under the control of the Morgan-Wall street financial combination, President Taft has raised another issue between himself and the progressive republicans.

He has presented himself and his administration as a new menace to public interest, shown a new line of agreement between himself and the aggressive money power of Morgan and raised the progressives to a higher plane of public usefulness, as the only effective force the public can absolutely rely upon to resist both that power and the president's efforts to serve it.

Absolute commercial and industrial slavery must follow the adoption of the Aldrich plan, declare the progressives. Its adoption would place the individual credit of every business man and every independent corporation under the supervision and control of a committee to be chosen by the money combination.

It would place in that committee absolute power to determine which individuals and which corporations should be permitted to continue in business. It would make control of all lines of industry and all commercial enterprise subject to the will of this committee.

Anti-trust laws and laws regulating prices, if enacted in the future, would be absolutely puerile and useless as means of public defense once the Aldrich plan is put into effect.

TAFT'S SPEECH AMAZES

The president's speech was read here today with feelings of absolute amazement. In view of the situation in congress and in the country, it could only be accepted as a declaration by the president that he takes his stand from now on with the rapidly developing power of the Morgan financial organization and with Aldrich, the special agent of predatory wealth.

It defines the line clearly between the administration, as the supporter of the boldest and most iniquitous special privilege scheme of legislation yet produced, and every man who stands for public rights and opportunities for the individual regardless of political affiliations.

When President Taft two years ago, at the same time he was praising the Aldrich tariff law, declared Aldrich himself to be the ablest statesman in public life respecting all financial questions, there was started the general protest which led to the overwhelming defeat of the

Aldrich-Taft wing of the republican party in the elections of last fall.

Since then it was thought Mr. Taft had been trying to let the public forget that he ever praised either Aldrich or his law, and his recent activities in behalf of reciprocity with Canada have been recognized here by republicans and democrats alike as intended to efface all recollection of his supine submission to Aldrich during the first two years of his administration.

To some extent it had produced that effect. The only praise which any one has recently been able to bestow upon the president has been based upon the assumption that he was outlining a policy for himself, and if it were weak and ineffective, it still revealed some desire upon the part of the president to accomplish something for the general welfare.

“THE STANDARD OIL PEOPLE AND THE UNITED STATES STEEL PEOPLE CAN AFFORD TO PAY THE NATIONAL DEBT FOR THE ALDRICH BANK.”

One of the oldest and best known bankers in the country has written to Mr. Bryan a letter in which he says:

“I notice, with regret, that our president committed himself to the central bank, though under another name. I am not surprised at this, in view of the atmosphere he has breathed for the last few years. I care not what name the institute bears; I care not how widely distributed its stock; I care not the number of local organizations and boards; I care not the number of directors or their geographical distribution; I care not how many names are to be submitted to the president FROM WHOM HE MUST select a governor, the institution that is given exclusive right to issue currency against credits will be under the control of Wall street. The Standard Oil people and the United States Steel people can afford to pay the national debt for the Aldrich bank. Mr. Taft has chosen to make the central bank the issue of the next campaign, for he says it is the most important subject before the country, and that he favors the Aldrich plan.”

WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING? ASK PAYNTER OF KENTUCKY—HE KNOWS.