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DEMOCRATIC DATES

Democratic primaries or conventions will be held as follows:

February 22—Oklahoma democratic state convention at Oklahoma City.

March 14—Kansas democratic state convention.

March 26—Primaries for New York.

March 27—Primaries for North Dakota.

April 2—Primaries for Wisconsin.

April 9—Primaries for Illinois.

April 12—New York democratic state convention.

April 13—Primaries for Pennsylvania.

April 17—Illinois congressional district conventions.

April 19—Primaries for Nebraska.

April 19—Primaries for Oregon.

April 27—Primaries for Tennessee.

April 29—Colorado democratic state convention.

April 30—Primaries for Florida.

May 1—Connecticut state convention.

May 9—Iowa state convention.

May 28—Primaries for New Jersey.

June 4—Primaries for South Dakota.

Davis (W. Va.), Dent, Denver, Dickson (Miss.), Dies, Doremus, Doughton, Dupre, Edwards, Ellerbe, Evans, Faison, Fitzgerald, Flood (Va.), Fornes, Garner, Garrett, Glass, Godwin (N. C.), Goeke, Goldfogle, Gould, Gregg (Pa.), Gregg (Tex.), Hamilton (W. Va.), Hardwick, Harrison (Miss.), Harrison (N. Y.), Hay, Heflin, Hensley, Holland, Howard, Hughes (N. J.), Hull, Humphreys, Jones, Konig, Korbly, Lamb, Lee, Legare, Lever, Levy, Linthicum, Littlepage, Lloyd, McCoy, Maher, Moore (Tex.), Murray, Page, Palmer, Peters, Post, Pou, Pujo, Ransdell (La.), Redfield, Riordan, Saunders, Scully, Shackelford, Sharp, Sherley, Sherwood, Sisson, Slayden, Small, Smith (N. Y.), Stedman, Stephens (Miss.), Sulzer, Sweet, Talbott, Talcott, Taylor (Ala.), Townsend, Turnbull, Tuttle, Underhill, Underwood, Webb, Wickliffe, Wilson (N. Y.), Young (Tex.)

The following members voted against the Underwood substitute and in favor of the Henry resolution:

Adair, Aiken (S. C.), Alexander (Mo.), Anderson, Bathrick, Boehne, Buchanan, Burke (Wis.), Burleson, Claypool, Cox (Ohio), Cullop, Daugherty, Davenport, Dickinson (Mo.), Diferderfer, Dixon (Ind.), Donohoe, Ferguson, Ferris, Finley, Floyd (Ark.), Foster (Ill.), Fowler, Francis, Goodwin (Ark.), Gray, Hamlin, Hardy, Helm, Henry (Tex.), Jacoway, James, Konop, Lee (Pa.), Lobeck, McHenry, Macon, Maguire (Neb.), Martin (Colo.), Moss, Oldfield, Pepper, Rainey, Raker, Randell (Tex.), Rauch, Roddenberry, Rubey, Rucker (Colo.), Russell, Sheppard, Sims, Smith (Tex.), Stanley, Stephens (Neb.), Stone, Taggart, Taylor (Colo.), Thayer, Thomas, Tribble, Watkins, White, Wilson (Pa.), Witherpoon.

The following did not vote.

Allen, Booher, Cantrill, Carlin, Carter, Con-

well, Cox (Ind.), Cravens, Driscoll (Va.), Estepinal, Fields, Gallagher, George, Graham, Gudger, Hamill, Hammond, Hobson, Houston, Hughes (Ga.), Johnson (Ky.), Johnson (S. C.), Kindred, Kinkead (N. J.), Kitchin, Louis, Lindsey, Littleton, McDermott, McGillicuddy, McKeary, Mays, Moon (Tenn.), Morrison, Neeley, O'Shaunessy, Padgett, Reilly, Richardson, Robinson, Rotbermel, Rouse, Rucker (Mo.), Sabath, Sparkman, Stack, Stephens (Tex.), Whitacre.

The following member voted present: Patten (N. Y.)

SOME DEMOCRATS ARE NOW BUSY EXPLAINING THE MONEY TRUST VOTE

Following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia North American: Washington, Feb. 11.—While Representative Dies, of Texas, was denouncing William Jennings Bryan in the house yesterday and scores of tory democrats were lustily cheering the Texan, members of the Missouri delegation and all of the North Carolina delegation were running to cover on the subject of their votes in the democratic caucus on the "Money trust" resolution.

This continued tribulation over the Money trust fight, which the followers of Underwood thought was settled when the caucus voted down Henry's proposition to have the money trust investigated by a special committee, is due to the fact that the constituents of Missouri and North Carolina congressmen have been busy since their representatives voted against the Henry resolution, as well as to the fact that the progressive republicans construing the action of the democratic caucus as a "lay-down," have decided to force an investigation of the Money trust through the senate committee on interstate and foreign commerce, of which Senator Clapp is chairman.

The first public protestation of innocence of any intention to chloroform the proposed money trust investigation by having the matter referred to Pujo's committee on banking and currency came yesterday from nine members of the North Carolina delegation, who addressed a letter to Chairman Pujo, in which they seek to make it clear to Mr. Pujo that they did not vote to refer the matter to his committee in order to have the investigation killed or rendered ineffective, but that they were then in favor of, and now demand, a rigid and searching investigation.

The North Carolinians' demand on Pujo to make a sincere investigation is as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the delegation from North Carolina in the house of representatives, respectfully represent: We voted for the Underwood resolution in the democratic caucus because under all the conditions and complications it seems to be the wisest action to take, but we did not then, and do not now, wish to be understood as being opposed to an investigation of the currency and kindred problems. On the contrary, we wish that a rigid and searching investigation be instituted.

"The people believe there has been an undue concentration of the banking power and a combination of financial interests which are using this power in promoting great public service and industrial corporations, while denying credit to other meritorious enterprises entitled to just and equal opportunity. We believe that public sentiment demands and will be satisfied with nothing less than such an investigation as will either lay bare this wrongful condition or demonstrate that the public is erroneous in its apprehension."

The men who signed this letter were R. L. Doughton, John H. Small, H. L. Godwin, Charles M. Stedman, John M. Faison, Edward W. Pou, Robert N. Page, J. M. Gudger, jr., and E. Y. Webb.

The trouble of the North Carolinians as well as the Missourians is complicated with the Bryan question. The Nebraskan had made such an ardent fight for an investigation by a special committee to be named by Speaker Clark, and the traditional enemies of Bryan and what Bryan stands for had lined up so unitedly with Underwood in his efforts to prevent an investigation of the money trust by a special committee, that the Bryan following in North Carolina and in Missouri immediately construed the vote for the Pujo resolution as an intended slap at Bryan.

The magnitude of the Bryan sentiment, especially in Speaker Clark's own state and adjoining states, is disclosed by the Kansas City Star poll, which shows that Bryan, though not a candidate, is running just even with Clark as a presidential choice. Therefore, the Missourians today are explaining in their interviews, to be telegraphed back to Missouri tonight, not only that

they are not opposed to an investigation of the Money trust, but that especially their line-up with the Underwood faction should not be construed as a slap at Bryan. Speaker Clark, who voted against an investigation of the money trust by a special committee, is not quoted in tonight's dispatches to the Missouri papers, but Representative Dorsey Shackelford says:

"I did not consider the issue one of voting for or against Mr. Bryan. I thought Mr. Bryan was mistaken in so earnestly supporting Henry's plan."

Representative Hensley is also quoted as saying that "I did not conceive that voting for the Underwood substitute meant voting against Bryan or involved any general repudiation of the political teachings of the great Nebraska leader."

All the democrats in the house who voted with Underwood, including Representatives Palmer and Gregg, of Pennsylvania, are not feeling jubilant over their caucus victory, especially since Chairman Pujo's announcement that he proposes to have Mr. Bryan tell what he knows about the Money trust. This announcement is taken by the supporters of the Henry plan as an indication of just how seriously and just how intelligently Chairman Pujo intends to get at the bottom of the grave charges against the financial oligarchy that sits in control in Wall street.

But what strikes the democrats more seriously is the fact that the progressive republicans are about to put the democratic majority of the house in the attitude of having rejected the opportunity to make a serious investigation of the money trust, and that therefore, the task must be taken up by progressive republicans through Senator Clapp's committee, which has already gone into the trust subject generally.

A MISSOURI POLL

A straw vote taken by the Kansas City Star has been closed and is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Roosevelt (75,420), Clark (15,026), Bryan (14,269), La Follette (8,669), Taft (8,588), Wilson (7,704), Folk (7,361), Debs (3,053), Harmon (2,563), Cummins (1,137), Underwood (577), Foss (99), Scattering (2,069), Total (146,543)

NO ANSWER EXPECTED

Carson City, Nev., Oct. 6, 1911.— Editor Commoner: I do not expect you to answer the questions which follow, but would be pleased to have some one of the thousands of ministers of the gospel, who tell us every Sunday how to get to Heaven, answer them:

1. What does God, the universal Father, think of the American high protective tariff?

2. Can a person who takes advantage of his fellow human beings by diverse and devious ways (although legalized by the congress of the United States) get to Heaven?

3. Can a person who assists another to take advantage of his fellow human beings, as suggested in question 2, get to Heaven?

4. Can a minister of the gospel preach the universal Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man on Sunday, go to the polls on Tuesday, and vote in favor of the American high protective tariff and get to Heaven?

Of course, I understand that God is merciful, and will forgive under conditions, the principle being that the sinner comes with a contrite heart, and prays for forgiveness. But these people are stiffnecked, and "stand pat," and I do not see how they can get to Heaven, and I would like to be shown.

Carson City, Nev., I fear, is better known as the place where Corbett and Fitzsimmons fought, and is situated about thirty miles south of Reno—which city has a reputation. Yours truly,

ALFRED CHARTZ.