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ROOSEVELT NOT A CANDIDATE

In another column will be found ex-President Roosevelt's letter, virtually announcing his retirement from the presidential race in 1916.

It is evident that he had until recently considered it possible to reunite the republican and progressive parties on a progressive basis with himself as the candidate, but recent events have convinced him of the futility of such a hope. The republican party is joined to its stand pat idols, and progressives who are not willing to work with the democrats must go back and swallow the reactionary doctrines of the repudiated republican leaders.

As for Mr. Roosevelt, he must find his satisfaction in the consciousness of having defeated his party when he was unable to reform or control it. He could hardly expect his old party to reward him for humiliating it; and his new party found that the progressive democratic party left the progressive republicans nothing to do, just as the democratic party of 1896 left the reform parties of that period no reason for existence.

Mr. Roosevelt can be a great power for good if he will use his influence to support President Wilson and to aid the democrats to insure a majority in the senate and house in the next congress. If he helps to divide the progressives into two parties, he will aid the stand pat republicans as effectively as if he openly supported the republican candidates.

W. J. BRYAN.

McADOO STANDS WITH THE PEOPLE

On another page will be found reference to the work which Secretary McAdoo has been doing in behalf of the general public.

When he found that some of the banks were hoarding money, thus embarrassing the business of the communities in which they are located, he notified them that banks aided by the government would be expected to respond to the needs of borrowers at usual rates.

His warning has had a very salutary effect and will do much to relieve a situation which might have become exceedingly acute had the pressure upon borrowers continued.

What a blessing it is to the country to have a secretary of the treasury who takes the people's side and looks at questions from their point of view. McAdoo is the right man in the right place; the president made no mistake when he called him into his cabinet and made him the custodian of the financial interests of the country.

W. J. BRYAN.

Several republican members of congress voice the opinion that if the democrats had not laid violent hands upon the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, the nation's revenues would not be in need of a special war tax injection. The unintelligent character of this criticism may be judged from the fact that the customs revenues under the old tariff formed a much larger proportion of the total income of the government than under the new tariff, and consequently a cessation of imports would have made an even greater deficit under the old tariff than under the new. From which it follows that a war tax measure reaching out into more avenues of commerce would have been necessary if the tariff had not been revised.

Ohio Democratic

The campaign in Ohio has progressed to a point where it seems safe to predict a sweeping democratic victory. The campaign being made by Timothy S. Hogan for United States senator and by Governor Cox for re-election, has been a revelation to the tax payers throughout Ohio who have not kept in close touch with the splendid administration of Governor Cox in the past two years. The re-election of Governor Cox will prevent any backward step being taken from the high progressive ground on which he has placed the administrative branch of the Ohio government; and the election to the United States senate of Attorney General Hogan will give President Wilson's administration another able supporter in the United States senate. The democratic press bureau of Ohio has so well expressed the situation in Ohio in a letter to The Commoner, in which it shows the progress and makes an analysis of the campaign, that their letter is reproduced herewith. This letter should prove an inspiration to every democrat in Ohio, and by putting their shoulder to the wheel they can bring about a great victory in Ohio that will not only be of great service to the tax payers of Ohio, but will be of great encouragement and help to the democratic administration at Washington.

W. J. BRYAN.

The letter follows:

Columbus, Ohio, October 8.

The Commoner, Lincoln Neb:

Governor James M. Cox will be re-elected in Ohio. Timothy S. Hogan, who has been the attorney general of the state under Governor Cox, will be chosen as the junior senator, over his two opponents.

On information available at this time it appears that every candidate on the democratic state ticket will be elected and that a majority of democratic congressmen will be chosen.

Ohio is in the midst of the most remarkable political contest that has ever been carried on in any state in the union. Progress, which started with the driving out of the state treasury looters, is opposed by the reactionaries of the old crowd.

At the close of his first two years of service as governor of the state, James M. Cox seeks re-election on record of having kept every platform pledge and fulfilled every promise made to the people.

The opposition to the re-election of Governor Cox started before he was inaugurated in January, 1913. In his first campaign, Governor Cox supported the advanced democratic principles for which President Wilson stands. He fought for the adoption of the constitutional amendments which opened the way for legislation in favor of the people, and announced a program which was little to the liking of those who had fattened on special privileges in the state for years. His first act was to drive a notorious lobby from the state house, with a law that had teeth in it. He then started to carry out the program which the people had demanded and which the democratic platform had promised. Immediately the lobbyists set about to defeat legislation by means of fraudulent petitions in referendum. Stopped on this line they were rendered helpless in the onslaught against the people and immediately set about to get Governor Cox's scalp when he came up for re-election. So that the campaign in Ohio has been of long duration. The administration, however, has been winning at every turn.

Opposition to all the beneficent acts was fostered by the old stand-pat crowd, who secured the nomination for governor of a reactionary, who is not in accord with the policies of President Wilson.

The progressive party nominated a full state ticket, endorsed in greater part the acts of the state administration, and placed their reliance solely on the cry of boss and machine.

How weak the fabric of the entire opposition to the state administration has been, is shown by the fact that at no time has Governor Cox been on the defensive since the campaign opened. He has stood on his record of having kept faith with the people who elected him. He has gone into every district of the state to explain his laws.

Immediately at the outset of the campaign, after the matter of platform conventions, it was said that neither the republicans or progressives would take issue with a single humanitarian or progressive act of the administration, but that they would rely on their ability to make a fight on the cry sounded by Congressman Willis, republican candidate for governor in his pre-pri-

mary contest, that "Governor Cox has bossed the legislature just as President Wilson has bossed the national congress." Especially was this true of the republican party whose candidate for senator announced that the campaign would be "Square-toed in opposition to the policies of President Wilson." The democrats accepted the gage of battle and have driven their opponents into a corner.

Governor Cox forestalled his opposition on the charge of machine rule by a frank statement that he had driven out a pernicious lobby, and had seen to it that the legislature of 1913 and 1914 carried out to the letter every demand of the constitutional amendments and every promise made before election in 1912. He contrasted this so-called bossism with the old order of things, when no pre-election promise was ever carried out, and when big interests ruled through a boss in Cincinnati, and stand-patters in charge of the republican party both national and state. The republican party and its candidate, Mr. Willis, were placed on the defensive. Both democrats and progressives challenged the record of the republican candidate for governor, and showed that he had been the willing agent of big interests and reactionary elements in all his public career. His connection with corporations was exposed by the infamous Archbold letters. Prior to the exposure of the record of Mr. Willis, the republican party had been placed at a disadvantage by their platform declaration for the abolition of the state highway department, and by their weak straddle of the liquor question.

The democratic platform convention had already endorsed the record of the past administration in giving an effectual liquor licensing law which eliminated over 3,500 saloons and dives, and giving the state a Christian sabbath for the first time in its history. This was done under a law which is autocratic in its regulatory features because no man convicted can again engage in business in the state. The progressive party came out flat-footed for prohibition.

One month ago, before the republicans had declared their intention of carrying on a campaign of straight out opposition to President Wilson, it appeared they were a factor to be reckoned with. Since that time the attack has been carried against the republican candidates for their reactionary tendencies. Challenged, they have failed to show a single thing in either national or state government which is unworthy or which the people did not want. Day after day they have been losing ground, and today, less than a month before the election on November 3rd, it appears that the grand old party will have a strenuous fight to even maintain second place in the state of Ohio, while Governor Cox will likely receive more votes than all of his opponents put together.

The democratic ticket is getting united support, and there will be very little difference in the number of votes cast for any candidate on the ballot. W. A. Greenlund for lieutenant governor, was active in the last legislature for the measures advocated by Governor Cox. J. H. Seacrest, for secretary of state, was first assistant in that office, and participated in the features of saving and economy which have made a record in Ohio. John P. Brennan, for state treasurer, is seeking re-election on his record of having been instrumental in saving the people of Ohio over \$5,000,000 in interest on public money, as contrasted to the old days when the interests went into private pockets for the enrichment of political hangers-on.

The candidate for attorney general is Joseph McGhee, who has been first assistant under Timothy S. Hogan. He has an efficient record of having ably assisted in the recovery of money for the state, and as counsel in upholding the constitutionality of laws that have been passed. He is hailed as the saviour of the workmen's compensation. Candidates nominated by the democratic primary who will appear on the separate non-partisan judicial ballot are: Hugh L. Nichols for chief justice of the supreme court, and J. Foster Wilkin and Phil M. Crow for supreme court judges. The first two have an enviable record for two years in the office, while Judge Crow has made good on the appellate bench and is author of a number of laws which have stood the test in the courts.

Starting out on his campaign this week, Governor Cox said: "Our fight is won. The remaining weeks can only increase the majority which will be ours when the polls close. The tide of sentiment sets in more strongly with each passing day." This tells the story.

CHAS. E. MORRIS,
 Chairman Democratic Press Bureau.