## Under Other Flags

## With the coming of a brave man

 there is change. He writes his views with candor and courage. His letters are plain, open. He takes the public are plain, open.into his conflence. Such a man is
William J. Bryan. Week after week William J. Bryan. Week after week moner, has set out in black and white his opinions. He ha3 not dodged, he has not shirked, he has not been silent If any one wishes to know what Mr read The Eommoner. Somehow and someway the people admire frankness someway the people admire frankness
and bravery. Ar. Bryan might have and bravery, iAr. Bryan might have
won more applause from the politicians had he been a trimmer and kept quitet but he would not have had the respect and admiration of the people. The voters are ready to rally to the support of any honest, sincere, courageous man who speaks his mind and stands for something. The endorsement which Missouri gave to Folk and which Massachusetts gave to Douglas indicate this. It is worth while to have the aggresive qualities of courage and sin tive quality of may come of the nega all has been said books do not hurt a public man and records do not hurt so long as books and records are straightforward, sincere, outspoken and brave.
Mr. Bryan has written a new book It reveals his character as all his writings do. "Under Other Flags" is the title because a large share of the space in the volume is taken up with reproductions of Mr. Bryan's letters from abroad. It is to a considerable extent, United States and includes lectures and speeches delivered by him on various occasions. Even the foreign letters are suggestive for American citizens in their references to political and economic conditions. The book is under other flags only for the benefit of those who dwell under the American flag. All who read the new book by Mr. thought: Yere is a man who is striving to help his fellow-men. There is no mere pious cant, no sentimental gush, no rhetorical flourishes, words for words sake, but clear, vigorous, common-sense discussion of ways and means for the betterment of humankind. Mr. Bryan was never a man of one idea. He was not visionary, impracical, radical, destructive, as detractors declared. This book show the contrary. It is plain and simple, it is full of common sense, it breathes the spirit of lofty patriotism, it is an appeal for the best in man.

Under Other Flags" has an im portant chapter on municipal owner ship. There is local application in some things that he says. commends "The Simple Life," the book by Rev. Charles Wagner, as "a protest against the materialism which is making man the slave of his possessions, I shall remember my communion with this apostle of simplicity as one remembers a visit to a refreshing spring."
From Switzerland, Mr. Bryan writes relative to the initiative and referendum which he looks upon with favor He also in the letter from Berne makes plea for permanent residences for our ambassadors and other representatives abroad.

In a letter from Germany, Mr. Bry an discusses the growth of socialism in Europe. Where private ownership of public utilities is still permitted the regulation of the corporations holding these franchises is generally more strict than in the United States. "Where parliament charters gas and
water companies in cities it has for some years been the practice to limit urplus earnings can be earned-an dividends allowed must be used in reducing the price paid by the consumer fear that our money magnates would e at a loss to find words to express their indignation if any such restric tion was suggested in America, and yet is it not a just and reasonable retricton?"
Mr. Bryan writes from Russia that the great needs of the Russians ar ree speech and a free press. "Publicity will often deter an official from wrong-doing when other restraints would be insufficient, and those who are anxious to do well ought to wel come anything that would throw ligh upon their path. De Tocqueville some fty years ago predicted a large place or Russia among the nations of Europe and my visit to the great empire of the northeast convinced me that Russia with universal education, free om of speech, freedom of the press reedom of religion and constitutional self-government would exert an influence upon the destinies of the old world to which it would be difficult to set a limit.'
From Rome Mr. Bryan wrote: "The world has made and is making great progress in education and in industry. The percentage of illiteracy is everywhere steadily decreasing. The standards of art and taste are rising and he forces of nature are being harnessed to do the work of man. Steam, madly escaping from its prison walls, turns myriad wheels and drags our commerce over land and sea, while electricity, more fleet of foot than Mercury, has become the message bearer of millions. Even the waves of the air are now obedient to the command man and intelligence is flashed cross the ocean without the aid of wires. With this dominion over naure man has been able to advance his physical well-being as well as to enarge his mental horizon, but has the moral development of the people kept pace with material prosperity? The growing antagonism between capital and labor, the lack of sympathy often manifest between those of the same race and even the same religion when njoying incomes quite unequal-these hings would seem to indicate that the heart has lagged behind the head and the purse. The restoration of the equiibrium and the infusing of a feeling of brotherhood that will establish justice and good will must be the aim of those who are sincerely interested in
the progress of the race. This is pre- lead his portion of the Christian eminently the work of our relligions church in this great endeavor." teachers although it is a work in which the laity as well as the clergy must take part. After meeting Pius X, late the beloved patriarch or Varly fitted Cympathetic account of the vlews of Count Leo Tolstoy, the intellectual flant of Russia, the moral Titan of Europe and the world's most conspicuous exponent of the doctrine of love,"

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