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WILL RESCUE POPULAR GOVERNMENT

An Iowa republican paper asks, "What's the use of the Democratic party in Iowa, anyway?" The Washington Post adds, "We know some people who would amend that question by leaving out 'In Iowa.'"

Yes. For instance, John D. Rockefeller and other trust magnates; also the men who have grown rich through favors obtained under the republican tariff; also the Aldrichs, the Forakers and their masters who seek to perpetuate the impositions placed upon the people by the railroads.

But the honest people who, misled by the falsehoods and sophistries of republican politicians and financiers, voted the plutocratic ticket, may yet find the democratic party very useful in saving the country from the radicalism of the republican party on the one hand and the radicalism of the socialist on the other.

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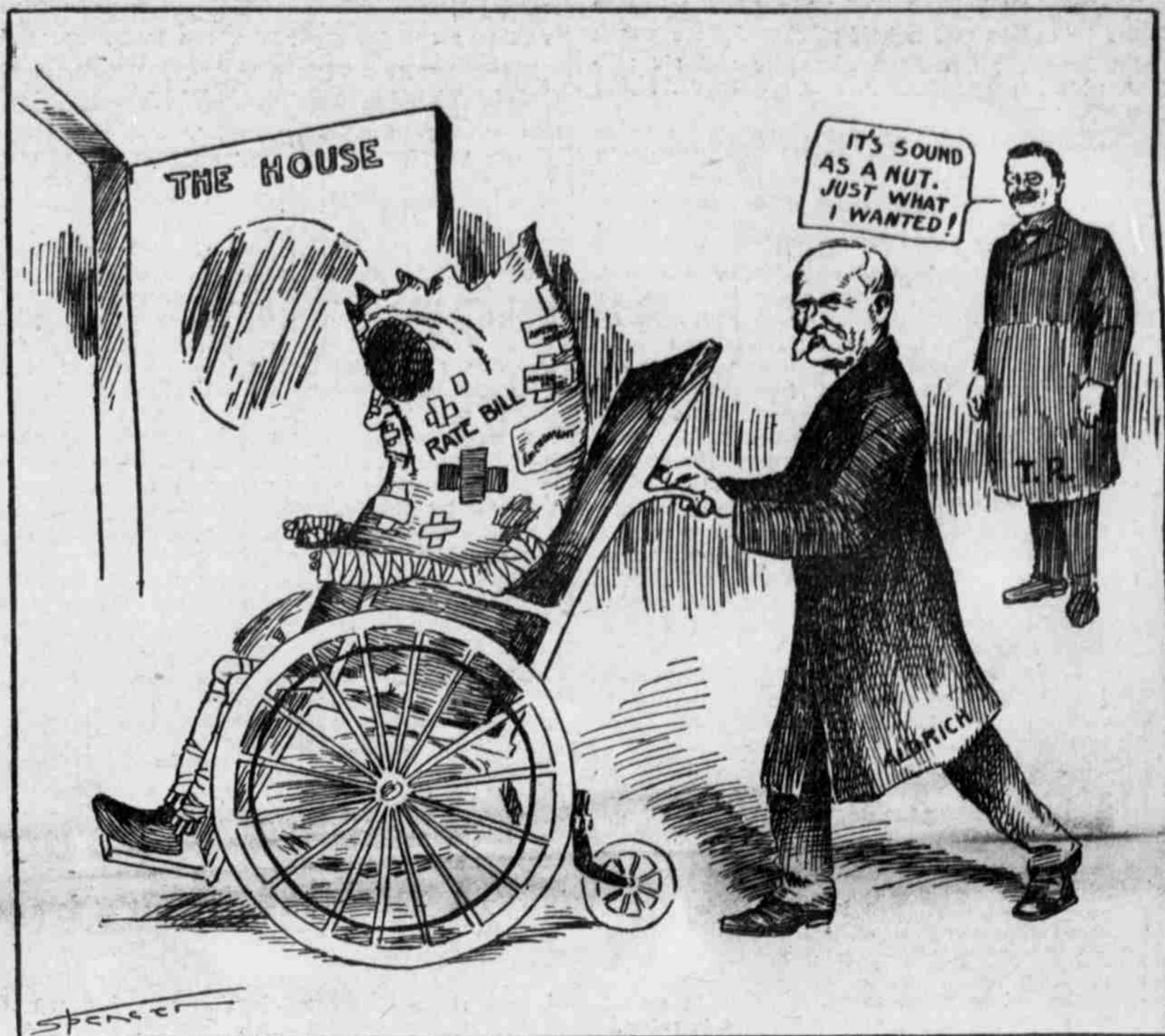
"REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES"

The Portland Oregonian (Republican) is indignant because some one suggested that it is difficult to determine just what "republican policies" are. The Oregonian says:

"If we wish to determine the principles of the republican party we ask what Mr. Roosevelt, its great leader, advocates. In the same way, to learn the principles of the democratic party we must inquire what its leaders stand for. Those leaders are Gorman, Ryan, Belmont and their plutocratic confederates. Mr. Belmont stands for the street railway combine which is swindling the people of New York out of hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Ryan stands for malodorous life insurance and the system of high finance which is based upon it. Gorman stands for plug-ugly politics in Maryland and the United States senate."

It is of no moment to the Oregonian that its party derives its campaign fund from the "railway combines" and the "malodorous insurance and system of high finance." It is of no moment to the Oregonian that the American people have recently had a clear cut demonstration of the fact that Nelson W. Aldrich, representing, in the United States senate, the Standard Oil and allied interests, is the "great leader" of the republican party, to whose decree even Theodore Roosevelt must yield.

The Oregonian should have said: "If we wish to determine the principles of the republican party, we ask what the men who provide its campaign fund, advocate;" and if there are any who are yet in doubt, Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, can enlighten the



The Return

IN THE TROPICS

Mr. Bryan's Nineteenth Letter

In a tour around the world one travels by steamer about six thousand miles through the tropics. Entering the torrid zone soon after leaving Hong Kong, almost touching the Equator at Singapore and not entering the temperate zone again until he is nearly half way through the Red Sea, he has ample time to study the temperature, and our opportunities were still farther enlarged by the trip to Java, which carried us nearly eight degrees below the equator. While on the water the heat is not so noticeable, being relieved by the ocean breezes, but on land one suffers during the middle of the day. It is not that the heat in the shade is greater than the summer heat in the United States, but one can not always be in the shade, and the rays of the sun are piercing to a degree which is inconceivable to one without experience in these latitudes. At the seaports, too, the heat is intensified by the weight and moisture of the air, and the temperature is practically the same the year round—at least one who visits this part of the world in the winter time can not imagine it worse.

While the native population work barebacked, barelegged, barefooted, and sometimes bareheaded Americans and Europeans resort to every possible device to protect them from the climate.

The white helmet hat, with a lining of cork, is the most common headwear for both men and women, and it does not require a very long stay here to convince one that it is superior to the straw hat. White clothes which reflect the rays of the sun are also largely worn by both sexes. For evening dress, men sometimes wear a close-fitting white jacket, reaching to the waist, and be-

fore breakfast they lounge about in pajamas of variegated colors.

Eating extends through the entire day. Tea or coffee can be had from five to eight, breakfast is ready at eight or nine and ends at twelve, lunch or tiffin as it is called here, occupies the hours from one to three, then tea follows at four, and dinner is served from eight to ten thirty. These are the hours for Europeans and Americans, and for those natives who have adopted foreign ways, but most of the natives look as if they had missed some of these meals.

We are among the dark-skinned races here. Chinamen are a darker yellow than those seen farther north, the Malays are a dark brown and the Tamils are quite black, while the Singaleses and Indians are between a black and a brown. Mark Twain pays a high compliment to these dark-skinned people at the expense of the white races, contending that their complexion is always good while the white face has freckles, pimples and moles to mar it.

There are two great seaports near the Equator which every traveler visits, viz: Singapore and Colombo, and most of the boats also stop at Penang, a thriving city on the Malay peninsula some four hundred miles north of Singapore. Singapore is on a small island of the same name not far from the mainland, and its harbor is full of sea-going vessels of all nations. The ships from Europe to China and Japan call here, as do also the boats between Europe and Java and between India and Australia. Here, too, are to be found representatives of many nationalities, twenty-nine distinct languages being spoken in this one city. The Portuguese were the pioneers and there are still some descendants of the early