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ROBERT PITCAIRN'S ENORMOUS FORTUNE

Robert Pitcairn, assistant to President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania railroad, has retired from active life under the age limit of seventy years. Mr. Pitcairn's salary has been \$25,000 per year and his fortune is now estimated at \$15,000,000 or more. It is not difficult on an income of \$25,000 per year to lay aside something for the rainy day, but Pitcairn's fifteen million dollar fortune was hardly saved out of his \$25,000 salary. The Terra Haute Tribune throws a little light on the subject when it says:

"The name of such a man as Pitcairn is valuable as an ornament or guarantee of enterprises, and it secures many privileges that are denied to smaller men. His successes were not achieved without exceptional ability and judgment.

"An example of the opportunities open to the Pennsylvania officials is to be found in the Columbia Coal company on the Pennsylvania line, which was organized in 1895 by the stockholders paying 10 per cent of the \$150,000 capital stock. The stock has been paid up to \$100,000 by the application of profits and at the same time 109 per cent has been paid in dividends on the par of the stock. The investors of \$15,000 have thus received \$85,000 on their stock and \$163,500 in dividends. Incidentally, we may wonder why it is so hard for the operators to pay the miners more wages, when such tremendous profits can be made in the Pennsylvania coal fields.

"The profit of nearly \$250,000 on a \$15,000 investment in about eleven years probably is not an isolated example in the coal, railroad and manufacturing fields of the great Keystone state."

BEGIN AT HOME

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "At the risk of severing our friendly relations with foreign nations, some effort should be made to stop the exchange of American heiresses for high-sounding titles and impecunious princes."

A good way to begin in this great work would be the cultivation among rising generations of a wholesome respect for labor; greater concern for men than for dollars; better appreciation of the noble qualities generally found in those who are not ashamed of work and usually conspicuous by their absence in the fop.

If we would put a stop to the exchange of American manhood for American dollars, and call a halt upon the tendency in our so-called "four hundreds" to follow, in an exaggerated way, the foibles of the courts of kings, the American girls growing into womanhood would learn to place a proper estimate upon those high and enduring qualities which make the real man,



Latest View of Some "Defenders of the National Honor"

HINDU INDIA

Mr. Bryan's Twenty-Second Letter

Before beginning the trip through the interior, a paragraph must be given to Indian travel. There are no Pullman sleepers in this country, and the tourist must carry his bedding with him. Night trains have compartments containing broad seats which can be used as couches and hanging shelves upon which one may lie. The traveler carries his own blanket, pillow, sheet, towels, soap, etc., and occasionally has to rely on these at hotels as well as on the trains. The cars are entered from the side, and one must take his chance of waking at the right station, for there is no official to give him warning. In India it is customary for foreigners to take an Indian servant with them who acts as interpreter and looks after the baggage—and looking after the baggage is no easy task in this part of the British empire. After we had made one short trip without assistance we were glad to yield to the custom and Goolab, a Calcutta Musselman, proved himself an invaluable aid in dealing with the baggage coolies whose language we could not understand and whose charges varies from the legal rate as the minimum to three or four times that if the tourist shows himself a novice at the business.

The hotels of India are declared by the guide books to be bad, and one does not feel like disputing these authorities after having made the trip. I do not mean to say that there is no difference between them, for in several places we found comfortable rooms and in some places palatable food. Everywhere we were so interested in what we saw that we could endure al-

most any kind of accommodations, but at one place the fare was so unsatisfactory that we were reduced to eggs and toast. Goolab, overhearing some mutterings of discontent, took it upon himself to report in the hope of securing some improvement, and the clerk asked me for particulars. I told him that I had not intended to make any complaint but that as he was good enough to inquire, I would say that we did not like the cooking; that the crackers were sometimes mouse-eaten and that we found worms in the cabbage. He thought that the mice were inexcusable, but, as if the question disposed of the matter, asked: "The worm was dead, wasn't it?" I was compelled to admit that it was.

Leaving Calcutta we sought the ancient city of Benares, which bears the distinction of being the center of Hinduism. In fact, it has been the religious capital of India for two thousand years or more.

At Sarnath, just outside Benares, stands the first Buddhist pagoda, said to have been erected nearly five hundred years before the beginning of the Christian era to commemorate a spot in the deer park where Buddha taught his disciples. Recent excavations near there have brought to light one of the Asoka pillars which, though unfortunately broken, still bears testimony to the skill of the sculptor as well as to the zeal of the great Buddhist king. But these ruins are all that there is left of Buddhism in this vicinity where Buddha lived and taught and where his doctrines were once triumphant, for Hinduism has virtually rooted out Buddhism