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WHERE HE "GOT ON TOP"

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "Mr. Carnegie is in a triangular perplexity as to who will be on top when the United States, England and Canada absorb each other. Where was it that Mr. Carnegie got on top?"

"Where was it?" Well, he "got on top" whenever the republican party had the opportunity of making tariff laws.

Recently he "got on top" when bids were received for 7,328 tons of armor plate. The Midvale company, an independent concern, submitted a bid \$35 lower than that offered by the trust. The navy department gave the Midvale company the contract for 3,664 tons at the price bid and then gave to the Carnegie company a contract for the same number of tons at the price bid by the Midvale company, although the Carnegie company had lacked \$35 of reaching the Midvale's price.

So it seems that even though Carnegie has genuine competition he "gets on top" whenever the power to put him there rests with the republican party.

MR. BRYAN'S AMENDMENT

The Kansas City Journal (Rep.) complains because Mr. Bryan received some attention at the London peace gathering. The Journal says that Mr. Bryan became "the hero of the hour" although he had "never given any time or labor to the great cause and had in all probability never given the proposition a serious thought."

It is needless to say that Mr. Bryan has given considerable time and labor to the cause of peace, and those who do not know that he has given considerable thought to the particular proposition which was, at his suggestion, adopted by the London gathering, may learn something to their advantage by reference to an article printed in another column of this issue.

THEY WON'T SUFFER

The republican congressional committee announces that it will depend upon dollar contributions by the rank and file for this year's campaign fund. It was later announced that at the conference held at Oyster Bay it had been agreed that the republican party would "stand pat" on the tariff question. If some of the rank and file happen to be a little slow in responding and the committee runs short two or three dollars, perhaps the tariff barons will make up the small deficiency.



THE "PLUGGED" EAR

THE CHRISTIAN'S MEGGCA

Mr. Bryan's Twenty-ninth Letter

We were agreeably surprised in Jerusalem and Judea, but disappointed to learn how few Protestant Christians visit this city which may without impropriety be styled the Christian's Mecca. Possibly the wretched harbor at Joppa—if harbor it can be called—may frighten some away, for when the weather is bad passengers are often carried by, and yet it does seem that there should be more than four thousand a year from the rich and numerous churches of Europe and America. More than ninety thousand pilgrims visit the Mohammedan Mecca each year although the Mohammedans are poor and the journey is difficult. Port Said is only a hundred and thirty-five miles from Joppa and Alexandria less than three hundred miles, and more than ninety-nine thousand persons disembarked at these ports last year. Making a liberal allowance for Egyptians returning from Europe, for immigrants from Europe to Egypt and for invalids visiting Cairo in search of health, it is still true that many times as many go to the Nile as travel to Jerusalem, and of the less than four thousand tourists who visit the Holy City less than one thousand continue their journey to Nazareth and the Sea of Galilee. The number which I mention does not include the Greek Catholics or the Roman Catholics, but is an outside estimate of the number of Protestant Christians. The railroads which are building and the carriage roads in process of construction will make travel easier and may increase the number in the future, but it is difficult to explain or to understand why so many have come near to, and yet passed by without seeing, the places made familiar to the Christian world by the Books of the Old and the New Testament.

We landed at Joppa when the weather was

fair, but were detained a half day that they might "de-ratify the ship," as the Turkish authorities describe rat-killing upon the ship—a custom inaugurated after the rat had been convicted of carrying bubonic plague. Joppa is on the edge of the Plain of Sharon and, as an abundance of water can be secured at a reasonable depth, the city is a garden. Orange trees thrive there and the fruit is excellent. Two places of interest are shown, the home of Tabitha and the house of Simon the Tanner, the latter immortalized by the vision which taught Peter the universality of Christ's mission.

The railroad to Jerusalem crosses the valley of Sharon which at this season of the year is exceedingly attractive. The crops are growing, the fellaheen are at work in the fields and everywhere the wild flowers bloom. The Rose of Sharon had many rivals, if the plain looked in olden times as it does now. The principal station on the plain is Ramleh through which conquering armies marched for ages. From time immemorial Palestine has been a prize of war. When it was not itself the object of conquest, its occupation was necessary to the acquiring or holding of other territory. The Persians, the Egyptians, the Parthians, the Sythians, the Greeks, the Romans and the Turks have all overrun this country—not to speak of the numerous wars of the Israelites and the expeditions of the Crusaders. From Alexander the Great and Caesar to Napoleon, no world conquering general overlooked Palestine—and yet, out of Palestine came the Prince of Peace.

South of Sharon lies the plain of Philistia, a narrow strip of land between the hills of Judea and the sea, a small region and yet it supported a people who warred for centuries with the Chil-