

The Commoner.

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KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

It must be plain to every democrat having at heart the interest of his party and his country, that the organization of the democratic party must be in sympathy with the people. When the tariff question was the paramount issue, the party demanded that the members of the organization should be in harmony with the party's purpose to reform the tariff; when the money question was the paramount issue the people demanded that the members of the organization should be in harmony with the party platform on that subject; when imperialism was the paramount issue, the people demanded that the members of the organization should be in harmony with the party's avowed policy. Upon no other basis can a fight be made. Individuals may dissent from parts of the platform—they may even dissent from the party's position on the question declared by the party to be paramount—but candidates and members of the organization, if known to be antagonistic to the party's purpose, can not render any services sufficiently important to overcome the damage done by their attitude. So today, when the trust issue is the paramount issue, the democratic candidates and the democratic organization must stand out boldly against corporate domination in politics.

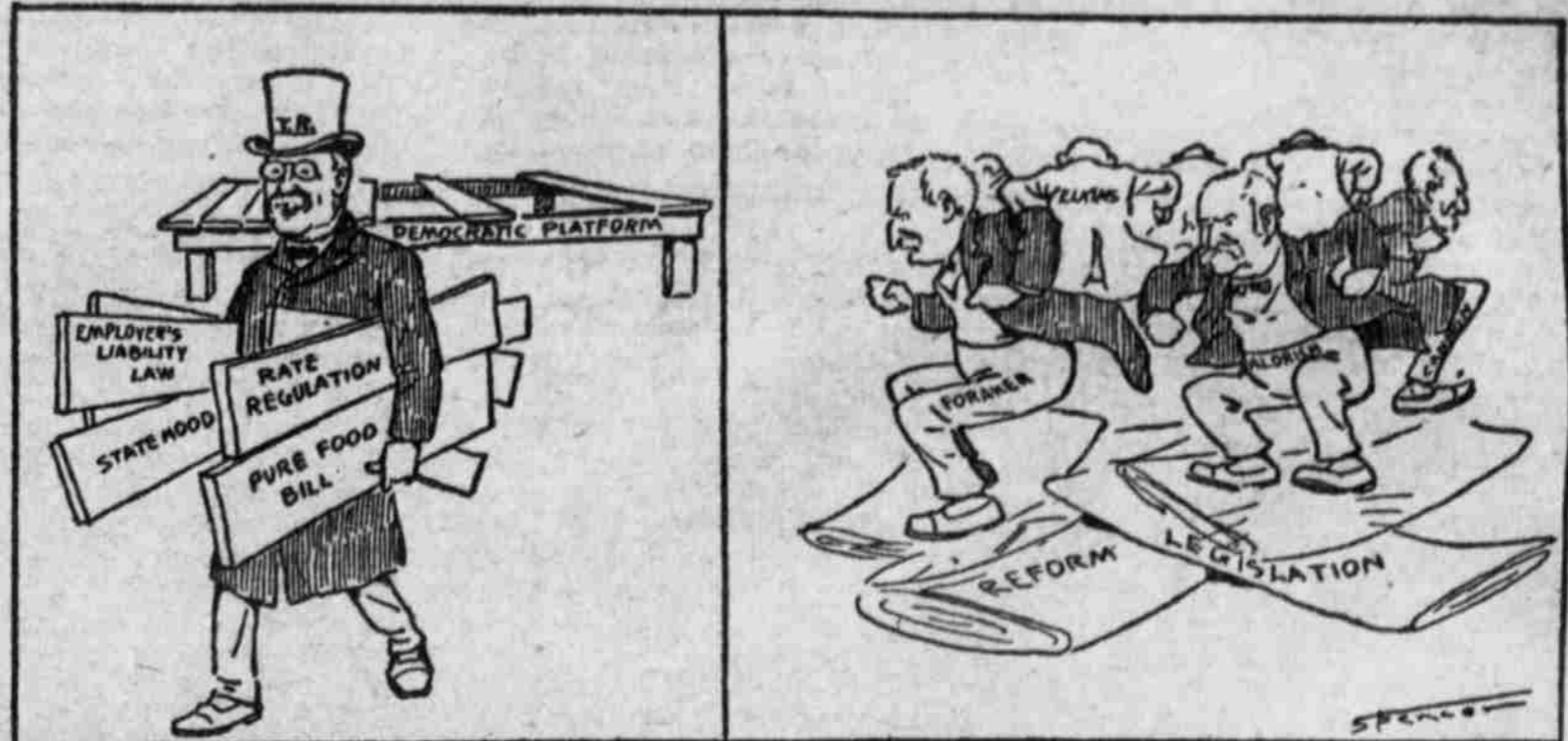
NO MAN WHO IS FINANCIALLY CONNECTED WITH A CORPORATION THAT IS SEEKING PRIVILEGES OUGHT TO ACT AS A MEMBER OF A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION, BECAUSE HE CAN NOT REPRESENT HIS CORPORATION AND THE PEOPLE AT THE SAME TIME. HE CAN NOT SERVE THE PARTY WHILE HE IS SEEKING TO PROMOTE THE FINANCIAL INTERESTS OF THE CORPORATION WITH WHICH HE IS CONNECTED.

This may be accepted as axiomatic. It is the statement of an old-fashioned truth which none can dispute. It is simply a paraphrase of the Bible declaration that "no man can serve two masters." Upon so simple a proposition there should be no dispute.

Those who believe with The Commoner in the importance of having the democratic organization free from the taint of corporate control are urged to present this matter to their neighbors and to apply the principle to their local and state, as well as the national organization.

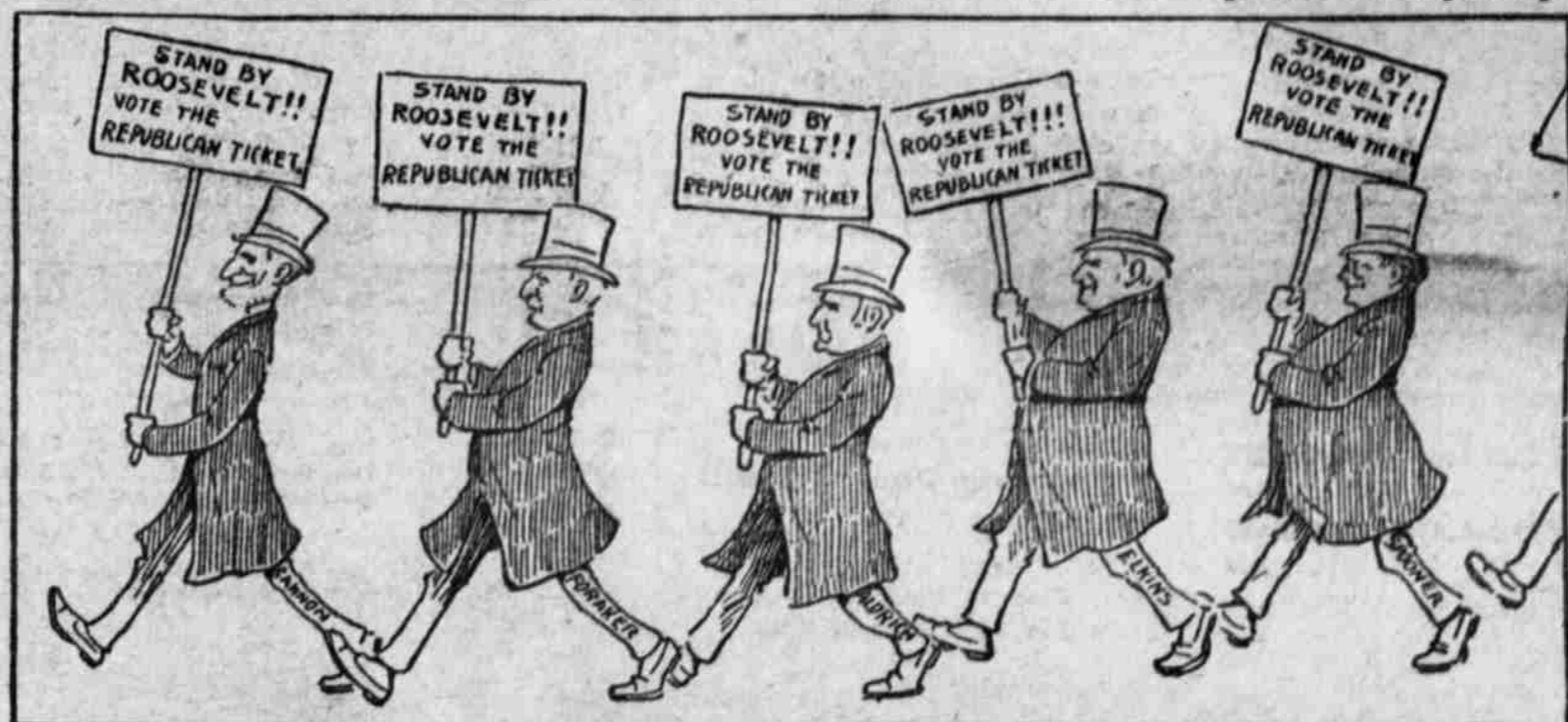
Doubtless there are many democrats connected with these corporations—some of them officially—who would put the good of the party above the interests of their corporations, but such men know enough about human nature to know how impossible it is to convince the public of their disinterestedness, and if they really feel a deep interest in the party's success, they will not thrust themselves upon the party in an official way or even allow themselves to be persuaded to become officers of the party organization. It is no reflection upon them personally to say that they can not aid their party in this capacity.

G. O. P. CONSISTENCY



Mr. Roosevelt's most popular policies were taken from the Democratic platform--

And the only opposition their enactment met with in congress came from the Republican party



Yet this is the way the voter is asked to "Stand by Roosevelt"

AROUND THE BALTIC

Mr. Bryan's Thirty-seventh Letter

The discussion of the duma occupied so much space that I was compelled to omit from that article all mention of Russia in general and to St. Petersburg in particular; I shall therefore begin this article with a brief reference to the Moscovite empire. Two and a half years ago, when I saw Russia for the first time, I entered by the way of Warsaw and went to St. Petersburg from Moscow. While considerable territory was covered, the winter's snows made the whole country look barren and uninviting. This time our course lay through the Baltic provinces, and as farming was at its height, the country presented a much fairer picture. The cities and villages through which we passed were busy with life and each had its church, for the Russians are a church-going people.

St. Petersburg is a fascinating city. The church of St. Isaacs, with its great granite monoliths on the outside, its pillars within covered with malachite and lapis lazuli, and its immense bronze doors, is among the world's most imposing places of worship; the equestrian statue of Peter the Great is famous, and the art gallery is of rare merit. Russia's bronzes are most excellent, and her stores exhibit a large assortment of furs.

In St. Petersburg I found myself, as on my former visit, admiring the horses, they being, upon the whole, the best that I have seen since leaving America. Possibly the fact that so many

stallions are driven singly and in pairs may account, in part, for the handsome and stylish animals seen upon the streets, but certain it is that the Russian horse is a splendid representative of his breed. There is a large park, called the Point, near the city, and in the evening this park and the approaches to it are thronged with carriages and droskies. As the sun does not set there at this season of the year until between nine and ten and is followed by a long twilight, the drives are gay with life until midnight. We did not reach our hotel until eleven o'clock although we were among the first to leave the park.

Speaking of horses reminds me that the Russian coachman has an individuality all his own. His headgear is peculiar, being a squatty beaver with a spool-shaped crown, but one soon forgets the hat in contemplation of the form. The skirt of the coachman's coat is very full and pleated, and the more stylish the equipage, the broader is the driver. Beginning at the shoulders, his padding gradually increases until about the hips he is as broad as the box upon which he sits. This padding is carried to such an extreme that the coachman sometimes has to be lifted upon the box, and it is needless to say that he is practically helpless as well as useless in case of an accident. It may be that this style of dress is designed for a wind break for those who are seated behind the wearer—this was one of the