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"Hew to the Line, Let the Chips Fall Where They May"

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.

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IS IT TRUE?

Referring to Mr. Bryan's declaration concerning corporation agents and party organization, the Penn's Grove (New Jersey) Record clears the ground of all non-essentials and hits the nail on the head when it says: "The only point that calls for decision is the soundness of his position. Is he correct when he says that 'no man who is officially connected with a corporation that is seeking privileges ought to act as a member of a political organization?' The time will come, we believe, when the people will answer this question in the affirmative, and when that time arrives we shall see many new faces on the political horizon."

TAKE HEED

Governor Deneen, addressing the Illinois State Bankers association, said: "The opposition of those whose business is properly subject to government supervision and control to legislative regulation plays into the hands of the extremists. Persistence in this opposition can have but one result—a tendency to substitute for the idea of government supervision and regulation the idea of government ownership."

Railroad managers will do well to heed Governor Deneen's warning.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF

"The trusts are no necessary part of the tariff," remarks the Minneapolis Journal. Trusts may not be a necessary part of the protective tariff, but they are a most natural part. The tariff affords conscienceless manufacturers an opportunity that they are not slow to grasp, and the result is a robbery of the people under legal form.



"The Fat Boy's Friends will Stop Him when They get ready."

The Admissions of a Standpatter

Secretary Shaw, who, by grace of President Roosevelt presides over the treasury department, seems to have an ambition to be known as the prince of standpatters. As a member of the president's cabinet, he has been exposed to reform, but has never caught it. He is apparently immune to reform, believing that the republican party has done everything that it ought to have done, has done nothing that it ought not to have done and that there is no error in it. This genial and talented apostle of the doctrine of contentment has recently visited the south for the purpose of palming off upon southern democrats some second-hand high tariff garments which the republicans of Iowa have outgrown. Having seen his ideas repudiated by his own party in Iowa, he presents them to the people of remote sections with as much assurance as he used to present them in his own state.

It is fortunate for the democratic party that it has among its opponents so candid a man as Secretary Shaw, for in his speech at Saulsbury,

N. C., he admitted practically all that the democrats contend for when they advocate tariff reform, although he made the admissions without intending to do so. There was a refreshing innocence in the manner in which he would state a proposition in one part of his speech and answer it in another. For instance, in the first part of his speech, he attempted to minimize the amount of goods sold abroad cheaper than at home and in this effort he used the following language: "A non-partisan industrial commission was appointed by congress in 1898, which, after spending more than three years in the investigation, filed its report in 1902, which was published in eighteen large volumes. This report contains all available evidence on this subject. After making careful compilations from the data therein contained, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, stated on the floor of the United States senate, in April, 1904, that approximately \$4,000,000 worth of American manufactured products are annually sold abroad cheaper than in