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WILLIAM J. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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NOW FOR 1908

Now that the elections are over, systematic efforts are to be made to increase The Commoner's circulation. The presidential campaign is now coming on. It will not do to wait until the nominations shall have been made for the discussion of great public questions, but it will be the duty of democrats from now on to sieze every opportunity to impress upon voters who have heretofore seemed thoughtless the importance of voting for the public welfare rather than for the benefit of a coterie of men.

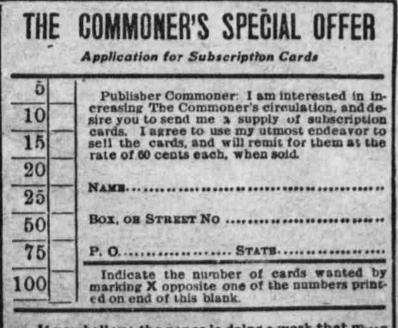
It is desired that at least one copy of The Commoner be placed in every precinct in every state and territory. This result may be speedily reached if Commoner readers in every county make investigation as to the precincts in their county where The Commoner does not now cir culate, and then take advantage of the special subscription offer, in order to place The Commoner in districts where it does not now reach. Everyone who approves the work The Commoner is doing is invited to co-operate along the lines of the special subscription offer. Arcording to the terms of this offer cards each good for one year's subscription to The Commoner will be furnished in lots of five, at the rate of \$3 per lot. This places the yearly subscription rate at 60 cents.



The Accommodating Secretary

Any one ordering these cards may sell them for \$1 each, thus earning a commission of \$2 on each lot sold, or he may sell them at the cost price and find compensation in the fact that he has contributed to the educational campaign.

These cards may be paid for when ordered, or they may be ordered and remit ance made after they have been sold. A coupon is printed below for the convenience of those who desire to participate in this effort to increase The Commoner's circulation:



If you believe the paper is doing a work that magits encouragement, fill out the above coupon and mail it to THE COMMONER, Lincoln. Neb.

A WORD TO TOURISTS Mr. Bryan's Forty-third Letter

The articles of this series, taken in connection with the articles written during a former visit to Europe, cover all of the countries which I have visited, and nothing is left but to offer some generalizations covering the more important questions discussed in the course of these articles. First, as to routes of travel. We have found the trip around the globe far more instructive than we had expected, and it was entered upon for educational reasons. There is so much to see and learn that one can occupy an indefinite time in travel. We set apart a year for the trip and reached home sixteen days within the limit. Those who have followed these letters will admit, I think, that we have covered a great deal of ground and seen a great deal of the world. If we were repeating the trip, I hardly know of any country that we could afford to leave out, and I am satisfied that it is better to start from the Pacific coast than from the Atlantic. One could make the trip in half the time that we spent and see a great deal, but he can see more if he has a year or two to spare for the journey.

If one desires to make the trip in six months, he should set apart about two months for ocean travel. He could then devote two weeks to Japan, ten days to China, a week to Manila, three weeks to India, a week to Egypt, two weeks to the Holy Land, a week to Greece and Constantinople, and the rest of the time to Europe. To go through Korea would require ten days or two weeks more, but the Hermit Kingdom is different from any other country, and its queer people are worth seeing. Very few of the tourists have visited Pekin, and yet, it is in some respects the most interesting of the Chinese cities. The Manchu element of the Chinese population—the ruling element—can only be seen at Pekin or in the northern districts. The Great Wall is near Pekin, and the wall around the city of Pekin is even more imposing than the great wall itself. The Altar of Heaven, the most beautiful and elaborate sacrificial altar on earth, is in the suburbs of the Chinese capital and in itself well repays a visit.

Until recently Pekin could only be entered from the sea via Tien Tsin. The railroad, however, from Pekin to Hankow was about completed when we were there, and this greatly facilitates travel through the interior. If one goes through Korea, it is best to go on to Pekin by water and then go down on the railroad to Hankow and down the Yangtse river to Shanghai.

Every American who visits the Orient should spend some days in the Philippine Islands. He owes it to his country to do so. If he will visit the schools he will be convinced that there is increasing intelligence in the islands, and he will not doubt that the people want independence. An inspection of the factories will prove that the Filipinos are industrious as well as intelligent.

It takes about two weeks to go from Singapore to Java and return, but we remember that visit as one of the most delightful parts of the trip. The ruined temple at Boro Boedoer, the delicious fruits, the terraced hills, the far-reaching rice fields and the shady drives linger in one's memory.

To visit Ceylon, Burma and India requires a good deal of travel upon the Bay of Bengal. We went to Ceylon, then back to Burma, then on ' Calcutta. Some go to Burma and then to 10⁻⁰⁻ and return to Ceylon from Bombay, but a¹' of these countries are interesting. and