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TOO MUCH POWER

The Wall Street Journal says that E. H. Harriman is, perhaps, the most powerful individual in the United States not even excepting the president. The Journal explains: "His power is absolute over about 15,000 miles of railroad having a capitalization of about \$1,100,000,000. His authority is very large over 13,000 additional miles of road having a capitalization of \$1,200,000,000, while he has a potent voice in the management of 38,000 miles of road having a capitalization of \$1,600,000,000. Thus directly and indirectly his power extends over one-third of the railroad-transportation interests of the United States, and of a very considerable part of this he is an autocrat, and by reason of his autocratic powers over the Union Pacific, and especially his unrestricted power over its finances, his influence over the remaining portion, as well as over the financial markets, is increased."

Does it occur to any Commoner reader that this is altogether too much power for one man to possess in a republic?



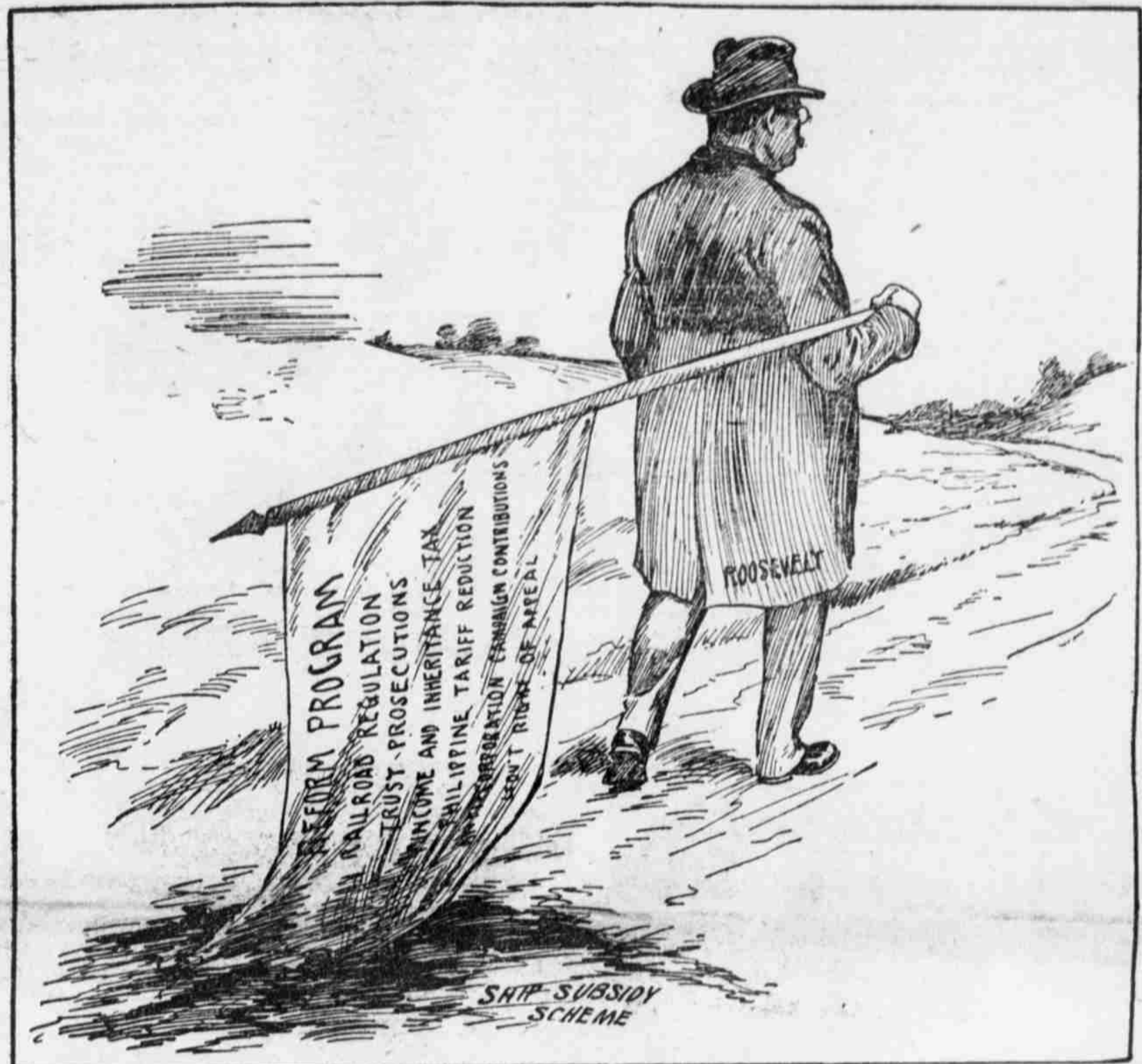
THE INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE

A British peer recently married the daughter of an American millionaire, having settled upon himself an income of \$100,000 a year by the father of his wife. He conferred upon the American girl his title and the right to wear the family jewels. A few years have passed and the couple have signed articles of separation, divorce proceedings having been avoided, it is said, by intercession of King Edward. The British peer retains his income of 100,000 American dollars, and the wife retains the title she bought and the right to wear the family jewels. This is a sample of "international commerce" that does not commend itself to those old-fashioned people who believe that marriage should be the result of love, not of barter and sale.



MIGHT TRY THIS

The Boston Herald quotes a fruit dealer as saying that the popular slang expression, "handed him a lemon," is hurting the lemon trade. "People who formerly had no hesitancy in asking for a lemon," says the Herald, "now pass on and buy some other variety." In view of this the Herald asks for something new—something that will relieve the lemon trade and incidentally provide something new in the way of slang. Because of our sympathy for the lemon dealers, and also because of our desire to be of service to the esteemed Boston Herald, we suggest the phrase, "handed him some republican tariff revision." It conveys the same idea as "handed him a lemon," and at the same time is very expressive of a true state of affairs.



LOWERING HIS COLORS

THE PRINCE OF PEACE

An Address Delivered by Mr. Bryan on Various Occasions and now Published by Request.

I offer no apology for speaking upon a religious theme for it is the most universal of all themes. If I addressed you upon the subject of law I might interest the lawyers; if I discussed the science of medicine I might interest the physicians; in like manner merchants might be interested in a talk on commerce, and farmers in a discussion of agriculture; but none of these subjects appeal to all. Even the science of government though broader than any profession or occupation does not embrace the whole sum of life, and those who think upon it differ so among themselves that I could not speak upon the subject so as to please a part without offending others. While to me the science of government is intensely absorbing I recognize that the most important things in life lie outside of the realm of government and that more depends upon what the individual does for himself than upon what the government does or can do for him. Men can be miserable under the best government and they can be happy under the worst government.

Government touches but a part of the life which we live here and does not touch at all the life beyond, while religion affects the infinite circle of existence as well as the small arc of that circle which we spend on earth. No greater theme, therefore, can engage our attention.

Man is a religious being; the heart instinctively seeks for a God. Whether he worships on the banks of the Ganges, prays with his face towards the sun, kneels toward Mecca or, regarding all

space as a temple, communes with the Heavenly Father according to the Christian creed, man is essentially devout.

Some regard religion as a superstition, pardonable in the ignorant but unworthy of the educated—a mental state which one can and should outgrow. Those who hold this view look down with mild contempt upon such as give to religion a definite place in their thoughts and lives. They assume an intellectual superiority and often take little pains to conceal the assumption. Tolstoy administers to the "cultured crowd" (the words quoted are his) a severe rebuke when he declares that the religious sentiment rests not upon a superstitious fear of the invisible forces of nature, but upon man's consciousness of his finiteness amid an infinite universe and of his sinfulness; and this consciousness, the great philosopher adds, man can never outgrow. Tolstoy is right; man recognizes how limited are his own powers and how vast is the universe, and he leans upon the arm that is stronger than his. Man feels the weight of his sins and looks for One who is sinless.

Religion has been defined as the relation which man fixes between himself and his God, morality being the outward manifestation of this relation. Every one, by the time he reaches maturity, has fixed some relation between himself and God and no material change in this relation can take place without a revolution in the man, for this relation is the supreme thing in his life.

Religion is the basis of morality in the individ-