

The Commoner.

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VOL. 7. No. 9.

Lincoln, Nebraska, March 15, 1907.

Whole Number 321.

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THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESS

At its short session recently closed the republican congress broke all records for extravagance, and subserviency to special interests.

It appropriated nearly \$1,000,000,000 of the public money.

It increased the salary of senators and representatives fifty per cent.

It passed the Aldrich currency bill which takes a step in the direction of asset currency by increasing from \$3,000,000 to \$9,000,000 the amount of national bank notes which may be retired during any one month and gives to the national banks the use of government funds without interest.

It tried to fasten upon the people the ship subsidy, which steal, having passed the house by republican votes, was defeated in the senate by a democratic filibuster.

Here are some of the things which the republican senate either directly ignored or deliberately defeated:

- Tariff revision.
- Popular election of senators.
- Income tax.
- Inheritance tax.
- Copyright law revision.
- Philippine tariff revision.
- Citizenship for Porto Ricans.
- Child labor bill.

Beveridge's effort to require the date upon meat products.

LaFollette's valuation bill, or anti-stock watering measure.

LaFollette's efforts to obtain for the people justice in the matter of the mails carried by the railroads.

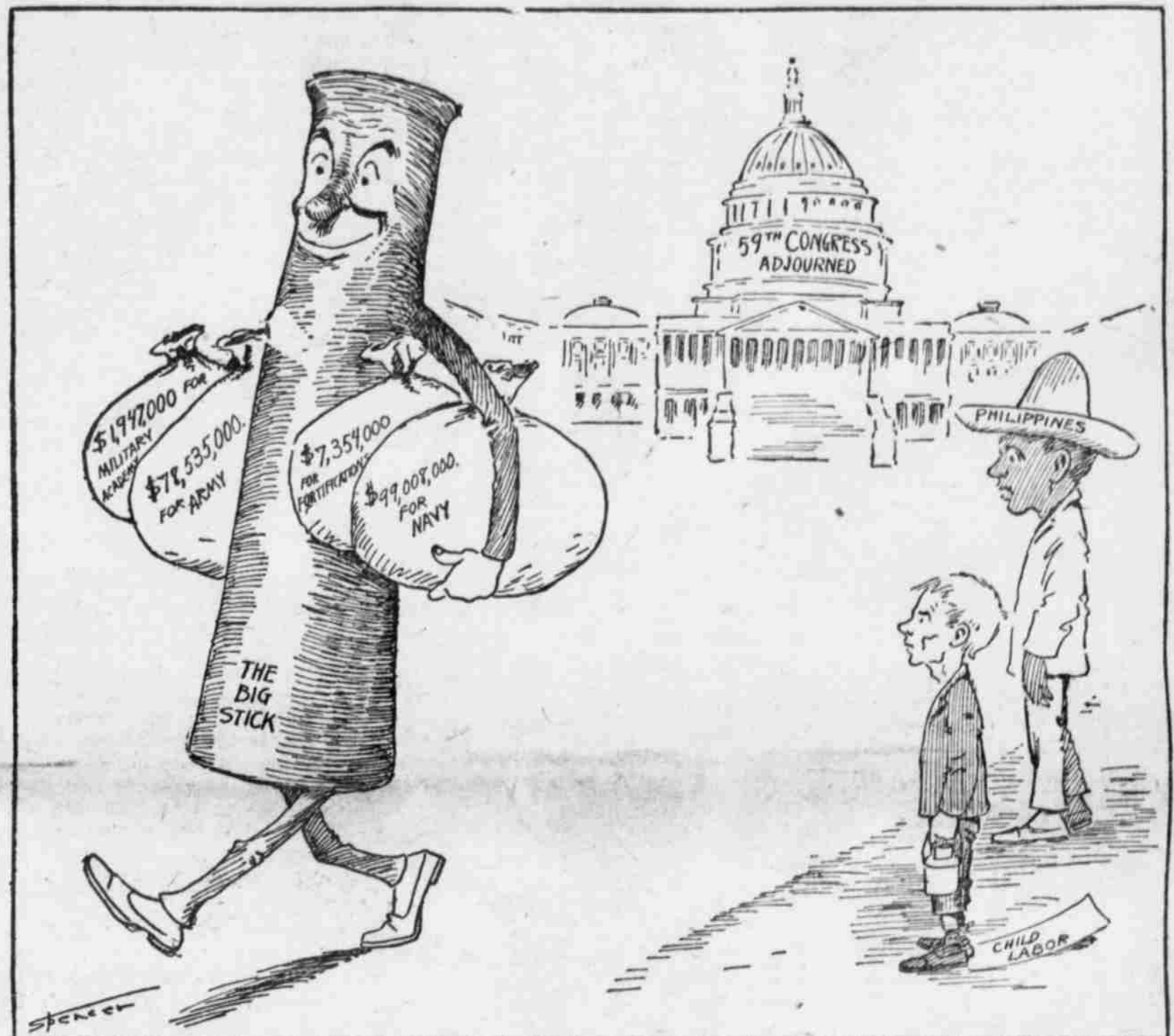
It was a great congress—great in its waste of public money and great in its willingness to serve the special interests.

"THROW THEM OUT"

What can be the matter with republican papers these days? The New York Press talks very much like an old time populist organ. That big republican paper warned the republican congress not to engage in the ship subsidy steal, saying: "Probably the special interests can jam through the subsidy loot measure. They don't spend years, brains and millions in acquiring a grip on legislative bodies without getting something back. But when this job is done the American people can do to the members of the house performing it what the voters of Grosvenor's district have done to him—throw them out of the public service."

The "job" was defeated, but the opportunity, as well as the duty, of throwing a republican house out of the public service is before the people.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS



JUSTICE!

OUR DUAL GOVERNMENT

It is not strange that from the very beginning there has been a conflict between the federal government and the state governments. It could not be otherwise. The line between two states can be drawn upon the earth's surface and marked by pillars or a wall; the boundary line between two nations can be located and established by visible monuments; but it is different when we come to deal with theories of government and with ideas. In the realm of thought words serve as pillars and sentences as boundary walls, but words are subject to definition and sentences to construction—and some human tribunal must be entrusted with the authority to define and construe.

Our forefathers had even a greater difficulty in drafting the constitution. In addition to differences of opinion as to the meaning of words and as to the interpretation of phrases, they were at variance concerning theories of government, methods of administration and the balancing of powers. They were agreed in desiring an independent government, and they recognized that the articles of confederation were insufficient to support such a government as was needed, but the members of the convention represented all shades of political opinion and all degrees of confidence in a republican form of government. Besides two distinct schools of thought, led, respectively, by Jefferson and Hamilton, there were those who stood between the extremes and endeavored to compromise conflicting opinions.

Jefferson was not a member of the constitu-

tional convention, but he was already recognized as an exponent of the most democratic element, while Hamilton, a member of the convention, was the champion of the most conservative position. The controversy was not sectional, for delegates from the same state were to be found on opposing sides of fundamental propositions.

Alexander Hamilton contended with great ability and earnestness for a centralized, consolidated and aristocratic government. He presented a draft of his plan and defended it at length; his speech, as reported at the time by Madison and afterward approved by Hamilton himself, is preserved in the debates on the adoption of the federal constitution. The Hamilton plan contained the following general provisions:

First. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America to be vested in two different bodies of men; the one to be called the assembly, the other the senate.

Second. The assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

Third. The senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behavior; their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people.

Fourth. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a governor, to be elected to serve during good behavior; the election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. The authorities and functions of the executive to be as follows: to have a negative on all laws about to be passed,