

The Commoner.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. 7. No. 15.

Lincoln, Nebraska, April 26, 1907.

Whole Number 327.

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ANDREW CARNEGIE'S MAGIC LAMP

At the dedication of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh recently—an institute made possible by Mr. Carnegie's "generosity"—Mr. Carnegie made a speech in which he said: "I have tried to make myself realize that I have anything to do with it, and have failed. * * * It is true that I gave some pieces of paper, but they do not represent anything in my mind, because I did not part with anything that I can understand. * * * I said to Mrs. Carnegie last night: 'It is like the palace raised in the night by the genii who obeyed Aladdin.' She replied: 'Yes, and you did not even have to rub the lamp.'"

No, Mr. Carnegie did not even have to rub the lamp. The American people not only provided the lamp, but they rubbed it and summoned the genii which worked industriously night and day to take from the providers and rubbers of the lamp their hard earned money, and after taking this money from them turned it over to Mr. Carnegie. The name of this lamp is "protective tariff." But what name shall be given to the people who provided this magic lamp and then rubbed it for Mr. Carnegie's benefit?

There is a series of "comic" pictures running in a number of daily papers that illustrate the trials of a gentleman who is always being buecued by artful strangers. He is named "Mr. E. Z. Mark." Would that not be a good name to give to the voters of America who have sweat and toiled to provide Mr. Carnegie with a "magic lamp," and after having provided it work overtime to rub it and pour treasure into the pockets of the gentleman who admits that he "doesn't even have to rub the lamp?"

Some of these days the voters of America will destroy Mr. Carnegie's "magic lamp" and proceed to make one that will, when rubbed, pour treasure into the pockets of the maker and rubbers.

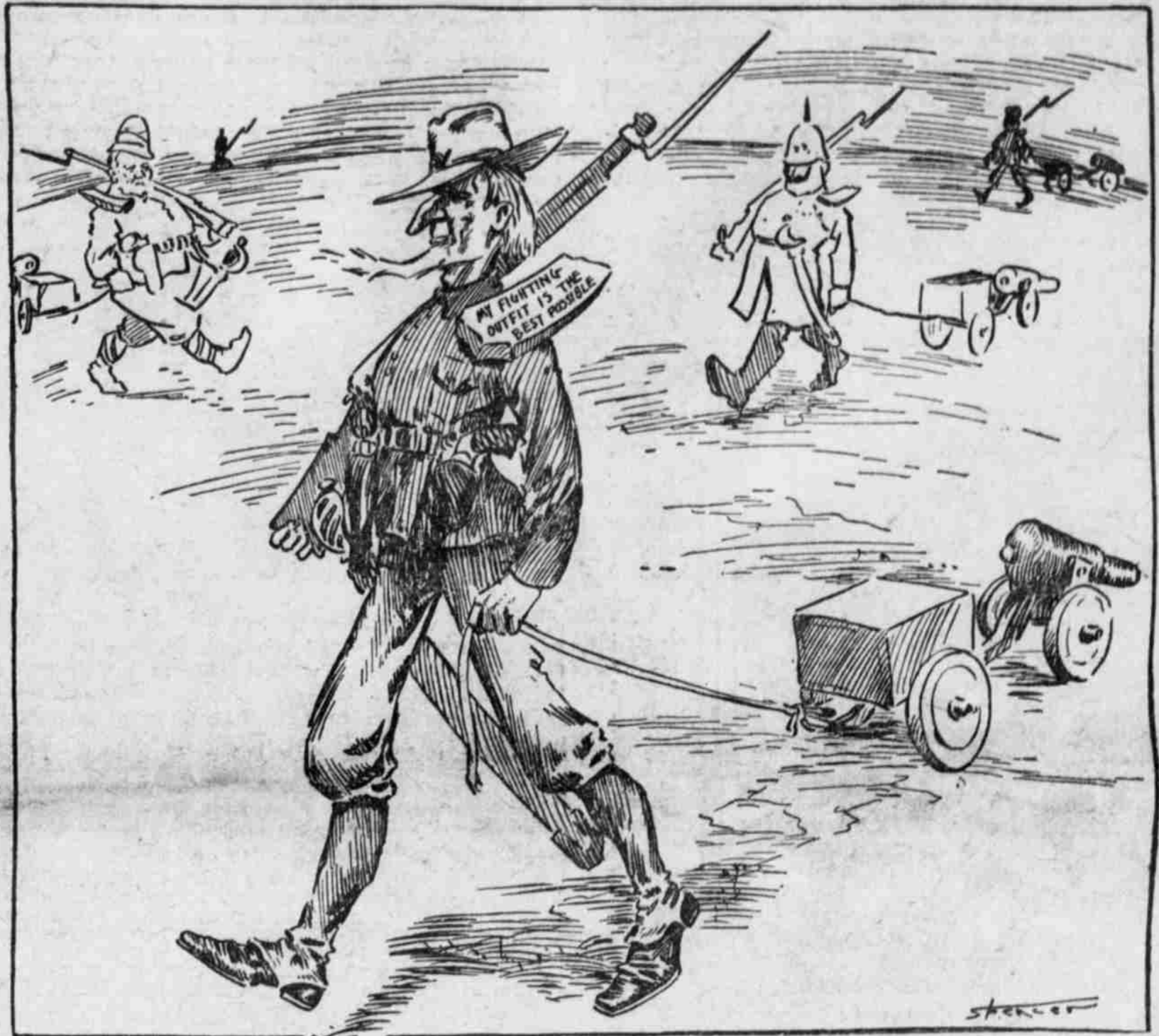
"HUMILIATED"

The Chicago Chronicle declares that President Roosevelt has been "greatly humiliated" by the compliments paid him by certain democrats, notably John Temple Graves and Mr. Bryan. The Chronicle says: "President Roosevelt has not deserved the humiliation."

It must hurt the president terribly to hear a democrat speak a good word for him occasionally. Perhaps he would prefer to have his compliments come exclusively from men who, like John R. Walsh, proprietor of the Chicago Chronicle, have been indicted one hundred and odd times for fraudulent transactions.

If Mr. Roosevelt can prosper with an everyday enthusiastic endorsement by Walsh, he ought to be able to survive an occasional kind word by humble democrats.

NOT A PEACE INVITING SPECTACLE



Apropos of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude on the disarmament proposition

Mr. Bryan to the Wall Street Journal

The following in reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Bryan appeared in a recent number of the Wall Street Journal:

To the Editor of the Wall Street Journal: I find your favor upon my return to the city and take pleasure in answering your questions, and you are at liberty to publish the letter if you so desire.

If you will carefully read my Madison Square Garden speech, you will find that I did not discuss government ownership as an immediate issue, but as an ultimate solution of the controversy.

I prefaced my remarks by saying that I did not know whether the country was ready to consider the question or whether a majority of the members of my own party agreed with me.

For some fourteen years after my entrance into national politics I hoped for effective railroad legislation and was brought reluctantly to the belief that government ownership furnished the only satisfactory remedy for the discrimination, rebates and extortions practiced by the railroads and for the corruption which they have brought into politics.

My first public expression on this subject was after the national convention of 1904. Two reasons led me to discuss the subject at that time. First, the triumph of the reactionary element at St. Louis discouraged the more radical members of our party. Feeling sure, from contact with the rank and file of our organization, that the ascend-

ancy of the so-called conservative leaders would be temporary, I appealed to the radical democrats to remain with the party, secure control of the organization and make the party an effective instrument in securing needed reforms.

To encourage these progressive democrats to remain with the party, I announced the conclusion which I had reached in regard to the final necessity for government ownership.

My second reason for bringing the subject forward then was that federal ownership of all the railroads was the only plan discussed by the advocates of government ownership and I thought it worth while to present the dual plan which would, in my judgment, give the country the benefit of government ownership without the centralization involved in the plan which puts the federal authorities in control of all the railroad systems of the country.

The dangers of centralization are real dangers, however difficult it may be to get the people as a whole to consider theories in advance of their application.

AT BEGINNING OF RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT

We are not at the end of railroad development but rather at its beginning, and I feel, as I have always felt, that the ownership and operation by the federal government of all the railroads, now constructed and to be constructed, would go far toward the obliteration of state lines and I regard