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HARRIMAN ON SEA AND LAND

E. H. Harriman disobeyed orders on the Harvard-Yale race course, and met with a great surprise. A naval lieutenant whose duty it was to keep the course clear and enforce orders had the extreme impudence to actually arrest Mr. Harriman just the same as any other common offender might have been arrested. And when Mr. Harriman shook his finger at Chairman Schweppe of the regatta committee and shouted, "Young man, I'll see you later," the people within earshot merely laughed. Lieutenant Bulmer, the officer who arrested Mr. Harriman, took his prisoner aboard the revenue cutter Gresham and kept him there until after the race was over. Then he was permitted to go on his own recognizance, but the Harriman motor boat was tied up at the navy yard.

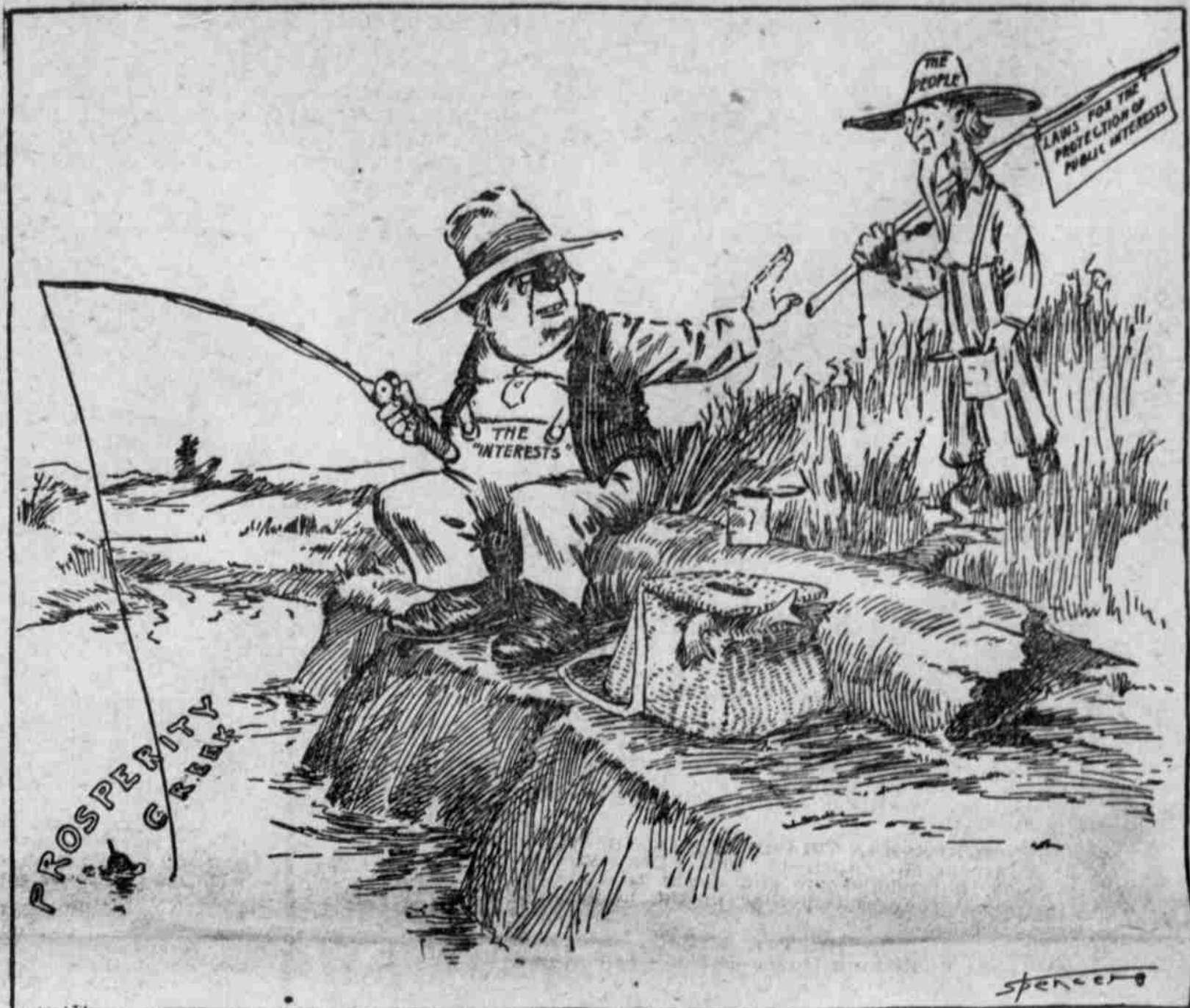
Mr. Harriman is not used to that sort of thing. He is accustomed to having his own way, in court and out. On land no one in authority thought of having him arrested for his arrogant violations of the law, but on water it was different. Perhaps it would be a good idea to send all of our judicial and executive officials to sea for a while in order that they may learn how to enforce laws and rules, and while they are learning let the naval officers come on shore and take the judicial and executive places for a while. Until they learned the methods of distinguishing between the people of high and low financial degree we might have pretty fairly good enforcement of the laws.



POPULAR GOVERNMENT SPREADS

The House of Commons by a vote of 432 to 147 adopted Premier Campbell-Bannerman's resolution declaring that the House of Lords should be shorn of its veto power. This is a step toward popular government—a part of the world-wide movement which has for its object the bringing of government nearer to the people. The House of Lords will oppose the resolution, of course, but if it is made an issue and carries at the polls the premier can doubtless secure the appointment of enough life peers to give the government a majority and thus reduce the hereditary body to the capacity of an advisor.

The king of England is a mere figure head; his duties are social and diplomatic. While he has a veto power he would not dare to exercise it. The House of Lords is the stronghold of the aristocracy; its members own two-thirds of the farm land of England and they block reform legislation. The struggle between the aristocracy and the democracy was bound to come and Americans will welcome this new evidence that the whole earth is some day to enjoy the blessings of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."



"Go 'way! You'll scare the fish!"

TRUSTS AND THEIR TREATMENT

Senator Beveridge's article in the May Reader is not satisfactory, and yet, by his failure to meet the situation, he vindicates the contention of those who believe that there can be no effective remedy for the trust that does not strike at the principle of private monopoly. In the course of his article the senator gives splendid play to his rhetorical ability, exhibits a wide acquaintance with industrial corporations, and furnishes evidence of his own sincere interest in the public welfare, but he concludes, as he began, with a confused idea of the trust problem and an almost hopeless view of the future. A considerable part of his article has no special connection with the subject, and he employs more words in exaggerating the blessings brought by the trusts than in an enumeration of the evils to be remedied. His references to his early farm life awaken a sympathetic interest in my own breast, for I can recall a similar experience with one of the early self-binders, and he does not go beyond me in appreciating the advantages which improved machinery has brought to the farmer, to the tradesman and to the public generally; but improved machinery has no necessary connection with the trust question. To protect the people against private monopolies, it is not necessary to go back from the modern harvester to the cradle or the sickle; it is not necessary to abandon the moldboard plow and return to the crooked stick; nor is it necessary to prohibit the use of steam, abolish the railroad, and rely upon the ox-team for transportation. The principle of private monopoly is not a new one. It was employed long before steam was utilized or the electric current was imprisoned in the copper wire. Josephus tells how one known to history as John of Gischala secured a monopoly in olive oil some seventeen centuries ago and sold the oil for

ten times what it cost him. They had no railroads then, but the aforesaid John, carrying the oil in two goat-skins thrown across the back of a donkey, was able to corner the market. There is no evidence that he built up his trade by the securing of rebates, or that he used his surplus funds in the endowment of colleges, but he employed the same principle that has been employed for the injury of society by other Johns engaged in the oil business and by other monopolists engaged in the sale of other necessities of life.

At various times in the history of other nations, we have found the private monopoly appearing, always as an odious institution and always as an outlaw, if the rulers gave any heed to the welfare of their subjects.

Senator Beveridge does not seem to catch the distinction between an industry carried on on a large scale and a monopoly. Those who oppose private monopolies have no desire to interfere with production on a large scale. On the contrary, they desire to encourage inventive genius and economy in production, but they deny, first, that a monopoly is an economic development, and, second, that its benefits are equal to the evils which grow out of it. It is often assumed that because a mill can produce a million yards of cloth at a lower price per yard than it could produce one thousand yards, therefore there would be greater economy in producing all the cloth in one factory or under one management. There are three fallacies hidden in this assumption. First, this assumption overlooks the fact that when production is on so large a scale that the operative is removed many degrees from the superintendent, the leak at each transfer of authority finally overcomes the economy in production. So long as the superintendent can be closely identified