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LET HIM GO TO TRIAL

The friends of Senator Borah say that the indictment against the senator was brought about by collusion and they have persuaded the department of justice to have an investigation into the proceedings before the grand jury.

Why not let Senator Borah go to trial and be vindicated in the investigation in that way?

Friends of Haywood charged that his indictment and arrest were brought about by collusion but we do not remember that it was seriously proposed to investigate the proceedings leading up to his arrest in any other manner than a regular trial in court.

If Senator Borah is entitled to a vindication he will find that a vindication obtained through a public trial will be of far more service to him than one obtained in any star chamber proceeding.

AN UNSAFE RULE

The New York World says: "Paul Morton, who is in Paris, says: 'I understand that Mr. Root will be a candidate for the presidency.' Mr. Morton is misinformed. Mr. Root can not be a candidate, because with his past connections he is disqualified."

Why should Mr. Root be disqualified because of his "past connections"—meaning his affiliation with corporations? The same rule would drive from the contest a number of other republican candidates. Indeed the same rule, fairly applied, would put the republican party itself out of business.

SUCCESS TO THE COMMONS

The house of commons of Great Britain has started out to limit the power of the House of Lords. Success to the Commons. The party of the people is growing everywhere and the party of the aristocracy is the dying party the world around.

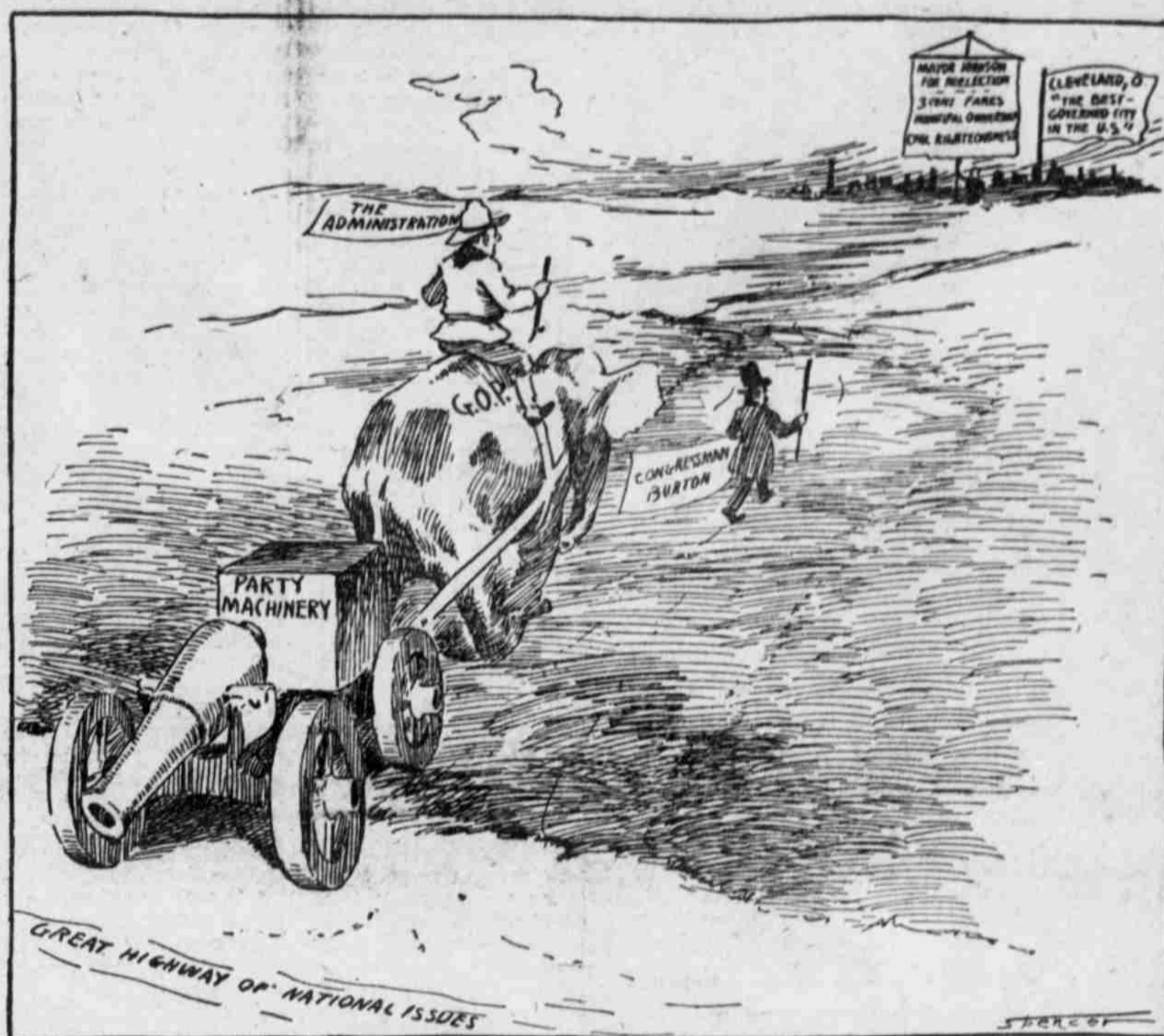
WHY SILENT IN OREGON?

Secretary Taft spoke at Portland, Oregon, but he is not reported as saying anything about the initiative and referendum which the republicans of that state adopted. Why does he denounce this reform in Oklahoma and keep silent on the subject in Oregon?

WHY NOT SENATORS?

Why does Mr. Taft avoid the direct election of senators? Is he for it or against it? He did not take time to express himself on this before he sailed.

THE ADVANCE ON CLEVELAND



GOING A LONG WAY OUT OF THE ROAD LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Democracy vs. Centralization

In his speech at Provincetown, Mass., Mr. Roosevelt said: "Most large corporations do a business that is not confined to any one state. Experience has shown that the effort to control these corporations by mere state action can not produce wholesome results. In most cases such effort fails to correct the real abuses of which the corporation is or may be guilty; while in other cases the effort is apt to cause either hardship to the corporation itself, or else hardship to neighboring states which have not tried to grapple with the problem in the same manner; and, of course, we must be as scrupulous to safeguard the rights of the corporations as to exact from them in return a full measure of justice to the public. I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate business. I believe, furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards those corporations which, because they are common carriers, exercise a quasi public function; and which can be completely controlled, in all respects, by the federal government, by the exercise of the power conferred under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post-road clause, of the constitution. During the last few years we have taken marked strides in advance along the road of proper regulation of these railroad corporations, but we must not stop in the work. The national government should exercise over them a similar supervision and control to that which it exercises over na-

tional banks. We can do this only by proceeding farther along the lines marked out by the recent national legislation."

Extracts from the address delivered by Mr. Bryan in September, 1905, before the Jefferson club of Chicago may be interesting. That address was entitled "Democracy vs. Centralization." Mr. Bryan said:

"The partial adoption by some of the republican leaders of remedies proposed by the democratic party makes it opportune to draw a distinction between the fundamental principles of democracy and the principles of those who view subjects of government from a different standpoint. There are two forces constantly at work in every nation, one force tending to bring the government nearer to the people and the other tending to carry the government away from the people. To go a little farther back we may start with the proposition that there are but two theories of government—one that a government is a thing created by the people for themselves—this is the theory which is embodied in our declaration of independence, which declares that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The opposite theory is that governments are imposed by the few upon the many—such governments resting on force. Few if any, governments now known entirely exemplify either theory—nearly all, if not all, of them representing a compromise between the two theories, but in every