

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class matter.

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Editorial Rooms and Business Office 324-330 South 12th Street

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
In Clubs of Five or more, per year... .75
Three Months..... .25
Single Copy..... .05
Sample Copies Free.
Foreign Post. 5c Extra.

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THE COMMONER, Lincoln, Neb.

TAKE TIME TO THINK

President Hadley of Yale University recently made this statement: "It costs self denial to think. The man who sees what he is doing avoids many easy and pleasant paths which are open to the blind. He assumes burdens where others are allowed to sleep quietly. He cuts himself off from indulgences which others allow themselves because he sees the consequences and they do not. The rights and wrongs of modern business and modern politics in modern society are harder to disentangle than they have been in any previous age. To him who with unselfish purpose and with clear head shall learn to think these problems out and take the responsibility that they bring with them is promised the crown of life. Every time that you face a moral issue squarely you help to create public opinion. The leader of men becomes a leader of men by not following the crowd on lines of easiest resistance; by thinking where he goes and making a path for others to follow."

QUESTION FOR POLITICIANS

Concordia, Ky., August 21.—To the Editor of the Courier-Journal: We recently shipped some beef hides to market. When we got returns, the hide dealer said on account of the recent tariff, hides have declined.

Next day we received from our shoe man notice that on account of the recent tariff shoes had advanced.

The next day a shoe drummer came along. I asked him how is it that the recent tariff has lowered the price of hides and advanced the price of shoes. He says that's a question for the politicians to answer.

COUNTRY MERCHANT.

TWO DOCTRINES

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "President Taft reverses the doctrine of party fealty as defined by Mr. Bryan. In Bryan's view the man who abandons the platform should be repudiated by the party. In Mr. Taft's view, the man who stands by the platform against dominant party leaders abandons the party."

Mr. Bryan in the Northwest

Following is a dispatch printed in the Denver News:

Seattle, Wash., October 12.—William J. Bryan's visit to the world's fair today was made the occasion of a popular demonstration, and rivaled in earnestness the greeting to President Taft two weeks ago, and the multitude that crowded around him was so great that it was impossible for him to see the exhibits.

Bryan and his escort arrived at the fair grounds in automobiles at 10:15 o'clock and found their entrance blocked by a crowd that closed about his automobile, sweeping aside the exposition guards. The automobile, after long delays, reached the government building and Bryan and his guards entered. At once thousands of persons poured into the building, not only preventing the visitor from seeing the exhibits, but threatening to destroy them. Bryan's visit to the other buildings was attended by a similar crush. Bryan will learn what the fair really looks like from Mrs. Bryan, who came here yesterday, registered at a hotel under her own name, and was permitted to see the sights unmolested.

Bryan was entertained at luncheon in the New York building, and after luncheon he spoke to an immense outdoor audience in the natural amphitheater. His subject was "The Average Man," the address having been delivered on the lecture platform frequently.

When Bryan had concluded his lecture he did not stop, but in an extemporaneous speech answered President Taft's address delivered here two weeks ago. Bryan took occasion to differ with President Taft regarding home rule for Alaska and also touched on the conservation of natural resources, but did not discuss the ship subsidy question. He said in part:

"Pioneers of this great northwest, men far-sighted, resolute in purpose, who braved the dangers of the wilderness of Alaska, have asked that they be recognized as capable of attending to their own affairs. Are you afraid to trust them? You can not refuse their request without reflecting on the principle of self-government. They have the intelligence and capabilities as well as the right. Alaska should have the right of self-government.

"Alaska has a right to make her own mistakes. If she makes mistakes she will suffer from them and then correct them, but if we deny her self-government, and in an attempt to dictate her local affairs make mistakes, they will be long uncorrected and we will be responsible for the conditions that will follow.

"Alaskans are asking for just what they are fighting for the world over. They want to be the architects of their own destiny, and the guardians of their own affairs. You can not refuse them this.

"There is another burning question up here in the northwest, the monopoly of natural resources. Who can measure the value of one mountain stream? Yet many of them are becoming the private property of individuals forever. Leave this question to the common people and there will be a thousand to one against perpetual franchises."

A CORDIAL RECEPTION

Following is an extract from the report of the Seattle (Wash.) Daily Times:

William Jennings Bryan will not see many of the exhibits at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The people won't let him. From the moment President J. E. Chilberg's automobile brought the great commoner into the exposition grounds until he escaped into the New York building for luncheon, Bryan was surrounded by a crowd eager in its excess of enthusiasm to show him how firm a hold he had upon the public, and clamorous in a demand for a sight of his face.

Half a dozen exposition guards surrounded Mr. Bryan and President Chilberg, but twice the number could not have stayed the rush of the demonstrative crowd that insisted upon following the commoner through the grounds. The members of the reception committee were elbowed out of the way and finally shunted into the background. The crowd didn't want them about and finally many of the committeemen quit and allowed the Bryan enthusiasts to form their own escort.

It was a remarkable demonstration and a con-

vincing indication of Bryan's personal popularity and formed the feature of the Nebraskan's day in Seattle, though demonstrations in his honor at the New Washington hotel and the Washington high school had prepared exposition officials for an enthusiastic reception at the fair.

Bryan had been prepared to give himself over to the exposition management to do whatsoever could be of benefit to the fair or of entertainment to the public. With a foresight that no one else thought of he had sent Mrs. Bryan ahead of him to see the fair and be prepared to tell him about the wonders he might be able to view, and if the distinguished visitor gets a comprehensive idea of the A.-Y.-P. E., he will have to get it from his wife, who spent many quiet but industrious hours on the grounds yesterday.

It is doubtful if Mr. Bryan could have foreseen his reception to the fair, the first chance the Seattle people had an opportunity to extend their greetings. It is certain that the exposition officials did not foresee the demonstration, for the small assignment of guards was pitifully insufficient to handle the crowds.

All through the morning people massed themselves before the main gate on the steps of the government and Alaska buildings, up and down Puget Plaza and near the Forty-first street entrance. The crowd was plainly waiting for Bryan and for Bryan only, though it was thoroughly understood that he would not reach the grounds before 10:15 o'clock.

MR. BRYAN AT SPOKANE

A Spokane dispatch printed in the Portland Oregonian says:

"Spokane tonight is commenting on the warmth of the reception given William Jennings Bryan in contrast with the strangely quiet crowds that lined the streets when President Taft was on parade a fortnight ago. There was no doubt of the popularity of Bryan. His appearance in the heart of town, a brass band preceding him on the way to the grandstand, was the signal for loud cheering and, when he appeared on the platform to deliver his address, the crowd lifted its voice and rent the air with cheers.

"And it was a great crowd. The space in front of the stand and to the sides, perhaps 100 yards wide and 200 yards long, was so packed with sweltering humanity that half a dozen women fainted and had to be carried away. Although Bryan's voice is penetrating, it failed to reach many of the listeners, so far from the platform were they compelled to stand. Taft's auditors included soldiery, perhaps 200 strong, and there were other parade features which drew auditors, but the crowd listening to Bryan was 50 per cent larger than Taft's, according to a number of spectators who heard both. Bryan talked for about two hours and held his auditors."

STRONG WORDS

The Chicago Record-Herald, a stalwart republican paper, says:

"The treatment that Mr. Charles R. Crane has received at the hands of the department of state has been nothing short of shameful. Every newspaper man in Washington will hoot at the notion that Mr. Crane's alleged indiscretion in any way varied from the discretion ordinarily required from public officials. No informed person believes for a moment that the ostensible reason for the request for Mr. Crane's resignation is the real one—on the contrary, it is perfectly apparent that he has been made the victim of what appears to have been a thoroughly discreditable intrigue."

"A thoroughly discreditable intrigue" are strong words, particularly when they are used concerning a republican administration by a leading republican newspaper. There is, however, about the Crane incident so much to perplex the ordinary observer that the president and his advisors need not be surprised if the public's sympathy leans toward Mr. Crane. Certainly it will so continue unless something more substantial, in the way of objections to him, are brought forward than those already offered to the public. Let Mr. Taft take the people into his confidence. What was the real reason for Mr. Crane's dismissal?

BY WHOM?

Here is a question put by the Indianapolis News to an advocate of the central bank:

A bank of the people and for the people.—George B. Reynolds on the central bank. But by whom, sir?