

## The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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

WILLIAM J. BRYAN Editor and Proprietor  
RICHARD L. METCALFE Associate Editor  
CHARLES W. BRYAN Publisher  
Editorial Rooms and Business Office 224-230 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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## An Ideal Statesman

(Guy Marchand, Columbus, Ohio)

Thomas Jefferson has long since filled his allotted space in the sepulchre of time, but his thoughts and deeds have become the rich heritage of posterity.

Living in an age when eloquence and warfare were the chief passports to fame, he was neither soldier nor orator. Yet after both are forgotten, his name will be revered because "he loved his fellow men," and stood "for equal rights for all and special privileges for none."

Jefferson was the founder of the democratic party. He was the first great democrat. He was great in mind, heart and soul. He consecrated them all to the cause of humanity. He was too broad to be bound by any creed, class or country, he was one of the world's noblemen.

By birth, education and environment Jefferson was an aristocrat. Yet at a time when special privileges and royal favors were what most men desired, he allied himself with the people.

The owner of a large estate, he abolished the law of entail, which selfishly enabled few families to accumulate great landed estates. Himself the eldest son he abolished primogeniture, by which the first born inherited the entire estate. Himself the largest slaveholder in the Virginia legislature, he introduced a bill to abolish slavery.

Jefferson was a leader. He never allowed self-interest to conflict with duty. Wherever human beings were oppressed, he was with them in spirit, and his voice was raised for their salvation.

Jefferson was accused of being irreligious, but no one had a more beautiful religion. He divorced union of church and state. He denied the right of legislators to determine by law the faith and worship of the human soul.

Jefferson declared in tones yet ringing through the world, that "Almighty God hath made the mind free."

To Jefferson's genius we owe the conception and execution of the Declaration of Independence. To his unflinching trust in the rule of the people we owe its survival.

"The Declaration of Independence was the blow that destroyed the divine right of kings, and revolutionized the politics of the world." It was the most momentous document ever written by man.

He was a man of faith and conviction. He

believed in the divinity of humanity. He had perfect confidence in the people if equal and exact justice were guaranteed.

He knew that all rulership of classes had been oppressive and unjust, and unfavorable to the highest development of manhood and civilization.

For hundreds of years the human mind, shackled and awed by power, had yielded to the dictates of usurpation and the arrogant pretensions of self-created kings. Political and civil liberty had long been sighed for. Jefferson was the master spirit in wiping from the statute books the barbarous legislation of past centuries.

His reform legislation was one hundred years in advance of his time. He wrote the amendments to the constitution without which that famous instrument would be but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals."

Few equaled Jefferson in scholarly attainments. Admission to the bar required but six months study. Jefferson studied five years. No superficial knowledge or halfway recognition of facts satisfied him. He must sound the depths and seek the fountain head. All his life he was a student, a seeker after knowledge. Almost every branch of endeavor felt the impress of his genius.

As a statesman his principles live in all that is greatest and best of his country's history. As a diplomat he established our first relations with foreign powers. As a philosopher his name will survive as long as the law of progress fills the world.

Jefferson's life is a notable example of the fact that the "pen is mightier than the sword." He accomplished all his vast work with his pen. He never addressed the public except in writing.

In youth he entered the service of his country, rich in lands and money. At the age of eighty-three he died with the iron hand of debt clutching at his worldly goods. All his life he enjoyed the sublime consciousness, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

Our country is hungry again for his virtues of honesty, efficiency and economy. Men in public life today would do well to study and emulate the life of Thomas Jefferson.

Wherever men aspire to be free, and ignorance struggles toward the light, there will Jefferson be hailed in wisdom and benevolence as the peerless leader of them all.

## Where the Old Ship is Leaking

### MORE TROUBLE IN NEW YORK

Senator Allds, republican leader, has filed his resignation with the secretary of state at Albany. The state senate has voted to sustain the charges against Allds by a vote of 40 to 9.

### TARIFF TO THE FRONT

Washington dispatch to the Denver Times: Developments of the last two weeks have made it clear that the country will not rest satisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and that from now until the next presidential election the principal issue will be another revision of the tariff.

The election of Foss, democrat, in the Fourteenth Massachusetts congressional district, the tariff attitude of the majority of the republican newspapers of both the east and the west, the demand that trade relations between the United States and Canada shall not be disturbed, all point unerringly to continued tariff agitation.

The democrats, fully realizing the condition, will thrust the tariff issue to the front. The republicans, fearful of the outcome of such an issue, will only defend the Payne-Aldrich law in part and admit that it should be revised to meet the needs of the country.

### HERRICK AND GARFIELD

Washington dispatch to the Denver Times: The speeches of former Governor Myron T. Herrick and of ex-Secretary of the Interior James R. Garfield at the Cleveland Tippecanoe banquet give force to the above prediction. Governor Herrick, who has hitherto been one of the closest and warmest friends of President Taft, in effect repudiated the Taft administration and gave voice to a well-developed republican opinion of it. His attack upon the Payne-Aldrich measure was fierce and unqualified. He declared that "it was framed by men who knew they must

have an enormous revenue to support the gross extravagance of the government," and he emphasized that by declaring that "one of the great menaces that confronts the country today is the great bonded debts which in time must break down credit."

Former Secretary Garfield was equally as explicit in his denunciation and made it clear that the demand for tariff reform had not been met and that agitation would continue until in tariff matters, as in every other, the welfare of the masses was the foundation upon which every law should rest.

### MIGHT SAVE IT YET

Washington dispatch to the Woman's National Daily, St. Louis: "This congress could save the republican party, even at this time," said Senator Clapp of Minnesota, who is one of the recognized insurgents in the senate. He was speaking after the announcement of the result in Massachusetts which indicated that the republicans were facing disaster in the coming congressional campaign. "It could be done by three simple little things," continued the Minnesota senator. "First, we should pass a tariff commission bill so that we could go on the stump and tell the people that, while the Payne-Aldrich law is not what everybody wants, the commission would work out a scientific and satisfactory plan which would result in the reduction and adjustment of the tariff rates to meet conditions. Second, we should pass at once a postal savings bank bill without the Wall Street joker (meaning the two per cent bond proposition). Then we should pass about two or three pages of amendments to the interstate commerce law, which are demanded by the shipping interests. These three things would be satisfactory to the people, and show an honest desire on the part of republicans to carry out pledges and to look after the interests of the people."

But Senator Clapp has little hope that congress will do these things. He believes that the present interstate commerce bill will be kept before the senate until President Taft, who, while not its actual author, is standing for it, "is shot to pieces," and then a modified bill will be passed. Neither Senator Clapp nor any other man can have any hope that a tariff commission bill will pass, and the prospects for a postal savings bank bill are not the best, especially for such a bill as the people want.

### SAYS ROOSEVELT WILL AID TAFT

Milwaukee, Wis., March 28.—"I shall be greatly surprised if Colonel Roosevelt, on his return to this country, does not come out strong-up in favor of President Taft," said Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont.

### NELSON SHOWING HIS HAND

At the Ballinger investigation Senator Nelson, chairman of the committee, charged Mr. Brandeis, attorney for Mr. Pinchot, with trying to conceal certain facts from the committee. Brandeis made an angry retort, shaking his fist in Nelson's face. Representative Graham, democrat, moved that Senator Nelson be directed to withdraw his remark. Representative James, democrat, seconded the motion. Senator Nelson said he would not withdraw the remark. Representative Graham said that this was not the first time when Chairman Nelson had reflected upon Mr. Pinchot's attorney. Senator Fletcher and Representatives James and Graham, democrats, voted for the Graham motion. It was defeated by a vote of 6 to 3.

### THE PHILIPPINES LAND SCANDAL

Representative Martin of Colorado has introduced in the house of representatives, a resolution providing for the investigation of the sale of enormous tracts of sugar land in the Philippines to the sugar trust.

The story of this scandal, as told by Mr. Martin and reported in the World-Herald, is as follows:

"The organic act relating to the government of the Philippine Islands, passed in 1902, forbids the sale of more than forty acres of Philippine lands to any one person, or more than 2,500 acres to any corporation. The government purchased 400,000 acres of 'friars land' at an average price of \$18 per acre. Last December, in despite of the law, it sold 55,000 acres of these lands to agents of the sugar trust for \$6 an acre! This action was later justified in an opinion given by the attorney general, that the organic act did not apply to the friar lands! The sale was quietly negotiated and concluded shortly before the passage of the Aldrich tariff