

The Commoner.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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

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Editorial Rooms and Business Office 324-370 Fourth 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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in the republican party is as hot in Massachusetts as it is in Iowa.

"I am not here to criticize the president, or to say unkind words against him, but I count it no reflection on him to state that I find it sometimes necessary to disagree with him and those surrounding him. Men have crowded to the front in his administration who have not had the welfare of the party or of the country at heart.

"I am going to have some trouble in keeping inside the breastworks of the republican party, but I know something of its doctrines. I do not intend to retire from it, although I have been invited, and declined the invitation. I do not recognize Mr. Wickersham or any other man who comes out here into the west to read men out of the republican party, who were known before he ever was in it."

The meeting was presided over by Harvey Ingham, editor of the Register and Leader, who was introduced by Robert Fleming, chairman of the progressive state headquarters. Senator Dolliver was the first speaker.

Dolliver Attacks Tariff Act

Analyzing, schedule by schedule, and item by item, the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in an address before progressive republicans here tonight declared close scrutiny showed that "so far as the public is concerned, the tariff revision in fact carries rates as high or higher than the Dingley tariff law on most articles of general use in their finished condition."

"Most of the reductions," said the senator, "were so trivial as to be ridiculous and were either upon articles which we do not import to any extent, but, on the contrary, export in enormous quantities, or were for the purpose of further protecting the manufacturers, especially by reducing the duties on raw materials.

"In fact a careful scrutiny of the particular items that were changed and the exact trifling change of rate in each case, shows how cunningly the revision was arranged, in order to deceive the public.

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Senator Dolliver prefaced his review of some of the schedules and items of the new tariff law by saying:

"In the many attempts to defend the Payne-Aldrich tariff, frequent use has been made of a very remarkable table of figures quoted by the president at Winona, indicating that duties had been decreased by the new tariff on articles circulated in the United States, to the extent of about \$5,000,000,000 while the 'consumption value' of articles upon which duties had been increased amounted to only about \$878,750,000, (and that most of the latter were luxuries, such as silks, liquors and jewelry).

Figures Not Accurate

"This would indeed tend to prove a 'most substantial downward revision' if the figures were accurate. Fortunately, the necessary statistics to render such an analysis comparatively easy are available in a public document prepared under the direction of the finance committee by one of its employes. Such analysis of the figures will soon convince any one how deceptive and misleading this much-quoted table really is."

Taking up schedule A—chemicals, oils and paints—Senator Dolliver asserted that two-thirds of the showing of reduction estimated at \$433,099,834, "was made from the consumption value of petroleum and its products not embraced in schedule A of the present tariff or the old law, and used for the manifest purpose of padding the amount of the alleged reductions."

Of the schedule covering glassware the senator said:

"As a matter of fact, while the table indicated decreased dues on articles of consumption to the value of \$128,358,344, the duties were quite largely increased upon certain small sizes of glass, the consumption value of which amounts to many millions, while the decreases were negligible, and were upon the larger sizes of plate and silvered glass."

The metal schedule was criticised by the speaker as showing "decreases mainly upon raw or semi-crude materials, not purchased by the consumer, while the rates on most of the finished articles of general use were left at the old Dingley rate."

Sugar Schedule a Joke

Similar strictures were passed on the duties fixed for wood and its manufactures, while Senator Dolliver declared that the purported decreased rates on sugar, consumed to the amount of \$300,965,953, was "too great a joke to receive serious attention, for the reduction was but five cents per hundred pounds and in order to derive a dollar's benefit from this change even if the trust gave it to him, the consumer would have to eat a ton of sugar."

The rates on agricultural products, the senator said, "were also cunningly revised to produce the appearance of 'real and substantial downward revision,' while examination shows the figures to be incorrect.

"There is also the reduction of five per cent on agricultural implements, of a consumption value of \$84,452,164, which we produce more cheaply than any other nation, and supply the world, having exported in 1907, \$26,936,466 worth. No duty is needed for the purpose of protection. The production is largely in the hands of a trust and the trifling reduction of five per cent was merely for the purpose of attempting to fool the farming community."

In conclusion, Senator Dolliver said:

"A great deal of stress has been laid on the supposed enlargement of the free list, and yet the only new items of the free list of the Payne-Aldrich tariff are hides, a few semi-finished coal tar products, radium, works of art of over twenty years old, miners appliances and Brazil cream nuts.

"If we keep on revising the tariff upward on finished articles the differences between the values of importations of dutiable and free goods will inevitably increase and the average rate of duty collected will decrease even though new articles are put on the free list. For example if the rates on all articles acceptable were made absolutely prohibitive and the free list allowed to remain as at present, all our imports would, of course, be free, but what would be the effect upon the prices of finished articles and consequent cost of living to the people?"

Senator Cummins' Address

Senator Cummins was given a tremendous ovation when he arose to speak. He seconded the speech of Senator Dolliver and urged the progressive republicans to return progressive

congressmen to Washington and to support Warren Garst for governor. He said in part:

"While the principal purpose of my visit to Iowa at this time is to say a word for others, I do not pretend to be altogether unselfish before we approach the main subject of my address. Although not a candidate for office in the coming primary, I value more than any other thing on earth that which pertains to public affairs, the good will, the confidence and the support which the republicans of Iowa have so generously and lavishly bestowed upon me. I make no concealment of my hope that the next republican state convention will approve my attitude upon national questions and the course I have pursued in congress.

"A few weeks ago there was held in the city of Des Moines a conference of certain republicans and these men organized a campaign with the avowed object of securing a state convention that would endorse the republican national administration. The men who composed the conference are well known in Iowa. I have had especial reason to know them because in every fight that we have had in ten years they have been my most persistent and determined enemies.

"It is not only the right, but it is the duty of the republicans of Iowa to declare in clear and unequivocal terms what they think with regard to their senators. The only thing to which I object is the mask which these men are wearing; and all that I intend to do tonight with regard to the campaign so begun is to politely ask them to remove the mask and to make their fight in the open. I have the highest regard for a fair, brave fighter, but I do not like the midnight prowler with his dark lantern and his jimmy, who hopes to get off with his plunder unheard and unseen.

Wants Fight in Open

"If these men decline my mild invitation to remove the false face which obscures their real purpose, I am here to take it off for them and to say to the republicans of Iowa that the fight which they are making is to get a convention that will make such declarations as will enable Mr. Aldrich and his crowd to say that Senator Dolliver and myself, together with the progressive members of the house delegation, have been repudiated in our own state. If a majority of the republicans believe that we have been unfaithful to their interests and to the welfare of the country, they ought to say so; but if, on the other hand, they believe that we are keeping the trust reposed in us, and that we are doing what we can to protect the rights and preserve the privileges which all citizens ought to enjoy in a free government, they ought to say so."

Condemns Aldrich and Cannon

After explaining that an extraordinary condition now exists and this alone is excuse for his being in the state at this time to plead for the insurgent candidate for the republican nomination for governor, Senator Cummins traced the development of corporations in the United States and declared that the present republican leaders are in league with those corporations. He said:

"Most of them have been brought up with these influences all around them, and therefore whenever a law is proposed that restricts or reduces corporate power, their first inquiry is not, will this measure bring help to the people, but, is it recommended by the captains of industry, the masters of high finance, the directors of mighty business affairs, the managers of our unparalleled railway system. As I have just suggested, the leaders of ours always find themselves so busy hearing what these princes of the earth have to say about proposed legislation that they have scant time to consider the wants, desires and needs of the great mass of humanity, made up of millions whose voices are usually faint and distant, but who now and then are heard in tones that shake the whole structure of organized society.

"I have no hesitancy in naming the present leaders of the republican party in the congress of the United States. In the senate one man stands solitary and alone and hitherto his word has been law to that august tribunal. Senator Aldrich is one of the men of whom I have been speaking.

"In the house Mr. Cannon, the speaker, has exercised a dominating control, and after him come Payne, Dalzell and a few others of the same type. They look at these vital problems from the corporate standpoint and they are always fearful that any step in the further and the better regulation of these overmastering forces in our commercial life will destroy business—will take away some of the profits with