

MR. BRYAN IN PORTO RICO

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out of thirteen shall be elected, whereas the people of Porto Rico, speaking through Porto Ricans, ask that all of the members of the senate be elected. I will not discuss the question whether it should be five or thirteen, but I will remind you that at this time none of the senate are elected. One person with whom I have spoken went so far as to say the new bill was not as good as the present law, because only five out of thirteen are to be elected, whereas there are now five Porto Ricans among the eleven members so that the proportion of Porto Ricans would be decreased. But that argument can not be made by one who believes in representative government, for if you can make an argument in favor of electing thirteen instead of appointing them, the same argument must be made in favor of electing the five instead of appointing them. Now, if this, I repeat, is not a leap in advance, it is at least a step. It is a recognition of the principle of election in that higher body, and let this step in advance be an assurance to you that other steps will be given. I desire that you who live in Porto Rico shall make known with the utmost freedom what you think ought to be done. Send to Washington just as many men as you like. I do not know how many you have there now and I have never had a chance to hear them speak, but I have heard three speak tonight and I move that you send them in addition to those you have already sent. I would be glad to have them present their arguments before the committees which have this measure in charge. I would like to have them speak at public meetings, for if the people who oppose what they ask can not bring arguments to answer their arguments, I have such faith in the sense of justice in the American heart that I feel sure that the verdict will be with those who ask and speak for Porto Rico. I believe that those people there will do what they believe is just and best—and I believe that they will do this, whether they are republicans or democrats. If they make mistakes it will be because they do not understand the situation, not because they desire to do so. I know of no selfish interest that they can have in denying to the people of Porto Rico a single right. On the contrary all of their interests—political, economical, financial—are on the side of doing absolute justice here.

I beg you, therefore, to act here as we act in the United States. You are a part of our country. You are not now a territory, but you some day will be. You will not then be a state—but you will some day be a state. You do the American people injustice if you for one moment think that they intend to exclude you from a full share in the shaping of the destiny of our nation.

Let no one tell you that there are differences between your people and ours that make harmonious co-operation impossible. Sometimes it is said that, because you come from southern Europe while we come largely from northern Europe, therefore there is a gulf between us. This is not true. In the United States we have people from all parts of Europe, and they have no difficulty in living and working together. Do not listen to those who tell you that, because you speak the Spanish language and we the English language, we can not act in harmony together or cherish the same ideals. Can you forget—can we forget that nearly every republic except ours is a Latin-speaking republic? Can you forget

—can we forget, that the people who have followed our institutions most closely are those who use the Latin tongue? It was in Brazil that the first attempt was made to follow America's example in securing independence. Scarcely had the guns ceased to thunder at Yorktown when the spirit of the American revolution manifested itself on the banks of the Amazon; and in less than fifty years after the Declaration of American of Independence the spirit that actuated our forefathers had manifested itself from Panama to Cape Horn.

In Argentina they have not only adopted the spirit of our institutions, but they have adopted the federal system of government. In Brazil they have not only adopted the federal system, but they have made their flag the only one like ours, as far as I know, in that every state is represented by a star.

It was for Latin-America that our nation announced the Monroe doctrine and notified the old world not to lay hands upon another foot of American soil. It was for a Spanish-speaking country that, at the close of the civil war, when the south was crippled and the north was burdened with debt, our nation warned Europe that we could not stand unconcerned while European influence held a monarch upon the throne of Mexico; and the people of Mexico will tell you that it was this act of friendship by the United States for a Spanish-speaking people that enabled them to drive Maximilian from power and restore a republic in Mexico. A few years ago, a little country not far from you—Venezuela—a Spanish-speaking country, had a controversy with Great Britain. Great Britain has the largest navy in the world. She is friendly to the United States and is the largest purchaser of our products, but when that little Spanish-speaking nation was about to enter into an unequal struggle with that great European power, it was the United States that asked Great Britain to submit the matter to arbitration; and it was the United States that, when Great Britain seemed unwilling, announced that the United States would find the boundary herself unless the question was submitted to arbitration. That established a precedent that protects all South and Central America. It was for Cuba, a Spanish-speaking country, that our nation took up arms against another nation, and declaring that they did not want the land of Cuba or its liberty, appro-

priated \$50,000,000 to begin the war.

It was the United States that, keeping her pledge, gave independence to the Cubans, a Spanish-speaking people, and, called in by the government a second time, again retired and left the people in the enjoyment of self-government.

Let no one say, therefore, that our nation is not friendly to the Spanish-speaking people of this western hemisphere. After traveling through South America, I am convinced that during the next century South America will do for Europe what our nation has done for it during the past, namely, furnish homes for its surplus population. During the next century I believe there will be a tremendous immigration to, and development of, the countries of South America. The Spanish-speaking people and the English-speaking people are cotenants of the western hemisphere. They are united in their ideals of government; they are attempting to secure the advancement of the race along the same lines. These two sections of the hemisphere must act together, and I conclude, as I began, with the declaration, that this little island, as has been suggested, occupies the strategic point between North and South America.

Trust those with whom your lot has been cast; let their conduct towards others who speak your language be an assurance that they will not be unjust towards you. Let the grand achievements of our nation during the century passed be to you a pledge that its bright name will not be stained by injustice to a people who love it as you do.

My appeal to you, therefore, is that you shall have faith in the American people. If I, a defeated candidate, can trust those who defeated me, you ought to trust all of the American people, acting together. If the more than thirty millions of people who supported me can argue, labor and wait, let not the million people of Porto Rico be impatient. I promise you as a citizen that your hope shall not be in vain. I promise you as one who knows the American people that they are and will be your friends. If progress is not as rapid as you would like, there will nevertheless be progress. If justice is not done at once on all subjects, it will be done at last, and if you do not live to join in the shouting when victory is secured, your children will yet rejoice; for the day of rejoicing will come.

son with Rayner. Senators Bankhead, Bulkley, Daniel, Hughes, Monney, Newlands, Penrose and Percy were absent and unpaired."

Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the president, has been appointed as minister to Morocco. Rudolph Forester, present assistant secretary, will succeed Carpenter as secretary to the president.

President Taft's traveling expenses have exceeded the limit of \$25,000 per year and a heated debate took place in the house over the proposition to allow the president to draw on next year's appropriation. In the course of the debate Mr. Tawney, one

THE COMMONER'S Clubbing List

	Publisher's Price	With Commoner and Homestead
American, The.....	.50	\$1.25
American Magazine.....	1.50	1.75
American Motherhood.....	1.00	1.85
American Boy.....	1.00	1.75
Agricultural Epitomist.....	.25	1.25
American Bee Journal.....	1.00	1.65
Black Cat.....	1.00	1.70
Bank Deposit Guarantee Journal.....	1.00	1.35
Boys' World.....	.50	1.25
Breeder's Gazette.....	2.00	2.25
Current Literature.....	3.00	3.25
Cosmopolitan, The.....	1.00	1.80
Country Gentleman.....	1.50	2.05
Courier-Journal.....	1.00	1.60
Chattanooga News.....	.50	1.25
Constitution, The.....	1.00	1.60
Democrat, The Johnstown.....	1.00	1.50
Delineator, The.....	1.00	2.00
Etude, The.....	1.50	2.00
Enquirer, The.....	1.00	1.60
Everybody's Magazine.....	1.50	2.20
Farm and Home.....	.35	1.25
Farm, Stock & Home.....	.50	1.25
Farm & Fireside.....	.35	1.25
Farmers Advocate.....	1.00	1.60
Farmer's Voice.....	1.00	1.50
Field & Stream.....	1.50	2.05
Fruit Grower.....	1.00	1.60
Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	1.25
Good Housekeeping.....	1.00	1.80
Health Culture.....	1.00	1.75
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.00	1.75
Home & Farm.....	.50	1.25
Housekeeper, The.....	.75	1.50
Harper's Bazar.....	1.00	1.70
Industrious Hen.....	.50	1.25
Irrigation Age.....	1.00	1.60
Independent, The.....	2.00	2.60
Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	1.60
Literary Digest.....	3.00	3.50
LaFollette's Magazine.....	1.00	1.60
Live Stock Journal.....	1.00	1.55
McCall's Magazine.....	.50	1.40
McClure's Magazine.....	1.50	2.10
Metropolitan, The.....	1.50	2.10
Modern Priscilla.....	.75	1.60
Michigan Farmer.....	1.00	1.60
National Monthly.....	1.00	1.75
News-Times.....	1.00	1.85
Farmers News-Scimitar.....	.50	1.25
National Fruit Grower.....	.50	1.25
Nat'l Stockman & Farmer.....	1.00	1.90
National Farmer & Stock Grower.....	.50	1.25
Ohio Farmer.....	1.00	1.60
Outing.....	3.00	3.35
Outlook, The.....	3.00	3.85
Orange Judd Farmer.....	1.00	1.85
Pacific Monthly.....	1.50	1.75
Public, The.....	1.00	1.70
Pearson's Magazine.....	1.50	1.80
People's Popular Monthly.....	.25	1.25
Poultry Success.....	.40	1.25
Republic, The.....	.50	1.45
Republican, The.....	1.00	1.95
Review of Reviews.....	3.00	3.25
Prairie Farmer.....	.35	1.25
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50	1.25
Recreation.....	3.00	3.25
Southern Fruit Grower.....	.50	1.25
Sturm's Okla. Magazine.....	1.50	1.75
Success Magazine.....	1.00	1.80
Scribner's Magazine.....	3.00	3.60
Table Talk.....	1.50	1.75
Taylor-Trotwood.....	1.50	1.60
Technical World.....	1.50	2.10
Texas Farm & Fireside.....	1.00	1.85
Travel Magazine.....	1.50	2.00
Twentieth Century Mag.....	2.50	2.50
Up-to-Date Farming.....	.50	1.25
Uncle Remus' Magazine.....	1.00	1.50
Vegetarian.....	1.00	1.60
World, Thrice-a-Week.....	1.00	1.50
Windle's Gatling Gun.....	1.00	1.60
Wallace's Farmer.....	1.00	1.85
Word and Works.....	1.00	1.60
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.50	2.00
World-Herald, Daily.....	4.00	4.25
World To-Day.....	1.50	2.10
Watson's Jeffersonian.....	1.00	1.60
World Herald, Daily except Sunday.....	3.00	3.50
World-Herald, Semi-Wk.....	.50	1.50
World's Events.....	1.00	1.70

Washington News

President Taft will not take part in the home coming celebration of Theodore Roosevelt in New York June 18. He has accepted an invitation to be at St. Thomas College Villa, Nova, Pa., receiving the degree of doctor of jurisprudence on that day.

Attorney Vertries for Secretary Ballinger addressed the Ballinger investigating committee and accused Pinchot, Garfield and Glavis of being in a conspiracy to discredit the secretary.

In the arguments before the Ballinger investigating committee Attorney Brandeis denounced the secretary of the interior as an unsafe man who is under the domination of special interests.

The Cummins amendment to the railroad bill requiring the approval of the interstate commerce commission to all proposed increases of railroad rates before they become effective

was defeated by a vote of 29 to 43. The Associated Press report says: "The vote on this amendment was by no means so close as had been predicted by its friends and feared by its opponents. Three days ago the advocates of the bill as suggested by the administration had been apprehensive of the success of the Cummins provision, but during that time they had been extremely active with the result that while they made important concessions they scored the defeat of the provision. Of the twenty-nine votes favorable to the amendment, twelve were cast by insurgent republicans, as follows: Beveridge, Borah, Bourne, Bristow, Burkett, Clapp, Crawford, Cummins, Dixon, Dolliver, Gamble and LaFollette. Only four democrats—Bailey, McEnery, Smith of Maryland, and Taylor—voted against the provision. Pairs on the vote were announced as follows: Root with Taliaferro; Flint with Culberson; Lorimer with Davis; Dillingham with Tillman; McCumber with Foster, and Richard-

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