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The Ohio Senatorship

Mr. John R. McLean has written for the Washington (D. C.) Post a leading editorial. The editorial is printed in another column of this issue. Mr. McLean charges that Mr. Bryan is "very active this year in the work of destroying the chances of the democratic party." He says that "matters were looking very well in Ohio, a few weeks ago," but Mr. Bryan, "started a division that threatens to nullify the efforts of broad minded democrats to hold the party and carry the state."

Now what has Mr. Bryan done to justify this outburst from Mr. McLean? Mr. Bryan has simply suggested to the democratic leaders of Ohio that the democrats of that state in convention assembled, nominate a candidate for United States senator in order that the voters of Ohio may know, prior to election day, just what they may expect in the way of a senator in the event they choose a democratic legislature.

Why does such a suggestion as this threaten democratic unity in Ohio? Why does such a suggestion as this interfere with the plans of "broad minded democrats?" Why would such a suggestion adopted by Ohio democrats interfere with the effort to make Ohio democratic?

The one particular reason is that in the event the senatorial candidate is chosen by the convention, other men who would like to be senators would not give their efforts on election day to democratic victory and the party would lose the advantage of the combined efforts and influence of a large number of ambitious men.

On that point, it may be said that if there are any democratic aspirants for the senate in Ohio who would abandon their efforts toward democratic victory because they were not given an office, then the party would lose, and the state of Ohio would lose, more by the election of such a man to the senate than by outright defeat for the party at the polls.

The people of Ohio are not interested in democratic unity save as it may be the means whereby they may secure results in the way of good government. When it comes to the election of a United States senator, the people of Ohio are interested in having an able, conscientious man; and under our form of government they have the right to know before they cast their ballots who the man will be in the event a democratic legislature is chosen.

To be sure, the law at present does not expressly provide a method whereby the people may choose, but men of all parties are in favor of the popular election of senators, and so strong is the sentiment that that reform will soon be accomplished. In the meantime, it is particularly the duty of democrats to give to the people as nearly as possible a plan whereby they may pass upon senatorial candidates. This is true because democratic platforms, democratic editorials, democratic speeches, everywhere, are

filled with declarations in favor of this new method of choosing senators. In Ohio the last state convention directed the state committee to include in its call, for the democratic state convention for this year, the nomination of a senatorial candidate. Acting, as we are told, under the advice of some distinguished Ohio democrats the state committee ignored this command from the state convention.

It is absurd for Mr. John R. McLean to say that "Mr. Bryan's plan is to ruin the party if it will not serve his interests," basing his charge upon the ground that Mr. Bryan urges the democrats of Ohio to take the people into their confidence on the senatorial question. Mr. Bryan is not concerned in the "growing popularity" of any individual. He has repeatedly said that he owes more to the democracy of America than he can ever hope to repay. He is not concerned in the building up or tearing down of any individual; he recognizes that the best method he may devise of trying to, in part, repay the great obligation he owes to American democrats is the dedication of his services to practical reform work.

The way to build up a democratic party that shall be strong is to make it deserving of the people's support. The way to win that success which will be worth having is to deserve it. In this day when the thoughts of men are centered upon practical methods for genuine relief to a patient and long suffering people, parties must give the people proof of their sincerity else they could not, in reason, expect to receive the public confidence.

Mr. Bryan had no candidate for the Ohio senatorship, nor for any other office. He asked the democrats of Ohio just as he did the democrats of Indiana, just as he intends to ask the democrats of other states, to nominate a strong and faithful man as the democratic candidate for senator—a man who believes that a platform is a solemn pledge and that the people rather than the special interests, are the masters of public servants.

There is a simple test whereby the character of conflicting political advice may be tested. Let all democrats consider this question in a plain matter-of-fact way. Does it not stand to reason that at a time when the people are studying political questions and showing themselves critical of political parties, the best advice that may be given to a party that hopes to be of service to the people, is to deal with the people frankly, to take them into its confidence, to tell them exactly what it will do in the way of public measures, to show them exactly what it means in the way of candidates? Does it not stand to reason that between the McLean advice that the people be required to depend upon the whims of a legislature for the character of their senator, and the Bryan advice that the people be told in advance of election just who will be chosen senator in the event of democratic victory—does it not stand to reason that the frank and candid method is the better way from the purely practical standpoint in this year of 1910?

Let democrats everywhere deal frankly with the people and they will be given a victory worth having.

WHAT ABOUT PERSONAL LIBERTY

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago says that thirty breweries, including some of the largest in the country, have joined with the Chicago police in their crusade against the selling of liquor in tenderloin resorts. These brewers have given Police Chief Steward a written guarantee that they will assist in preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors in all resorts in the city and will not deliver beer to any resort that has been placed under the ban.

"The brewers have made it plain that the administration of any large city can prohibit the sale of liquors in dens of vice if the administration so desires," said one of the brewers.

But what about the personal liberty of these people? Are they to be denied their "rights," simply because such a course is necessary to the good government of Chicago?

Mr. Bryan in Brazil

Brazil, whether measured by area or by population, is the giant of South America. She embraces within her far extended boundaries one-third of the continent, and more than a third of the continent's population inhabits her domain. Compared with other large nations Brazil is fourth in size, if "possessions" are excluded. China comes first with nearly four and a half million square miles; United States follows with three million six hundred and thirty-six thousand; British America is third with three million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand; Brazil has three million two hundred and ninety-one thousand.

The chief physical feature of Brazil is the Amazon, the world's greatest river, whose waters give color to the ocean for nearly two hundred miles. The Amazon basin contains two million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand square miles, a considerable portion of which is included in Peru and Bolivia, and some in Ecuador and Colombia. On examining a map of Brazil one finds that the Amazon, large as it is, really belongs to North Brazil; the eastern portion of the republic is drained by the San Francisco, which discharges its waters into the Atlantic between Bahia and Pernambuco, and the southern portion by the tributaries of the river Platte, which finds an outlet into the ocean just below Buenos Aires. Besides these large rivers there are a number of smaller ones which drain the coast section.

One who has not made a careful study of the country is surprised to find that instead of being composed of great prairies, like Argentina, or of wide valleys, Brazil is quite mountainous. The mountains are not high—the highest are less than ten thousand feet—and the tablelands run from one thousand to four thousand. These tablelands are, as a rule, fertile, and their altitude gives relief from the heat which visits the lowlands in these latitudes.

Coffee, Brazil's chief article of export, grows in the hills. The state of San Paulo which lies a little south of west from Rio is the center of the coffee district; it supplies more than half of the amount annually consumed on the globe. The world used sixteen million, six hundred thousand bags of coffee during the year 1908-1909; of this amount Brazil produced nearly thirteen million bags, and the single state of San Paulo nine and a half million bags. It will be seen from these figures that Brazil produces three-fourths of the world's supply, and that San Paulo produces nearly three-fourths of Brazil's share. The state of San Paulo exerts such a dominating influence over the trade that it is attempting to sustain the price of coffee by forbidding the planting of new trees, except to replace old ones, and is endeavoring to prevent what it regards as excessive exportation by imposing a twenty per cent tax on shipments made after a certain amount has been exported. These measures were adopted with a view to giving stability to the security given by the state to some of its creditors, but it will not be surprising if it results in increased cultivation of coffee elsewhere and, therefore, finally in loss to the people of San Paulo. This prediction is frequently made by Brazilians whose study of history has taught them the danger incurred by interference with economic laws.

The state of Bahia, which lies northeast of Rio, is the center of the cocoa trade, about sixty million of the sixty-five million pounds of cocoa exported being produced there—at least it passes through Bahia, the seaport of the state bearing that name. The Amazon river states, Amazonas and Para, furnish the great bulk of the rubber. Some rubber is shipped from Bahia—one American firm has two million rubber trees in that section, but of the ninety-one million dollars worth of rubber exported last year Manaus, the capital of Amazonas, shipped almost forty-five million dollars worth, and Para, the capital of the state of Para, over thirty-eight million dollars worth. The recent rise in the price of rubber

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