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party? For years we have attended democratic conventions in this state and our chief business has been to quarrel over this man, whose great sin seems to be that he takes his politics seriously. We have heard mean things said about the republican party from this platform today. Let me tell you that if Bryan had been a republican he would have been accorded much better treatment than you democrats have given him in your conventions, for republicans, with all of their shortcomings, can give you some valuable pointers concerning the treatment to be accorded the men who serve you.

ANOTHER OMAHA INTERRUPTION

(At this point some members of the Omaha delegation, which occupied seats at the side of the platform, started to heckle the speaker.) Turning his back upon the rest of the convention, Mr. Metcalfe went to the edge of the platform and facing the Omaha delegation, said: When Bryan is lying cold in death your children will give him the credit you are now denying him. He lives and will live on in history no matter what epithets you may heap upon him. Year after year we have had to come to these conventions and hear this great Nebraskan abused and vilified and you gentlemen from Douglas county have been the leaders in the insults heaped upon him. I say it with no bitterness in my heart, for many of you are my personal friends, that our chief business at state conventions has been to keep from Bryan's throat the poisoned fangs, to protect him from the hatred of ignorant men who are not worthy to lace his shoes.

"What's the matter with the democratic party?" I ask you is it hopelessly lost to its proud pretensions? You are to say what your opinion is and you are to say it now in your vote upon this resolution. Where does your party stand? You, and not Bryan, are at the judgment bar. You, and not Bryan, are under trial. Nothing you can say will take from or add to the luster of his name. But what you say and what you do will fix your own status in the mighty contest that we are entering and in the great crisis with which our country is confronted. I thank you for your kind attention and I urge upon you the seriousness of the vote you are about to cast.

STANDARD OIL HITS \$1,000

Stock at This Figure Valued at \$1,000,000,000 —Subsidiary Shares Advance 3,000 Per Cent

New York, July 29.—(Special to Chicago Tribune)—Wall street saw the high water mark of \$1,000 a share paid for old Standard Oil stock today. The subsidiaries have advanced in some cases as high as 3,000 per cent since the dissolution, but Standard Oil has been comparatively slower in its boom. At \$1,000 a share the market value of the old company, including subsidiaries, is represented by approximately \$1,000,000,000, the capital outstanding of the disintegrated trust being about \$100,000,000.

Colonel Roosevelt sees fuss and fury in the democratic platform. Does it make him jealous?

Democrats Begin the Organization of Clubs and Send Funds for the Campaign

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Democratic clubs have been organized in response to The Commoner's appeal, as follows:

Wilson and Marshall, Melrose, Minn.—William F. Donohoe, president; Michael Gallagher and Joseph A. Tise, vice president; F. J. Weiser, secretary; Dr. P. A. Hilbert, treasurer.

Wilson Club, Brownville, Neb.—Dr. N. R. Hansen, president; H. L. Barnhart, vice president; N. Jensen, secretary; R. Smith, treasurer. Wilson and Marshall Club, Henderson, Ky.—J. H. Hart, president; Marvin D. Eblen, secretary.

Wilson and Marshall Club, Rock Port, Mo.—H. F. Srapel, president; Temple Hamilton, vice president; J. M. Sliger, secretary.

Wilson and Marshall Club, Campbell Hill, Ill.—William Williamson, president; H. F. Dudenbostel, secretary; Herman Schatte, treasurer.

Wilson and Marshall Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.—R. A. Rogers, president; V. V. Hardcastle, secretary.

Woodrow Wilson League, Indianapolis, Ind.—N. Mahoney, president; John Maholm, vice president; Clifton R. Cameron, secretary; William Anderson, treasurer.

Wilson and Marshall Club, Denver, Colo.—Thomas W. Duncan, president; B. J. Marlow, vice president; H. W. Risley, secretary; J. P. Adams, treasurer.

Wilson Club, Agra, Okla.—J. L. Mounger, president; H. Behr, vice president; A. M. Reub, treasurer; J. L. Shepard, secretary.

The Bloomfield Wilson and Marshall Democratic Club, Bloomfield, Neb.—H. W. Phillips, president; James Baker, vice president; Dr. W. H. Mullen, secretary; E. H. Mason, treasurer. Wilson and Marshall Club, Verdigre, Neb.—J. W. Blezek, chairman; A. V. Kouba, secretary; Frank Brozefky, treasurer.

CAMPAIGN FUNDS FROM THE PEOPLE

Democratic national campaign contributions have been sent to The Commoner, as follows: R. A. White, 236 Main St., Danville, Va. \$ 1.00

THE ROOSEVELT TRUST POLICY

The following defense of the trusts is taken from the editorial columns of the Chicago Tribune:

"Standard Oil sold yesterday for \$1,000 a share.

"When Standard Oil was 'dissolved' a few months ago it sold for \$675.

"And yet the two old political parties in their platforms solemnly repeat their twenty year old pledges to bust trusts.

"We hope the Bull Moose party, about to meet, will have the courage not to peddle out this same old buncombe of busting the trusts.

"In the first place, it isn't possible to bust the trusts, as should be fairly evident by now; in the second place, it isn't desirable, for the nation wide tasks which they now perform would be done more slowly, clumsily, and wastefully by a return to the old method of small competing companies.

"The thing to do with the trusts is not to bust them but to harness them. Bring them under national, not state, control. Whatever their nominal homes, and their nominal home is usually New Jersey, they are national institutions, operating throughout the nation. They should, therefore, be supervised by national authorities.

"In this way the whole people will share in the benefits of the trust enterprises, and those benefits will no longer be reserved exclusively for trust stockholders."

This is a significant statement and is in line with the Roosevelt-Perkins policy on the trust question. The trusts are not to be "busted" but merely "controlled," and it ought not to be difficult for the average man to guess how they will be controlled when one of the chief beneficiaries finances the campaign for control.

The Tribune, a reliable paper on many questions, has fallen into previous error on this subject. Of course, the dissolution of the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts was a farce but only because the supreme court permitted it. It is

Table listing names and addresses of donors and their contribution amounts, totaling \$235.50.

absurd to say that trusts CAN NOT be dissolved just because they have not been. The trouble is that the people have never had a fair chance at the trusts. They have had to rely on trust-controlled presidents to prosecute the trusts before trust-controlled courts. Give the people a chance and they will make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist.

The Tribune thinks trusts can not be dissolved simply because it thinks they ought not to be dissolved. The Tribune-Roosevelt-Perkins policy of control of private monopolies leads directly to socialism. If the people are ever convinced that trusts are here to stay they will not be long in deciding to own them and appreciate the benefits which private individuals now derive from monopolies.

The democrats take the only sound position, namely, that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. They propose legislation which prevents the creation of monopolies.

WHAT A CHANGE, MY COUNTRYMEN!

The Saturday Evening Post gives us this interesting reminder: "In 1908 there were seven million and a half republican voters in the country. Last month Mr. Taft was nominated by 561 delegates, of whom 208 came from ten rockribbed democratic states in the south that contain, all told, less than 400,000 republican voters. He received 132 ballots from Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and New York, where voters had been carefully denied a fair chance to express their choice, but where the complexion of republican thought must be, on the whole, about like that in neighboring states that held primaries. In ten republican states voters were given a chance to express their choice, and in these states Mr. Taft was rejected by two to one—carrying only one of them, Massachusetts, and that by a small margin. These ten states contain three and a quarter million republican voters; but the issue was settled for them by the southern mercenaries and the northern bosses. A very small coterie in command of the machinery outweighed millions of mere voters."