

# Governor Wilson a True Progressive

Brooklyn Citizen: Governor Wilson has every reason to feel gratified with the press reception of his acceptance speech. His failure to touch upon some pending issues, which has been criticised, was not due, as the Citizen said recently, to any desire to evade embarrassing questions, but because he desires to reserve some of his ammunition for other occasions. His main object in composing his acceptance speech was to outline fundamental principles of party action, and we have Mr. Bryan's word for it that the principles enunciated by the candidate fit in nicely with the platform adopted by the Baltimore convention.

The spirit and heart of that platform is progressive. The democratic party under the leadership of Dr. Wilson has no sympathy with the policy of "laissez faire, laissez aller," which is the policy of the republican party under the leadership of President Taft. It recognizes the great advance in the political thought of the country in the last few years, and while it is not prepared to go as far as the Roosevelt party, it goes far enough to satisfy the expectations of reasonable progressives. Governor Wilson is not a crusader blazing out new paths. He is a careful and prudent statesman watchful of his steps and avoiding the pitfalls of a too hurried advance. He does not wish to go any further than the people are prepared to go, and he knows that without public opinion at his back he can accomplish nothing.

## GOVERNOR WILSON IN NEBRASKA

On his western trip Governor Wilson reached Omaha the morning of Saturday, October 5th. A large number of citizens in automobiles met the governor and his party and escorted them to the city. He addressed the Nebraska Women's Democratic league at a local hotel and at Creighton University was given a splendid greeting by students and faculty. At 12 o'clock he addressed the employes of the large packing houses of South Omaha, after which he was given a non-partisan luncheon by the Omaha Commercial club at their club rooms. He addressed a monster meeting in the Omaha auditorium. Later in the afternoon Governor Wilson and his party left for Lincoln where the governor was given one of the greatest receptions ever accorded a public man. He was met at the depot by W. J. Bryan and the two gentlemen were escorted through a cheering crowd of thousands of people to their automobile. With W. J. Bryan seated beside him, Governor Wilson was escorted through a long line of enthusiastic men and women. Innumerable automobiles loaded to the limit followed the governor's machine and many Wilson and Marshall clubs fell into line. At the Lindell hotel the governor and his party sat down to a dollar dinner attended by the democratic state candidates, officers of the county committees and all officers of the democratic clubs of Nebraska that could be crowded into the large dining hall. State Chairman W. H. Thompson introduced Governor Wilson at this dinner and the governor delivered a brief address. Then he made a ten-minute talk from the hotel balcony to an enormous throng in the street. After this he was escorted to the auditorium. It was packed with several thousand people. Dr. P. L. Hall, the national committeeman, called the audience to order, introducing W. J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan then introduced Governor Wilson, who was given a mighty western welcome. A number of overflow meetings were held, including a talk to laboring men at the Labor temple. About midnight Governor Wilson and Mr. Bryan reached Fairview where the governor retired for a Sunday rest. He left for the west Sunday afternoon and at the same time W. J. Bryan left for a trip through the Dakotas.

## ANOTHER TRUST GIFT

Documentary proof that the steel trust contributed \$10,000 to the republican national committee in 1904, when Colonel Roosevelt was the nominee, is presented in the handbook of the democratic national committee.

This evidence is in the form of a receipt, signed by Charles H. Duell, assistant treasurer, dated September 17, 1904, and a letter dated two days later, signed by E. T. Stotesbury, of Philadelphia, a partner of J. P. Morgan, and chairman of one of the financial committees of

Public opinion, as he says, has awakened to the need of remedial legislation to cure evils arising largely through the partnership between corporate wealth and the republican party. De Tocqueville perceived as long ago as 1840 that the time would come in this country when the power of organized wealth would control all the agencies of government against the people, too engrossed in the daily struggle for existence to notice what was going on. The people have awakened from this long sleep and are prepared to reassume control of their government. Governor Wilson is in hearty accord with this spirit, and no confusion of terms for partisan purposes can make him out a friend of the old established order. That place has been pre-empted in this campaign by Mr. Taft, and both the democrats and the Roosevelt parties are willing that he should remain in exclusive possession.

Every thinking man in this country realizes that something must be done to allay the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction that pervades the nation. No class is exempt from it. Business men, the bourgeoisie, the proletariat, all are calling for a change. Governor Wilson advocates measures that will bring about a change with the least friction. From present indications it appears to be the best liked of all the methods put forth by the three candidates competing for the suffrages of the American people.—Brooklyn Citizen.

the republican national committee, enclosing the receipt to the United States Steel corporation.

Proof of this contribution, which was denied at the time by Roosevelt, is followed by extracts from the minute-books of the Carnegie Steel company.

Then follows a recital of the events which led to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the trust, after the hurried call of Judge E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick at the White House, and the consent of President Roosevelt to the absorption, which is now being attacked in a suit in equity as a violation of the anti-trust law.

A greater part of the handbook is devoted to the tariff and the high cost of living and it is evidently the intention of the campaign managers to have their speakers make the tariff the principal issue. A good deal of space is also devoted to the trusts, with particular reference to the harvester trust and the correspondence which led the third-term candidate, then president, to order the investigation being made by the bureau of corporations for the purpose of bringing a suit against the trust discontinued.

One of the interesting features of the book is a chapter, "The True Roosevelt, by William H. Taft," and another, "The True Taft, by Theodore Roosevelt," being a compilation of extracts from the speeches of these men delivered in 1908 and 1912.

The life and work of Governor Wilson and Governor Marshall are given in detail, and one chapter is devoted to the progressive legislation that was enacted in New Jersey during the first year of Governor Wilson's term. The three platforms are in full and are run in parallel columns.

The book has been brought up to date with Senator Penrose's statement made in the senate and comment on the testimony given by John D. Archbold before the senate committee. One chapter is also given to William Flinn of Pittsburgh, and part of his political record is recorded.

## A FINE TRIBUTE

V. W. Pantou, So. Elgin, Ill.—Enclosed herewith find postoffice order to pay for 50 campaign subscriptions. Nearly all of these have been doing what seemed to them was best for their country by voting with the "Lincoln" party, but since Mr. Roosevelt has denounced the G. O. P. as rotten and its leaders dishonest and unfit to be trusted with the government of our country because they would not give him a third term, these old friends and neighbors of mine may be wondering why the ex-president did not see and reform the bad conditions before he gave the reins of government to his proxy, Mr. Taft. So we send them The Commoner. If those who get The Commoner will read it, there will be no question but what they will see what true democracy stands for, and how the party of Lincoln has been transformed to one of graft and controlled by trusts and these evils, of which the ex-presi-

dent complains, multiplied during his administration. They will learn that the immense campaign funds contributed by the special interests, to elect Mr. Roosevelt and his proxy, Mr. Taft, were paid in consideration for the privilege of levying unjust taxes on the American people under the pretense of protecting labor. What the people want is light, and that they can get in The Commoner. No man can serve his country better at this time than to put The Commoner in the hands of as many neighbors as possible. Victory for the principles for which W. J. Bryan and The Commoner have done such noble work is in sight.

## BOOSTING THE COMMONER CIRCULATION

R. Lee Newton and E. B. Barten, Arvada, Colo.—Herewith find money order to pay for the enclosed club of 50 campaign subscribers to The Commoner. Nine of these are republicans. Conditions never looked brighter for democratic success in Colorado than right now.

R. P. Irving, Forman, N. D.—Enclosed find a list of 300 subscribers and draft for \$45.00 for which please send The Commoner as per agreement until the end of the campaign.

Allen Pierce, Great Falls, Mont.—I enclose a list of 300 subscribers and draft for \$45.00 handed me by Mr. Robert S. Ford. This makes nearly 500 campaign subscriptions sent from this section through the same source.

F. E. Noble, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Herewith find my check to pay for 128 campaign subscriptions—names and addresses herewith. You are doing a world of good and I am glad to help a little in the good cause.

Herbert Sears, Malborn, N. Y.—I am enclosing post office money order to pay for 107 campaign subscriptions to The Commoner—names and addresses herewith. The most of these men are republican voters. It seems to me that you are not going after Roosevelt hard enough—expose his record more thoroughly.

William M. Peedler, Nelson, Neb.—You will find enclosed herewith a list of 100 subscriptions to run until next November and check to pay for the same.

Enoch Baker, Huntington, W. Va.—Enclosed find my check for \$11.50 to pay for campaign subscriptions to The Commoner as per list of names and addresses herewith, a total of 64.

J. R. Yates, Billings, Mont.—Enclosed find check for \$36.00 to pay for campaign subscriptions to The Commoner as per list herewith.

R. J. Howden, Carrington, N. D., Secretary Democratic County Committee.—Enclosed find my check for \$15.00 for which send The Commoner until after election to the following names of 100 subscribers.

Willis E. Reed, Madison, Neb.—Herewith I hand you check for \$15.00 to pay for the enclosed club of one hundred campaign subscriptions to The Commoner. Most of these men are republicans. If they will take and read the paper, it is perhaps the most effective way, from an economical standpoint of converting them to support the democratic cause.

A. A. Orr, Chairman Democratic County Committee, Lewistown, Pa.—Enclosed find check for \$30.00 and a list of 200 campaign subscriptions to The Commoner.

Leo Fox, Secretary Democratic County Committee, Chilton, Wis.—Herewith find check to pay for 100 campaign subscriptions to The Commoner. On the enclosed list there are 45 subscriptions, the balance will follow.

Col. W. J. Stone, Lind, Wash.—Herewith find list of one hundred campaign subscriptions to The Commoner and draft to pay for the same.

Chas. P. Dameron, Ironton, Mo.—Herewith find my check for \$15.00 for which you will please send The Commoner to the 100 subscribers whose names and addresses appear on the enclosed list, until after election. I do not know of a better way to convert republicans to democracy and awaken democrats to real live action than good wholesome democratic literature—and I know of no literature that excels The Commoner along this line.

George A. Daugherty, Sullivan, Ill.—Enclosed find draft for \$18.00 to pay for club of 120 campaign subscriptions to The Commoner. The Commoner is the greatest editorial factor in producing progressive legislation and its enforcement in the United States.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.  
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives  
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

P. J. Bailey.