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Dollar Mark Patriotism

On another page will be found a very interesting dispatch from Berlin, a dispatch which will be read with interest by those who are ignorant of the organized efforts made by interested firms to coin into money the war scares that ever and anon alarm the public.

It seems that the great gun manufacturers of Germany have been detected in arousing the fears of the people in order to secure larger contracts for guns and armaments. The *Morgenpost* declares that "Behind all this fabricated war talk stands either a class of reaction, or, more sickening still, a sheer lust of gold." It is charged that army and navy societies have been organized to preach war with unconcealed financial assistance of armor plate firms, and that "pensioned officials have perambulated throughout the country preaching war." German newspapers, it is claimed, have been subsidized to conduct campaigns of hatred against France and England, and that the firms which have thus employed agents to stir up enmity against other countries have sold weapons to the other countries at a lower price than they were sold for to the German government.

This sounds very much as if it might be an American discovery but it only shows to what lengths people will go when lured on by the desire to make money.

The exposures ought to have a salutary influence in promoting peace. Surely the great nations of the world ought not to be forced into a burdensome outlay in preparation for war merely to gratify the avarice of those who grow rich by furnishing war material and who studiously promote a war sentiment in order to furnish a market for their wares.

STRIKING AT FAVORITISM

The treasury department presents an illustration of the favoritism which characterized republican policies in administration as well as in legislation. Secretary McAdoo heard soon after he went into office rumors of favoritism shown to various financial concerns. He immediately set inquiries on foot and has just announced a discovery which will interest the general public. He found that the National City Bank of New York was in the habit of sending a representative to Washington to secure advance information in regard to the reports which were made from time to time in regard to the standing of banks. The following statement has just been issued by Secretary McAdoo:

"A few weeks ago suggestions made to the secretary that certain banks had long maintained private employes in the treasury department for the purpose of reporting to them on the transactions and business of the treasury.

"As a result of an investigation, which was promptly begun, it develops that the National City Bank of New York, acting through Mr. Alles, vice president of the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, has employed a clerk outside of the department, who has been given a desk in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and who has, for

the past eight or ten years, made regular reports to the National City Bank on the condition of each national bank in the country promptly following every call of the comptroller of the currency.

"This is, of course, irregular and improper, and, immediately upon its discovery, it was stopped. It is only fair to say that the banks' claim that the information so obtained is only such as in due course is made public by the individual banks or the department, but the method employed of installing a private employe, with a desk in the treasury department, gives the bank so favored an undue advantage in the way of information over all other banks in the country.

"At the same time it tends to establish intimate relationships with the employes of the government and the acquirement of information of a confidential nature that ought not to be given to private individuals or corporations, and which, if given at all should be published to the entire country. It is needless to point out that if any larger number of banks should claim the same privilege the treasury department would be overrun with private employes, to the serious detriment of the service.

"Many of the transactions with the department are necessarily of a confidential nature, and no government employe should, upon any inducement or consideration, supply information to any private interest beyond what is given out officially to all.

"It was with these rumors in mind, and for the purpose of developing the facts, that the secretary issued the order, a few weeks ago, about giving out information by the heads of departments except through the secretary's office. To have fully explained at that time the purpose of this order might have defeated the end in view. Some of the newspapers, unhappily denounced this as "gag" rule, and have thereby greatly impaired the usefulness of an order which was designed solely for the public good and to prevent the treasury department from being used for the benefit of any special interest.

"The policy of this administration is 'pitiless publicity.' The secretary is in full sympathy with that policy, but in executing it he is animated solely by a desire to prevent the improper giving out of information concerning the business of the department and to secure the publication only of such legitimate and authentic news as will conserve and protect the public interest."

Thus is reform making progress. The doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none is being applied in the various departments and the more the people see of the new freedom inaugurated by President Wilson the more popular his administration becomes.

SUGAR

The sugar men are amply supplied with figures to show that they can not stand the reduction made by the tariff bill now before congress. But these are the same compilers of statistics who have been just as well prepared to show a republican congress that they could not stand any reduction at all. If the protected interests had been willing to concede as much when the republicans were in power as they are willing to concede now, they would not have aroused so much hostility among the consumers.

INVESTIGATE FIRST

If any democratic congressman feels tempted to vote against the reduction embodied in the Underwood bill, let him, before yielding to the temptation, find out how many of his constituents get the benefit of the tariff and how many bear its burdens. Then let him ask himself why a few constituents who ask for favors should be given more consideration than the mass of his constituents who believe in "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

PLATFORM PLEDGES

Whatever may be said for or against the rate on any particular article, it must be conceded that the tariff bill now before congress goes as far, on the whole, toward carrying out the pledges of the platform as any democrat could reasonably expect. All praise to the president for the stand he has taken, and to Speaker Clark and Chairman Underwood for the hearty cooperation they have given him.

WOOL

The wool men are complaining that their interests are not being sufficiently considered by the president, but do the wool men forget that they have for twenty-five years been in combination with the tariff barons to prevent any reduction on anything at any time?

Principles or Policy---Which?

As was to be expected, the estranged factions in the republican party are trying to get together. In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Roosevelt led away more than half of the republican party on the charge that the regular organization was under Wall street's control—and he proved it. He rallied about him four millions of voters who were willing to be called bolters rather than give their support to the Taft ticket. The language used by the democrats in condemning the administration of President Taft, while clear and unambiguous, was mild compared with that employed by those near to Mr. Roosevelt.

Nor were the regular republicans lacking in ruggedness and emphasis when they characterized the reform pretensions of the new party and its leaders. In each camp of the divided republicans there was great rejoicing when the returns showed that the other camp had been overwhelmed by a democratic victory.

But the din of battle had scarcely ceased before peace propositions began to pass back and forth between the legions of the divided army. Mr. Munsey, one of the leaders of the Roosevelt forces, one who stood near to the commanding officer if proximity can be measured by cash contributed, suggested the formation of a holding company which would act as a sort of trustee for the regulars and progressives. This offer, however, was a little premature—so many of the combatants were still in the hospital that the proposition could not receive the attention that its importance deserved.

Now comes Senator Townsend, of Michigan, and extends "the ungloved hand of genuine party friendship" to those who strayed from the fold last fall. He regards reunion as "inevitable" and says:

"We can well afford to overlook the personal differences which originated in the choice of a national leader last year," etc.

But is this not adding insult to injury? Was the fight last fall merely a PERSONAL one? Was the republican party, after a triumphant career of half a century, rent in twain by "personal differences which originated in the choice of a national leader?" What will the progressives think of this accusation? How will they explain the vehement speeches which they made, and the sweeping charges which they uttered?

He recommends a new national committee organized from those members of congress who have the confidence of the great mass of republicans throughout the country? He appeals to the republicans to divest themselves "of all the pettyisms and animosities which have recently divided us, and with new leaders—if need be—meet the responsibilities which are now upon us."

Aye, there's the rub! "New leaders?" What about the old ones? What about the sage of Oyster Bay, whose indignation was so great that, in spite of the fact that he received all of his honors at the hands of the republican party, he felt it his duty to organize a revolt against his republican successor—the man whom he selected and elected to the presidency? Is Mr. Roosevelt to step aside now and let the party get together on any old platform, simply for the sake of winning?

And what of Mr. Taft? Read the platform adopted at Chicago and see how magnificently (according to that platform) he upheld the honor of the nation and fought back the enemies of his country! Is he to go to the junk heap in order to make way for harmony. Call the roll of leaders—Roosevelt leaders and Taft leaders—and see what you have left worth organizing for when they are cast aside.

No use, Senator Townsend. You either do not mean what you say or you do not know what you are talking about. If the progressives were fighting for principles last fall they can not make up with the regular republicans unless the regular republicans are just joking and if the

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