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CHAS. W. BRYAN, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1913.

(Seal) J. R. FARRIS, Notary Public.  
 My commission expires July 19, 1918.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS

Though considered an off-year in politics, the results of the November, 1913, elections were significant from many standpoints. Indorsement of President Wilson's policies is seen by the leading newspapers of the country, practically without exception, in the democratic victories in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Maryland.

The election for governor in Massachusetts resulted as follows: Walsh, democrat, 183,257; Bird, progressive, 127,644; Gardner, republican, 116,229; Foss, independent, 20,349; Wrenn, socialist, 8,987. With Walsh was elected the entire democratic state ticket by pluralities ranging up to 50,000. The democrats made gains in the legislature, but no party secured a clear majority of that body. The republicans elected a congressman from the Third district by a greatly reduced plurality.

Election results in New Jersey for governor were approximately as follows: Fielder, democrat, 168,500; Stokes, republican, 142,000; Colby, progressive, 41,500. The democrats will control the legislature.

Maryland voted for a United States senator. The approximate vote was: Lee, democrat, 102,000; Parran, republican, 36,000; Wellington, progressive, 27,000. Charles T. Coady, democrat, was elected to the house of representatives from the Third Maryland district.

In Virginia, the entire democratic state ticket headed by Henry Stuart was elected without republican opposition. The legislature is overwhelmingly democratic.

Complete returns from New York city make John Purroy Mitchell's plurality for mayor 121,974. On the same ticket with him were elected A. Prendergast for comptroller and George Mc-Aveny for president of the board of aldermen. The fusion victory deprived Tammany of control of all the borough governments, of the board of aldermen and board of estimate.

Former Governor Sulzer was elected to the New York assembly as a progressive by a plurality of 2,250 over his republican opponent.

In the New York assembly the progressives

The Bogey Man Buried

It is now thirty-three years since I began to take part in presidential campaigns; the beginning being made in 1880. Including that campaign, I have been a participant in nine presidential campaigns and in eighteen congressional elections. In every one of these the protected interests have brought out their bogey man to scare the people into retaining in power those who wanted protection for protection's sake. A panic has been threatened by those who thought themselves able to bring it, and they have succeeded in convincing a great many people, not only of their ability to bring a panic but of their willingness to do so. The influence which this threat has exerted has manifested itself in many ways. Banks controlled by the interests refused to extend loans except for those politically friendly; conditional orders were placed for large amounts of material and the public was fully informed as to the contingent character of the orders. Employees were warned not to return to work the day after election unless the Republican party was successful; every possible device was employed to compel voters to substitute fear for intelligence in the casting of their votes. These tactics have generally been successful, but they failed in the campaign of last fall. A united Democracy, aided by a division in the Republican party, succeeded in obtaining control of the White House and of both branches of Congress. The time was opportune for a reduction of the tariff. The discussion that preceded the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich Bill had revealed more clearly than ever before the true inwardness of a protective tariff measure. Progressive Republicans, led by such men as La Follette and Dolliver vied with Democrats in

showing up the manner in which the beneficiaries of protection conspired together to collect their tribute through laws written by themselves. While both branches of the Republican party advocated protection, each preferred the success of the Democratic party to a victory for the other branch of the Republican party.

President Wilson found the public mind open and the nation ready for tariff reform. He proceeded with his work immediately, and with the cooperation of Congress succeeded in enacting a law which materially reduces import duties and puts a part of the burden of government upon incomes.

And how that law has opened the eyes of a multitude of honest, patriotic men who were really led to believe that disaster would follow in the wake of tariff reduction. They must have been surprised when the sun rose as usual the morning after the bill was signed. Since then the world has wagged on in its usual way; the timidity has gone; the nervous prostration is over, and the country is freed from a terrorism which has lasted for a generation.

Were these prophets of evil deluded themselves, or were they trying to delude others? If they were deluded, how relieved they must feel to find their apprehensions unfounded. If they were trying to delude others, how relieved the public must feel, now that it can no longer be duped. It is evident that a good many Republicans have taken the first occasion—November 4th—to give expression to their gratitude for the emancipation that has come to them. It will be a long time before the Republican party can again resort successfully to the intimidation that it has practiced for more than three decades.

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and independent members will hold the balance of power, no party having a clear majority.

Two special elections were held in New York to fill congressional vacancies. In the Twentieth district, for the vacancy caused by the appointment of Francis Burton Harrison as governor of the Philippines, Cantor, democrat, was elected. In the Thirteenth district, represented by the late "Big Tim" Sullivan, Loft, democrat, was elected.

Important municipal elections were held in many cities: Cleveland, Ohio, voted for the first time under the new preferential ballot system, and re-elected Mayor Baker, considered the democratic candidate, although no political designations are allowed on the ballot. In Cincinnati, Mayor Henry T. Hunt, the democrat who came into prominence by defeating the Cox machine, failed of re-election. Judge Frederick S. Spiegel was elected by a narrow margin.

In Indianapolis, Ind., Joseph E. Bell, democrat, was elected mayor by a plurality of over 5,000.

In Philadelphia, Pa., the fusion forces, led by Mayor Blankenburg, were completely overwhelmed by the regular republican organization. The socialist mayor of Schenectady, N. Y., was defeated for re-election.

A PROBE OF THE TRUST PROBLEM

An indication of the far-reaching purposes of President Wilson is given in a notable speech delivered by Commissioner of Corporations Joseph E. Davies before the National Hardware association at Atlantic City, October 31. In this speech, which is printed in full in another part of The Commoner, Commissioner Davies announced that a scientific investigation of the economic conditions in the industrial world would be undertaken by the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce.

The scope of the investigation proposed by Commissioner Davies is not limited to separate investigations of specific trusts as undertaken in the past, but covers the whole field of industrial combinations in their relations to the economic problems of the present day. The information secured by this investigation will have a wide influence in shaping the trend of all future trust legislation, and the solution of the problems arising from present industrial conditions is the next great question to be dealt with by congress.

Claude Phillips, Sr., Coalton, W. Va.—I regard the change of The Commoner from a weekly to a monthly as a decided benefit to readers.

A Plan That Went Wrong

The man who thinks he can look into the future and tell what is going to happen is likely to experience a succession of surprises; when one deals with human beings it is hard to be sure of what is coming next. The course of events in the state of New York during the last few months show how impossible it is to forecast political events.

Last November Congressman Sulzer was elected governor of New York. It was a triumph for the progressive element of the party and reformers were happy. He had no sooner started on his administration than he was confronted with a demand made by Mr. Murphy which affected the manner in which the duties of the office should be discharged. He and the boss fell out and the boss started in to drive him from office. He succeeded, but the conduct of those who conducted the impeachment proceedings was so much worse than the conduct of Sulzer that public sympathy was with Sulzer as the lesser offender. It just so happened that Sulzer was removed from office at a time when Murphy's candidate was trying to secure control of the municipal machinery of New York. Sulzer, being relieved of the duties of the governorship, he had leisure to devote himself to the campaign in the city of New York. He announced himself as a candidate for the legislature in the Sixth district and divided his time between speeches for himself and speeches against the Murphy ticket. Sequal: The Sixth district elects Sulzer to the legislature by a large majority and the city of New York overthrows the Tammany candidate.

These are the pictures that the kaleidoscope shows in the neighborhood of Manhattan, but it is only one of many illustrations of the fact that the future opens to us day by day. It is never safe to plot another human being's downfall. Things have a way of arranging themselves; at least the plans of the shrewdest often go wrong.

No one need feel uneasiness over the predictions of disaster made by the eminent financiers who are not being permitted to write the new currency law. Equally as fearsome prophecies by equally as eminent men were made when congress placed teeth in the interstate commerce commission law. Equally as dire consequences were predicted for the new tariff law, which has found ready acceptance from the hour it was signed by President Wilson.