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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

of The Commoner, published monthly at Lincoln, Nebraska, required by the Act of August 24, 1912:

Name of— Postoffice Address
 Editor and Owner—

William Jennings Bryan... Lincoln, Nebraska
 Associate Editor and Publisher—

Charles W. Bryan... Lincoln, Nebraska
 Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

CHAS. W. BRYAN, Publisher.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1914.

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

erat, elected over Congressman Chas. H. Burke, republican.

Republicans elect entire state ticket.
 Woman suffrage amendment defeated.

Governor—Frank M. Byrne, republican, re-elected over J. W. McCarter, democrat.

TENNESSEE

Governor—Thomas C. Rye, democrat, elected over Governor Ben W. Hooper, republican-fusionist.

TEXAS

Governor—James E. Ferguson, democrat, elected, with entire state ticket.

All constitutional amendments defeated.

VERMONT

Senator—Wm. P. Dillingham, republican, re-elected.

Governor—Charles W. Gates, republican, elected.

WASHINGTON

Senator—Wesley Jones, republican, re-elected.
 State-wide prohibition amendment carried.

WISCONSIN

Governor—E. L. Phillip, republican, elected over John C. Karel, democrat.

United States senator—Paul O. Husting, democrat, elected over Governor Francis E. McGovern, republican.

All proposed constitutional amendments defeated.

WYOMING

Governor—J. B. Kendrick, democrat and progressive, elected.

Democrats elect secretary of state and treasurer.

UTAH

Senator—Reed Smoot, republican, re-elected.

When we contrast the achievements of the progressive party in the 1912 campaign with what it did in the campaign just closed, an inkling of what the baseball writers mean when they speak of "an exploded phenom" may be gleaned.

THE PROGRESSIVE SLUMP

The outstanding fact of the election of 1914 is the slump in the progressive vote. This was foreshadowed in the returns from the Maine election, but, to the surprise of many, the decline is more pronounced in the middle west than in Maine. In Ohio, for instance, Garfield, a leading progressive and a man of superior character, polled only 50,000 votes out of a million, and that, too, with ex-President Roosevelt stumping the state for him. Beveridge experienced disappointment in Indiana, and Murdock in Kansas. What is the explanation? It can not be that the country has tired of progressive policies, for the voters support President Wilson, a genuine progressive. The followers of Roosevelt must now decide whether they will return to the republican party and put their necks under the reactionary yoke, or join the democrats and make even more sure the certainty that it will remain a people's party. The door is wide open.

THE 1914 ELECTIONS

Mr. Bryan gave out the following statement, November 7, in regard to the election returns:

The election of 1914 can not be considered otherwise than as an indorsement of the president and his policies. I am so convinced of the merits of the remedial measures enacted under the president's leadership, and of the righteousness of his foreign policy that I expected the voters to support the candidates who represented his views.

There were a number of causes which operated against our party, namely, the efforts of the beneficiaries of protection, who, out of resentment, sought to make the tariff law obnoxious; the disturbed condition caused by the European war, and the fact that the excellent laws passed by congress had not had time to prove their worth.

Then, too, more progressives returned to the republican party than we expected. This alone accounted for most of the republican gains in the house of representatives. The victory, however, was sufficiently complete to show that the people are with the president, and he is now able to continue the splendid program upon which he has entered.

The gains in the senate are especially gratifying—not a single democrat defeated for re-election, and three senatorships taken from the republicans.

There is every reason to believe that the administration will grow in popularity as the laws go into effect, and as democratic policies bear fruit. The new currency law is just beginning to operate; before the next election it will have vindicated its claim to public confidence.

The new tariff law can not be repealed until after the people have had a chance to try it out, and now that the election is over the protected manufacturers are already resuming work. Some of them suspended operations or cut down their force before the election, and they did it under conditions which left little doubt that they hoped to arouse opposition to the new tariff law. Seeing that the law is here to stay they will now proceed to demonstrate the fallacy of the arguments which they used in opposing reduction.

The president's foreign policies are indorsed and his hands strengthened.

The falling of in the vote of the progressive party is significant. A large percentage of the progressive republicans have returned to the republican party and that, too, without any surrender on the part of the stand-patters and the reactionaries. The leadership of the regular republican party has undergone no change. Senator Penrose and ex-Speaker Cannon will represent that party in the senate and house, and the returning progressives must be prepared to accept all that they protested against, and more, for the stand-patters, after having overcome the defection, are even further from reforms than they were two years ago.

The democratic party deserves the support of all real progressives, and in the next two years it will draw itself to those progressives who understand the radical nature of the issue which separates the democrat from the aristocrat and the plutocrat.

The inventive genius of the American fiction writer is but a pale and feeble flame when compared with the ingenuity of some of the alibis framed by the candidates who were sure they were going to win, but who didn't.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: That despite all the conditions militating against sane, intelligent judgment the Wilson administration retains a majority in both houses of congress is an extraordinary mark of popular confidence. It is ground for gratification and reassurance. The president will complete his good work.

St. Louis Times: Yesterday's action indicates a simple intention of getting out of the clouds of roseate and unexplored theories and back to the earth of practical experience and needs. Certain theories and individuals went to defeat at the polls, but the national welfare won a victory which points clearly to a return to common sense in government and to a winning back of that prosperity which is the nation's right.

St. Louis News-Star: The country is to be congratulated that the wise, prudent, careful, peace loving and peace preserving administration of President Wilson is to continue for the remaining two years and four months of his term with the solid support of both branches of congress.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The average man will look upon it (the election) as a rebuke of the Underwood tariff. The people prospered under the last republican tariff and they have suffered under the present democratic tariff, even as they always have done. The full dinner pail is still more interesting than fine phrases.

St. Louis Republic: The outstanding fact in the elections of Tuesday is the democratic control of both houses of congress. The American people have voted from Bath to Seattle and from Key West to San Diego. The bull moose herds have returned to the parental feeding grounds by the hundreds of thousands. Yet both houses of congress are democratic by safe majorities.

Waterbury (Conn.) Republican: The experiment with democratic rule has done the country no good, but it has done the republican party some good. It will be a considerably chastened and sanctified republican party that goes back into office in 1916. * * * A new generation will come to the front between now and 1916, and the congress that is chosen then will differ greatly from that which went in with Taft in 1908.

Newark Star: The principal issue in all the senatorial and congressional elections was made by the democrats. It was that of the support of the president. To what extent the electorate responded to this appeal is to be read in the election returns.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Theodore Roosevelt has been repudiated by his home state of New York. The republicans at their primaries nominated District Attorney Whitman for governor—a good man, an excellent man. But Roosevelt demanded the defeat of Whitman and went upon the stump, traveling all over the state and denouncing the republican candidate with fierce invective. The result is the election of Whitman and the utter collapse of the Roosevelt leadership.

Pittsburg Post: Since the foundation of the government, with few exceptions, it has been the habit of the voters to be against the party in power. * * * One bright spot is the elimination of the turbulent one. Roosevelt's sun has set.

Boston Post: Massachusetts, almost without exception, has been in the habit of honoring a good governor with at least one re-election if he has cared to have it. She adhered to that custom because she felt that David I. Walsh had served her with devotion, with dignity and with efficiency, and because she felt that the attacks, such as they were, on his administration were trifling and reached nowhere.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The elections throughout the country yesterday gave results somewhat conflicting, but in the majority of cases favorable to the republicans. In eastern states where the manufacturing interest is strong there was a heavy republican gain. The south, of course, kept up its democratic solidity. But in the west there was not the same return to republican support that is shown in Pennsylvania and New York. Some of the western states went republican; others went democratic.

Buffalo Courier: There are reasons for honest regret that some of the results were not different. Candidates were defeated who would have served the public worthily in the positions for which they were named. No assurance is discernible that the new republican state government will be any more free from organization restraints or any more careful of the people's financial and other interests than was the rule of that party in times past; instead, the outlook