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NEARLY HALF A BILLION EXCESS

The republican party promised to be economical in the administration of public affairs. Senator Culberson of Texas shows that this pledge, like other republican party pledges, has been violated. The showing made by Senator Culberson is amazing. Take a look at his figures:

The total expenditures for 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906—four years of Roosevelt administration—were \$2,933,004,409. Deducting the Panama canal expenditures, it amounts to \$2,866,421,890.

The expenditures for the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901—four years of the McKinley administration—were \$2,430,316,399.

Exclusive of all expenses in the Panama canal for the four years of Roosevelt's administration, the expenditures exceeded those of the four years of McKinley administration—although he conducted the Spanish war—by the extraordinary sum of \$434,104,699.

Surely it costs money to "let well enough alone."

LAFOLLETTE AND "COURTESY"

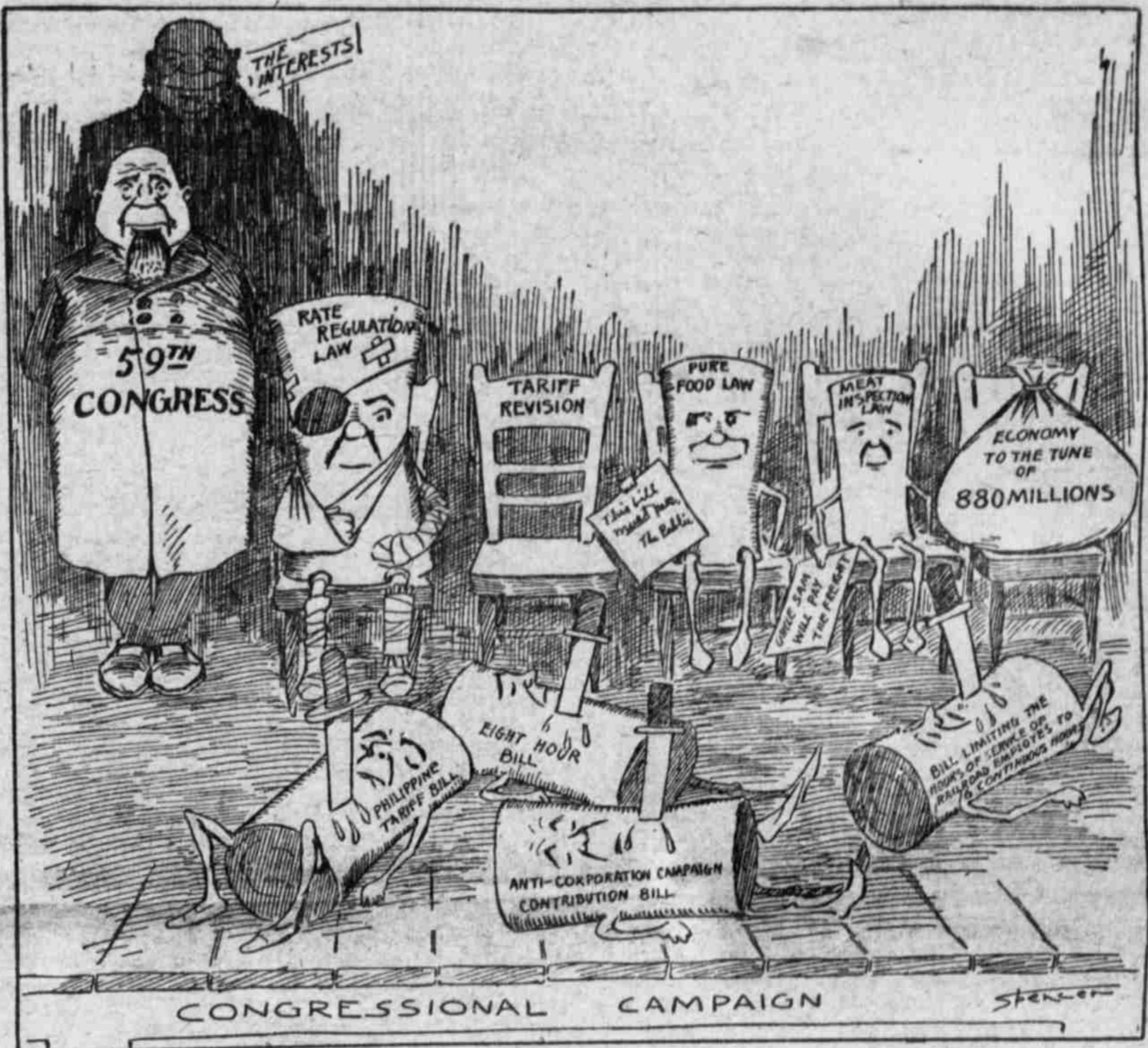
It is reported that Senator LaFollette will take part in the New Jersey campaign, giving assistance to those republicans who are opposed to the re-election of Senator Dryden. Senator LaFollette is accused of offending "Senatorial Courtesy." Senator LaFollette has not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with "Senatorial Courtesy." His republican colleagues have subjected him to the grossest insults and he may well be pardoned for taking part in the campaign against one of his republican colleagues—especially when that particular colleague is believed to represent the very interests whose political domination LaFollette is combating.

If LaFollette succeeds in defeating Dryden republican leaders may consider that it is the part of wisdom to take old "Senatorial Courtesy" aside and make him acquainted with the senator from Wisconsin.

FORGOTTEN?

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (republican) says: "After studying the Declaration of Independence for 130 years, the only thing connected with the document that everybody can recall with readiness is John Hancock's signature."

What a confession! But the preamble is quite as familiar as John Hancock's signature. Republican leaders would be gratified if men could forget everything connected with the Declaration of Independence but the Hancock signature. The preamble which was called, by Moses Coit Tyler, "a passionate chant of human freedom" provides a stinging rebuke for present day republican policies.



FACING THE COUNTRY

ANCIENT EGYPT

Mr. Bryan's Twenty-sixth Letter

We have been moving among the oldest monuments reared by man, and they make the rest of the world seem young. In Japan a Buddhist temple, built twelve hundred years ago, impressed us with the youthfulness of American institutions; in China we were shown temples that had stood for twenty centuries and were told of customs and laws even older; in India we found a pagoda some twenty-five hundred years old, and visited the site of a city whose foundations were probably laid more than three thousand years ago; but here we see the mummied forms of human beings who lived two thousand years before Christ was born, inspect the handiwork of men who laid down the chisel before Abraham appeared upon the earth, look upon colors that have withstood the changes and defied the elements of forty centuries, and handle wheat that grew upon the banks of the Nile long before Joseph built granaries for Pharaoh. The guides count centuries as trippingly on the tongue as a treasury expert, or an insurance magnate, handles millions. They discuss dynasties that rose and fell when Europe was shrouded in darkness, before the light of history dawned upon the Ganges and the Yangtze; they decipher hieroglyphics that kept their secrets for ages and lead one among ruins that astonish by their immensity as well as by the artistic skill which they reveal.

Back in the misty past—in the prehistoric period—there were two Egyptian kingdoms, one occupying upper, and the other lower Egypt. This was prior to 2,500 B. C., and from the stirring scenes engraved upon stone, one can imagine the conflicts which took place along the fertile valley of the Nile before Menes, the earliest known

ruler, united the two kingdoms, assumed the title, Lord of Both Lands, fashioned a double crown for himself, and adopted the lily, or lotus, and the papyrus as symbols of his consolidated empire. We are probably indebted to certain natural peculiarities of Egypt for the preservation of the unique evidences of ancient civilization found here. First, there is but a small area of tillable land stretched along the most wonderful of rivers and guarded on either side by a barren waste that offers greater protection than a wall. Second, the climate of Egypt is dry, and there are no drenching rains to deface and no violent changes of temperature to disintegrate. Third, the temples and tombs are so massively built as to discourage the vandal; and fourth, the sands of the desert have drifted in and concealed for a hundred generations many of the most valuable of these relics of a by-gone age.

There is such a wealth of archeological treasures here that one scarcely knows where to begin or how to condense the most important things into the space allotted to a newspaper article. I shall not attempt to describe things chronologically because some of the temples have been added to by different kings and dynasties until they represent the art and life of many hundred years. The temple at Karnak, for instance, bears the impress of Egypt's rulers from Thutmosis to the Rameses and from the Rameses to the Ptolemies, a period of some twelve hundred years, and the building of the numerous pyramids covered even a longer time.

As the tourist usually begins a trip through Egypt with a visit to Cairo, he is likely to find the great Egyptian museum, the Museum of Gizeh, a fitting introduction to his subsequent in-