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NEWS OF THE WEEK

108,759!

The official count of the Oklahoma vote according to a Guthrie, Okla., dispatch shows that the vote on the constitution stood, yeas 180,836, nays 72,077 the majority for the constitution being 108,759. Prohibition received 130,524 votes to 112,244 against, a majority of 18,280.

Majority for the constitution 108,759! And Messrs. Roosevelt and Taft expected the people of Oklahoma to repudiate that great charter!

NOT A MARKER

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.) says: "It is amusing to see a free trade paper struggling to prove that the British government payment of \$750,000 a year to the Lusitania is not a subsidy but a speed premium. Of all gammon the free trade sort is cut most thick and slab."

But it isn't a marker compared with the Globe-Democrat's high protective tariff editorial read in the light of the free trade-on-print-paper resolution adopted by the American Publishers' Association.

NAME THE GOOD ONES

The Wall Street Journal quotes from John Sherman to show that in introducing what is called the Sherman anti-trust law he "aimed at making it strike only at unlawful combinations." The Journal adds that the Sherman law should be amended so as to provide for "reasonable combination." In the same editorial the Journal says "Sherman did not seem to have a clear idea of what was a good combination and what was a bad one." Well others than John Sherman have failed to designate the good and bad trusts. Perhaps the Wall Street Journal can enlighten its readers on this point. Will it tell them the names of some of the good trusts?

DENTISTRY

In his speech at Cairo, Ill., Mr. Roosevelt said: "I think that the excellent people who have complained of our policy as hurting business have shown much the same spirit as the child who regards the dentist and not the ulcerated tooth as the real source of his woe."

Referring to this statement the Wall Street Journal says: "The modern dentist in operating on an ulcerated tooth does not frighten the patient by telling him how bad it is. Nor does he ordinarily extract the tooth in order to kill the ulceration. He applies scientific methods of painless dentistry."

And the New York World, struck with the same presidential remark, says: "But what is the child to think if the forceps keep slipping and the dentist fails to pull the tooth?"



WHAT IS A REPUBLICAN?

A Word to Democrats

Has the democratic party a mission? If so, what is it? Does democracy stand for a code of political principles, or is it merely an organization formed to secure offices for its members? From the arguments that are advanced by some of our metropolitan newspapers one would suppose that it had no concern about principles and little reason for existence.

There are a few metropolitan papers, calling themselves democratic, which are now urging the democratic party to become the exponent of predatory wealth. It were better for the party if these papers did not call themselves democratic, for they do the party far more injury by presuming to speak for it than they could do if they openly opposed the party. These papers not only misrepresent democratic sentiment themselves, but they constantly quote each other as the exponents of democratic sentiment, and what is worse, they are quoted by republican papers as reflecting democratic sentiment. They sometimes admit that the masses favor a progressive policy but in a "holier than thou" tone castigate the masses and call upon the "superior" element to save the party from its own folly. Some of these papers are owned bodily by favor-seeking corporations, and their editors are employed to chloroform their readers while the proprietors pick their pockets. Others are owned by men who are aristocratic rather than democratic in their sympathies and whose leanings toward plutocracy are due to a habit of mind or a perversion of heart, but whatever the reason, these papers do not represent the rank and file of the party and do not appreciate the party's opportunities or its obligations.

The democratic party is a people's party; it stands for a government of the people, by the people and for the people. It demands that the government shall be administered in the interest

of the people and by those whose sympathies are with the people and not with the exploiters.

The democratic party believes in observing the distinction between the state and the nation because the observance of such distinction is necessary to the protection of the rights of the people. The republicans cry "a revival of the doctrine of secession" wherever the democrats demand that the states shall be allowed to control their domestic affairs, but this is a false cry, and it will not deceive the country. The people of California got a lesson in states' rights when the president intimated that their control over their school system could be regulated by a treaty, and the attorneys general of the various states got a lesson in states' rights when the federal courts began to suspend the laws passed by the states for dealing with state affairs.

But while the democratic party opposed the doctrine of some of the republican leaders that the states ought to be deprived of the power to regulate corporations, it also opposes the doctrine advanced by some of the corporation democrats who hide behind the doctrine of states' rights whenever federal legislation is proposed against monopolies. The democratic party believes in the exercise of the powers of the federal government as well as in the exercise of the powers of the several states. In other words, it believes that each government should act within its own sphere, but should act in the interest of the whole people.

On the trust question, on the tariff question, on imperialism, on the labor question—on EVERY question the democratic party insists that its policy shall be guided by the people and that the party shall act in the interest of the people. In all matters concerning the structure of government and the methods of government, the democratic party stands for the largest par-