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WILLIAM J. BRYAN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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CONTENTS

"MAKE ALL BANKS SAFE"
THE KENTUCKY SITUATION
MR. BRYAN'S POSITION
LET THE PEOPLE RULE
SECRETARY TAFT, TAKE NOTICE!
"THE GREAT EVIL OF OUR TIME"
OREGON DEMOCRATS
GOVERNOR HASKELL'S SPEECH AT THE
NEBRASKA DINNER
WASHINGTON LETTER
COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS
HOME DEPARTMENT
WHETHER COMMON OR NOT
NEWS OF THE WEEK

WHY OBJECT TO BRISTOW?

Former Assistant Postmaster General Bristow made an investigation of the Panama railroad and it was proposed by members of the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals to invite Mr. Bristow to give testimony before the committee. An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "Senator Flint of California and Senator Hopkins of Illinois have expressed stern opposition to Mr. Bristow appearing at all and they seem to have carried the committee."

What objection can there be on the part of distinguished republicans to the proposition that Mr. Bristow tell what he happens to know about Panama railroad affairs. What has become of the republican party's far-famed boast that its leaders are in favor of publicity? It has all along been a mystery why the republican administration permitted Mr. Bristow to retire from the public service. His record was a good one, yet he resigned and went to his Kansas home and although he has, plainly, the confidence of the American people he seems to be out of touch with republican leadership.



"ANYBODY BUT"

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Johnstown Democrat is of the opinion there will be a fading of the reactionary interest in Johnson, of Minnesota, since it is discovered that he is willing to experiment with the single tax and is otherwise too much of a democrat to suit their purposes. But there is no reason to suppose the reactionary interests are going to be very particular about the candidate; anybody but Bryan will do."

"Anybody" but a particular individual! Yet the element represented by the Philadelphia Press pretends to possess a monopoly on the patriotism and the intelligence of the country!

When superior mentality and extraordinary devotion to the public interests prompt these people to protest vigorously against the selection of a certain man, it would seem that they would not descend to the "anybody but" class.

ORGANIZED EFFORT

Whitfield Tuck, secretary of the Bryan club of Massachusetts, Winchester, Mass., writes: "I have disposed of the one hundred 'million membership certificates' and would like two hundred more. I include a certificate in every letter to members of our club and urge them to active work in the army."

"TO WHAT BASE USES WE MAY RETURN"



The famous pail in action in the industrial centers of the east

"MAKE ALL BANKS SAFE"

Mr. James B. Forgan, the prominent Chicago banker, has unintentionally given the advocates of the guaranteed bank a slogan which they will be quick to utilize. He says that he is opposed to the guarantee of bank deposits because "it would make all banks safe, one just as good as another and for that reason a man would go to any bank with his money." He claims that it would reduce all bankers to the same level and there would be absolutely no reason why anyone should not drop into the first bank he came to to deposit his money. Why should not all banks be safe? Is it more important that the big banks should have an advantage over the little ones than that the depositors and the business community should be protected from the bank failures? It is difficult to conceive of a more selfish argument than that which Mr. Forgan presents, and no one can be expected to endorse his argument without putting the interest of the big banker above the welfare of the community and the country at large. The time is a little inopportune for Mr. Forgan to speak so lightly of the interests of the depositor. It is only a little while ago that the big banks as well as the smaller ones had to suspend payment on checks, and the Chicago banks even were issuing

cashiers' checks. Why not look at the question from the standpoint of the depositor for awhile and give him a voice in the determination of our banking policy. Mr. Forgan says that the stockholders who supply the capital are liable for double the amount of the capital subscribed and that "they have been accustomed to get for supplying this guaranty to depositors all the profits that can be made in the business." Sometimes, however, the hundred per cent liability is not sufficient to protect depositors, and after the stockholders have secured "all the profits that can be made in the business" they leave the depositors to hold the bag, but the end of this one-sided bank policy is near at hand. The bankers did more than they expected to do when they stopped payment on checks—they taught depositors the need of better guarantees, and now the depositors in the various states and in the nation are insisting that banks shall be made so good that a man will not have to spend his time watching the officials or lose sleep for fear his deposit may disappear.

"Make all banks safe," is a good campaign cry, and it will prove an effective one if the republican leaders prefer to follow the advice of the big banks and ignore the interests of depositors.