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In the case of Mr. Charles W. Morse we do not envy the ice man.

"We will have tariff revision after 1908," remarks Mr. Sereno Payne, with great accent on the "after."

Workingmen in jail for contempt—the Standard Oil fine still considered a joke at No. 26 Broadway.

Laboring men are still sent to jail for contempt, while trust magnates are merely fined for violating the law.

Congress costs \$160 a minute, and the members seem to be satisfied that they are getting their money's worth.

Senator Foraker's Brownville supporters seem to have failed in their efforts to reach Ohio in time for the primaries.

The tariff protected trusts that sell abroad cheaper than at home are the foremost promoters of the "home market" idea.

King Edward's speech was disposed of in fifteen minutes. There are some good features about a limited monarchy after all.

"Theories About Jonah" is the caption of an editorial in an esteemed contemporary. But it was a condition, not a theory, that confronted Jonah.

New York's exhibition of pampered canine pets was much more entertaining than a show of New York's starving men, women and children would be.

Immediately after the first ballot at the Chicago convention the Indiana delegation will be called upon for first Ade to the injured "favorite son."

The Massachusetts hen that laid an egg containing a silver quarter is in danger of being reprimanded for rebating. Note that we say "reprimanded."

Another eminent "defender of the national honor" is now engaged in a tussel with the sheriff and a bunch of legal wits. The idols continue to fall.

Ex-Governor Pennypacker would doubtless get after the pert paragraphs if he could forget the cropper he caught when he tried to get after the cartoonists.

Washington Letter

Washington, D. C., February 24.—In the course of the debate upon the Aldrich currency bill it has become apparent that the democrats in the senate are not likely to make more than an oratorical fight against it. It is unquestionably true that the democratic minority in the senate is opposed to the measure. For example on Friday Senator Clay, in debating it, called attention to the fact that it greatly enlarged the powers of the national banks, and that congress was giving up through it the right to issue and circulate money. Mr. Clay called attention to the more than \$550,000,000 of treasury notes in circulation, not costing the government anything, but performing all the functions of money. He asserted that this amount could easily be increased \$500,000,000 more without disturbing finances and without resulting in a depreciated currency. He further contended that the Aldrich bill would add greatly to the strength of the speculative banks of New York because most of the states, municipal and railroad bonds are held by the New York banks. Continuing he said: "If the Aldrich bill becomes a law the government guarantees the redemption in gold of the additional notes issued by the national banks, and would not this be as great a strain on the gold reserve as treasury notes?"

If anybody can explain why it is that a national bank note, guaranteed by the government, is better than a straight out and out treasury note or greenback issued by the government without any intermediary, we would be glad to print the explanation in this column.

If anybody can make it clear why the government is acting rightfully in guaranteeing the notes of national banks, and would be asked to do something outside of its functions in guaranteeing the deposits of the people who put the money into the banks and make them rich and solvent again, we would be glad to have the explanation made and to give it publicity.

The speech of former Governor Black of New York delivered before the Home Market club at Boston, Thursday night has attracted much attention in Washington. People here remember that it was Black who put President Roosevelt in nomination at the republican national convention in 1904. Now he denounces Mr. Roosevelt with a wealth of metaphor and of epigrams that can hardly be paralleled by any other political orator in this country. Here are a few of his caustic references to the present administration:

"She (the republican party) resumed her industrious career at the beginning of McKinley's administration and followed it incessantly until the culmination last October of those dangerous, socialistic, un-American doctrines which took away her courage and started her upon a course of wandering and hesitation."

"We have seen within the last few years the gradual obliteration of the republican idea. The protection of American industries, the equality of American citizenship, the independence of the courts, the fixed and salutary boundaries of co-ordinate functions, the guarantee of fair play, the scrupulous regard for the limitations of official power—all these, which have been the blood and spirit of the republican party are staggering under blows inflicted in the party name."

"The occurrences of the last few years point too plainly toward a national crisis. Respect for the old and established is giving way to feverish desire for the new and experimental. * * * The decisions of our highest courts are criticised by men who never studied law and by lawyers who never tried a case. Policies consist now of a series of antics. * * * Nearly everybody is accused, but few are tried. * * * If those accused are innocent, the oft repeated accusation is a wicked slander. If they are guilty, their immunity is a national disgrace."

"The laborer deprived of work is now demanding government aid as the next and legitimate step in this new and frenzied dispensation. Prosperity but yesterday at the flood, has lapsed away, and there along the banks are furnaces with their fires out and idle railroad trains with workmen sleeping in the cars. And yet Vesuvius still continues active. The torrent of vituperation is still tearing on, and the cry of the stricken is filling the land. Will men build again while these eruptions last?"

Governor Black's speech is the most striking contribution to political discussion this year. It would be impossible to print it in full here

and now, but what the general tone of it was may be fairly judged by its last paragraph which runs in this wise:

"It will be a sad day for the American people if they discard the words, 'In God We Trust,' and adopt the motto, 'After Me the Deluge.'"

Any intelligent reader of this article knows to whom Governor Black referred, and it might be well for him, so knowing, to recall the fact that it was Governor Black of New York who placed Mr. Roosevelt in nomination at the last republican convention.

Democrats can not do better than to keep their eyes fixed on the state of Ohio. The bitterness of the republican fight there exceeds everything known in the history of political feuds. This is not mere speculation, nor is it mere prophesy. Already one representative in congress, Hon. D. G. Dawes, has been forced out of public life, whether permanently or not, is yet to be determined. Mr. Dawes served in the Fifty-ninth and is now serving in the Sixtieth congress. Under the pressure of the big stick and the spear that knows no brother he threw his influence to the candidacy of Secretary Taft. As a result Mr. Dawes has not been renominated. When the president and the Taft faction went out after the scalp of Foraker the friends of Foraker naturally went back after some scalps of their own. The first statesman to be deprived of his plumes was Mr. Dawes. Of course another republican candidate was nominated, but a district which in 1904 was only five hundred and thirty-two to the good, and in 1906 only a little over a thousand for the republican nominee, can't stand much factional strife. A change of a very few hundred votes will be sufficient to make it democratic. And there are other congressional districts in Ohio, to which the democracy may look forward with some confidence of victory. The Second district has less than two thousand republican plurality; the Third 1,730; the Eleventh 1,333; the Thirteenth 273. The transfer in any one of these districts of a very few hundred votes would mean the election of a democrat. Today there are five democrats from Ohio in the house of representatives and sixteen republicans. Shrewd politicians from Ohio and Washington are prophesying that the next delegation will be twelve democrats and nine republicans. If it occurs, this will be the result of the effort of the White House faction to eliminate Foraker and Dick from politics and to control the state by the unblushing and unbridled use of federal patronage.

WILLIS J. ABBOT.

HITCHCOCK PRODUCES THE RECORD

(Continued from Page 5)

Mr. Hitchcock: Now I desire to refer to the state from which my distinguished interlocutor (Mr. Keifer) comes. Ohio is put in the republican column, as beyond all doubt, by General Grosvenor, and put there as more possible for Bryan than for any other candidate. Yet what are the facts? They are that Bryan polled more votes in Ohio than any other democratic candidate before or since. (Applause on democratic side.) Does that look as though Bryanism is a bane on the democracy of Ohio? Or may that great Bryan strength in Ohio possibly afford a suggestion of the motive for the disinterested non-partisan advice of General Grosvenor and other eminent republicans and assistant republicans who have advised the democrats not to nominate Bryan? (Applause on the democratic side.) Bryan polled 130,000 more votes in Ohio in 1900 in a campaign against Ohio's favorite son, who was then president of the United States—he polled 130,000 more votes than Parker did four years later without an Ohio candidate against him. Does that show Bryan weak or strong in Ohio? And when we come finally to the state of New York, from which Judge Parker hails, we find that Bryan polled substantially in 1900 as many votes as Parker did in 1904, and that the majority against Bryan in that state was not so great as against Parker by some 32,000 votes.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I rarely make a political speech, and I have only been moved to do it on this occasion because there has seemed to me to be a systematic conspiracy in high places, among republicans and assistant republicans, posing sometimes as the friends of the democratic party, to misrepresent and distort the facts. I have brought here some of the figures of the campaigns of our recent experience to demonstrate that Bryanism rather than being the bane of the democratic party is its strength at present and its hope of the future. (Great applause on the democratic side.)