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on what it uses; for, according to Senator Bailey's "Arabian Nights" political economy, the increased cost of raw material would come out of the trust's profits and not out of the consumers' pockets.

Of course such a proposition is absurd, and Senator Bailey in his effort to make it plausible merely succeeds in making it more ridiculous. Senator Bailey has told us often, and lately with very solemn mien, that it is folly to fine the trusts, because they take the amount of the fine from the pockets of the people. Why a trust is able to recoup itself for a fine and not for a tax, Senator Bailey does not attempt to tell us, and we accept his forbearance as evidence that he is not quite devoid of all respect for our intelligence.

The truth as to this proposition is not far to seek; but Senator Bailey will not go in quest of it, because to do so would emphasize the injury he did the democratic party and the people of Texas when he violated the Denver platform.

It is true that the tariff on the manufactured article usually marks the selling price when there is no competition at home nor fear of creating effective competition. There is so little competition among lumber manufacturers, for example, that they charge up to the limit of the tariff's allowance. But where there is competition among home manufacturers the selling price is less than the tariff's allowance, and it varies as the cost of manufacture varies, and the cost of manufacture varies with the cost of the raw material. Senator Bailey is cognizant, of course, in the privacy of his own mind, that there has lately been a steep advance in the price of wheat, and he will find, by inquiry of any grocer, that the price of flour is perceptibly higher than it was three months ago, and yet the duty on flour is now what it was then.

The platform which Senator Bailey violated and then reviled in the hope of excusing his violation enunciated no free raw material doctrine. What it did do was to declare that when competition at home was reduced to such a point that the price of a commodity could be maintained at the limit of the tariff's allowance, regardless of fluctuations in the cost of manufacture, that commodity should go on the free list.

Already this has probably extended beyond the limit of the reader's patience, and yet we have not considered one-tenth of this speech's sophistries. For that disappointment there is some recompense, however, in the belief that those we have ignored, like those we have taken cognizance of, are so glaring as to be obvious to every man who is not blinded by his own partiality or prejudice. Senator Bailey does not

The Commoner.

VOLUME 9, NUMBER 39

seem to have any very clear conception of the tariff question, but we are sure that his attitude toward it is one that, whether he will it so or not, promotes and facilitates the cause of tariff robbery.

MUST HOLD TO THE DENVER PLATFORM

(Editorial in Houston, Texas, Chronicle)

In replying to Bryan, Senator Bailey discusses the free raw materials issue at length.

The present democratic national platform, the Denver platform of 1908, is the party law until 1912, when another platform shall be promulgated. This party law Senator Bailey has violated, not only in voting for a tariff on free raw materials, but in his other votes in the senate in the interest of the trusts.

The free raw materials issue amounts to simply this: The democratic tariff for revenue only demand, it is proposed, is to have a raw material exception. That is, when the republicans place a duty on the finished product, the democrats are to demand a duty on the raw material, partly as a tariff graft for its producer and partly in the idea of punishing the manufacturer.

This is all wrong. The democratic party must hold to the Denver platform and not swerve one hair's breadth from the true principle. The democrats must continue to demand thorough tariff reform without any exceptions. Introduce an exception, let a single democratic congressman demand protection for raw materials, or the imposition of a duty thereon to punish the manufacturer or to get even with him, with or without the idea of incidental protection, advocate the levying of a single dollar of duty for any purpose whatever except the necessary revenue of the government, and the manufacturers of the east are upon us like a plague of locusts. We have yielded an inch and they will take an ell, nay, a league. If we demand a single dollar unjustly they will demand millions because we have ceased to oppose their crookedness.

If it be objected that the interests already have a tariff that is the highest in history, that the republicans won in the national elections in 1896, in 1900, in 1904 and in 1908, the answer is that because Big Loot has won for the time being is no reason for us to make its victory perpetual by departing from principle and beginning to demand Little Loot. In 1892 the democrats won on the tariff reform issue and they can win again on it if they do not complicate it with inconsistencies which the dissatisfied republicans, who are already near-democrats, and the independents will be sure to interpret as bad faith.

President Taft's Tour

At Ogden, Utah, on Sunday President Taft spoke at the Mormon tabernacle and at Salt Lake City he spoke at the Y. M. C. A.

Speaking at Seattle President Taft announced that he would, in his coming message, urge congress to enact the ship subsidy law. In discussing ship subsidy, President Taft declared that if a war should come at this time, the United States would not have enough vessels to carry coal to its fleets. And it would be doubtful, under the neutrality laws, he added, if the United States would be able to buy foreign vessels in the emergency.

Referring to the president's tour, Farm, Stock and Home, printed at Minneapolis, says:

"In the first speech President Taft made upon starting on his tour of the country, in Boston, he said he was going out to 'meet the people,' to exchange ideas with and get pointers from them, and so on. If his experiences in other cities were or will be duplicates of those in Minneapolis, his chances of meeting more than one class of people have been and will be mighty slim. He was taken possession of by representatives of the aristocracy of the city upon his arrival here, was given an auto ride to all the attractive points in the city and its suburbs, his auto followed by eight or ten others, and guarded by a bunch of mounted policemen numerous enough to keep ordinary people at a respectful distance from his highness; and in the evening he was entertained at a banquet at a cost to the entertainers of \$20 each, which gives an intelligent idea of the class of people who were present, and to them he made the only speech he delivered in the city. If any opportunity was given him to learn the opinion of the great mass of citizens of himself and his policy the opportunity was kept carefully concealed. Presiden-

tial tours for the avowed purpose of 'meeting the people' are fraudulent fakes."

Concerning Mr. Taft's visit to Tacoma, Wash., the Associated Press report says:

Mr. Taft took up the criticism made that the administration was not carrying out the Roosevelt policies, and said:

"I am bound to admit that Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge of the west is greater than I have, for he had lived in the west and loved it better than he did his own home in the east; but I was in the Roosevelt cabinet four years, and became imbued with the determination to carry out the Roosevelt policies as I understood them. No one can have a higher opinion or feel more gratitude to my predecessor than I have. There is a disagreement as to just what the Roosevelt policies are. We have heard of Catholics of whom it was said that they were more Catholic than the pope. Occasionally we find gentlemen so earnest in support of the Roosevelt policies that they are more Rooseveltian than Roosevelt himself. I am doing the best I can to carry out the Roosevelt policies as I understand them, and as I was in his cabinet for four years I had at least fair opportunity to know what they were."

BALLINGER AND PINCHOT

After giving his approval to the course of Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, and declaring that he, Ballinger, is thoroughly in harmony with the Taft administration the president says that Pinchot will be retained. In a letter addressed to Mr. Pinchot, the president says:

"I wish you to know that I have the utmost confidence in your conscientious desire to serve the government and the public, in the intensity of your purpose to achieve success in the matter of conservation of natural resources and in the immense value of what you have done and propose to do with reference to forestry and kindred methods of conservation; and that I am thoroughly in sympathy with all of these policies and propose to do everything I can to maintain them, insisting only that the action for which I become responsible or for which my administration becomes responsible shall be within the law."

In other words, Mr. Pinchot will be expected to work in harmony with the Taft administration, whose law is the law of Ballinger.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRACY

The democratic convention of Massachusetts has adopted an excellent platform. The first plank deals with the tariff question and demands an immediate reduction of tariff duties on the necessities of life. It also contains a plank opposing imperialism and favoring the popular election of United States senators and direct nominations. In addition to these planks and some good planks on the labor question, it declares for the election of "only those candidates for the legislature pledged to the ratification of a constitutional amendment for an income tax." The democrats of Massachusetts are to be congratulated upon the stand they have taken on these questions, and especially are they to be commended for insisting that candidates for the legislature shall be pledged to the ratification of the income tax amendment. The opponents of the income tax have counted on all of the New England states to oppose the amendment, but they are likely to be disappointed. Among the mass of the people the sentiment is strong in favor of the income tax, and it would not be a matter of surprise if a number of republican candidates for the legislature were left at home if they refuse to promise to ratify the income tax amendment.

BUT WHAT OF ALDRICH?

William Allen White, writing in the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette, says:

"There is a great deal of boisterous talk from the gods of the machine, about insurgents who have 'been read out of the party.' These editorial expressions will serve to show that the insurgents have public opinion behind them, and that they are still the bone and sinew of the party and it is encouraging to reflect that not one of them has been discouraged or dismayed by the thunders from the Winona Sinai."

But what about Senator Aldrich? He was and is the republican leader, recognized not only by President Taft but proved in the record of republican legislation.