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GO SLOW, BROTHER JOHNSON

Brother Johnson of the Houston Post seems to be very much agitated because Congressman Hardy did not support the ticket in 1896, and suggests that the "Texas democrats who were loyal to the platform and ticket that year are in no frame of mind to be lectured by Hardy now." Brother Johnston ought to go slow for he will find that a number of his bosom friends did not support the ticket in 1896. There is Brother Kirby, for instance, and others who did not support the ticket in 1896, but with whom the colonel has been able to affiliate in more recent days. He ought not to open up old sores now merely because Congressman Hardy is not willing to become a protectionist.

THEY ARE FEW BUT NOISY

When it is remembered that the sheep owners of Texas number but about eleven hundred out of a population of nearly five million it is surprising that they can make so much noise and coerce so many officials and newspapers. They remind one of General Grant's story. On his first visit to the west he was awakened early in the morning by the howling of wolves. The commander of the fort asked him how many he thought there were. He guessed five hundred. The commander then took him to a little hill where he could see them and he was surprised to find there were but three—they had their heads together and were howling in concert.

A PERPLEXED BOY

Parunts is strange. One day I came from school
And told my paw about a swap I made,
A "sight unseen" wif Mugsy, the durned fool,
And swapped a old barlow wifout narry blade
And got a good old barlow in the trade.
And maw looked sad, an nen she shook her
head—

Ever see your maw look that-away?

But paw, he slapped my back, and laughed and
said:

"He'll be a man some day."

But nother time I said, when I was late,
"I laid up on the barn and watched the sky,
And pigeons, way up yonder, flyin' straight,
And white and red clouds jest a sallin' by,
And wonder how them little swallows fly."
And paw, he growled, an nen he shook his head,
And 'lowed 'at I was gittin' purt-nigh grown;
But maw, she drawed me 'gainst her side and
said:

"Let the dear child alone."

—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Standpatism" Wins

William J. Moxley, standpat candidate for congress to succeed Mr. Lorimer from the Sixth Illinois district, was elected at a special election. He defeated the democratic and the insurgent candidates. This victory and the character of boasts made by the Aldrich and Taft supporters, together with the defiant speech delivered by Speaker Cannon at Kansas City on the evening of November 26, indicates that no mercy is to be shown tariff reformers within the republican party. The Chicago Inter Ocean, republican, prints this editorial:

MOXLEY WINS—WHO LOSES?

After a most embittered campaign the Hon. William J. Moxley, regular republican candidate for congress in the Sixth district, was elected cleanly and handsomely by a tremendous plurality over a regular democrat and a republican "insurgent."

The nature of the campaign made against Mr. Moxley; the manner in which he was attacked by six allied newspapers in this city for the policy of the republican house of representatives in Washington; the extent to which he was made the heir to all the old anti-Lorimer hatreds and falsehoods; and the venom and vigor with which the Chicago newspaper trust and its work were revived to defeat him, have made the Moxley campaign and the Moxley victory matters of tremendous national and local importance. What do they mean?

They mean, in the first place, that the bolt from the republican party which was organized by the so-called insurgents in the senate and house at Washington has been promoted for all it was worth in this test campaign and has failed ignominiously—failed not only to defeat the regular republican party but even to seriously imperil it.

They mean, in the second place, that the friendship of the Hon. William Lorimer, now

senator of the United States, has become a positive asset to the aspirant for political honors in this city and that any attempt to make that friendship look like a liability, such as has been made by the resuscitated newspaper trust in the campaign just closed, defeats its own object and actually helps the candidate whom it is expected to hurt.

They mean, in the third place, that the old, old lesson of the newspaper profession and newspaper business still holds good; that a campaign made by newspapers—no matter how numerous—on false issues, false presentations of fact, and false representations of the candidates is foredoomed to failure if only courageously encountered and exposed.

From the national viewpoint, of course, the most important result of the election is the utter collapse of the insurgents.

From the local viewpoint the most important event is the triumph of Senator Lorimer.

Cradled politically in a tempest of newspaper vituperation; fighting every inch of his way from a precinct leadership to the senate of the United States; contending unceasingly with the most terrific newspaper onslaughts; met on every side with abuse and always facing a storm of detraction from every newspaper of this city, except the Inter Ocean, he stands today vindicated not only in his own right and in his own ambition, but even in that intangible and impalpable something known as political popularity.

It is a great thing for the republican party that in this test conflict the LaFollette insurrection has been smashed to splinters. But it is a still greater thing, for the cause of manhood in the public life of Illinois, that Senator Lorimer has routed his newspaper enemies so utterly and completely that they today—this morning—look little less than ridiculous in their impotence and their defeat.—Chicago Inter Ocean, republican.

Senator Aldrich's Western Trip

New York Evening Post, Ind.: Senator Aldrich's incursion into the west promises to be the most interesting political Odyssey of recent times. Here is a man who, beyond the Mississippi, stands for almost everything evil in our political life. A director of trusts as well as an organizer of them, a large stockholder in protected enterprises, a friend to Standard Oil, Wall Street, corporate wealth, and swollen fortunes; the man who is responsible for the Dingley tariff—really, there are people in Kansas who can not think of Senator Aldrich without horns and a tail. Now, there were those who thought he was going among the heathen of the west to teach—but, dear no; in Philadelphia he let it be known that it is not as a missionary but as an humble scholar that he is venturing into the great and noble and all-knowing west. Its leaders are to teach him what are financial truths and what financial errors—and, merely as an incident, Mr. Aldrich will let out just what the monetary commission is really trying to accomplish and how unselfish and patriotic are its objects. The west will find Mr. Aldrich personally attractive, entertaining, and able; it will come to understand better how it is that he is the boss of the senate, and it will learn from the senator's own lips how eager he is to do a thoroughly sound piece of financial reform before quitting public life. Evidently he has the courage of a Daniel, and the result of his going boldly to the western lions can not but impress the whole country—whether it holds its thumbs up or down when the tour is over.

New York Sun, Ind. Rep.: The Sun will always oppose a central bank of issue. Such a bank is intended by the monetary commission. The policy of that body, as now formally disclosed by Senator Aldrich, points to no other consummation. It is our conviction that a central bank of issue bearing the same relation to the money of this country that the banks of France and of England bear to the money of those countries would prove a national evil. This country is traditionally and temperamentally unsuited to such an institution. If Mr. Aldrich and his associates by their united genius can fashion a central bank whose functions and powers shall be purely automatic and mechanical, well and good. But such a bank with us is impossible. We have developed no class in

America from which we could create or recruit the administration and control of such an institution, while to isolate it from our political life is hopeless.

Indianapolis News, Ind.: Senator Aldrich made his first speech in his western campaign Saturday night at Chicago. A few days before his appearance it was announced that the senator had no thought of urging any special plan on the people and that his principal idea was to give us westerners a chance to become acquainted with him that we might see that he was unadorned with horns and hoofs. As our objection is not to the Aldrich personally but to the Aldrich theory of government, we are not able to see how an exhibition of his personality will do much to change our attitude. What we "in these parts" quarrel with is the control of the government by such men as Aldrich and Cannon in the interest of "the interests."

Ohio State Journal: On his visit west, Senator Aldrich will talk on the subject of the future system of money circulation. He will not speak of the tariff or other political themes, but will confine himself solely to the question of finance. While he says he goes west in search of information, he will no doubt make use of his trip to prepare the public mind for his currency plan, which is reported to be the establishment of a central bank at Washington as the main feature. He seems to have won over President Taft, if he was not already there, to this scheme of currency; but he will have great difficulty in winning over the country. The people are inclined to fear a great central banking institution, and the close relation of politics, Wall Street, the trusts, and the great money interests to it. They are afraid of it, and it is not likely that Senator Aldrich, with all his sophistry, will quiet their fears.

CAREFUL, OF COURSE

Washington dispatches say that the Taft administration will "proceed with care" in its attack upon the trust system. In other words it will not "run amuck." In other words, also, it will "proceed against the trusts" in somewhat the same vigorous way in which it revised the tariff.