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they tried to be statesmen and spent money to defeat the suggested legislation. The people, knowing that every saloon was a center of political work and agitation, took a pretty solid stand against the greedy brewers. The democrats met first in state convention and adopted a resolution declaring for township local option.

"When the republicans met, nothing else being left, they indorsed county local option. J. Frank Hanly, governor of the state, an earnest man—a crank, some say—called the legislature together, right in the middle of the campaign last year, drove a county local option bill through the house and senate, and now three-fourths of Indiana is as dry as a desert. Yes, answering your inquiry, I have said that the brewers must keep their hands out of our politics. Brewing is one of the special interests that assumes the function of lawmaking for its own benefit."

"I have been informed," I said, "that the brewers prevented your election to the United States senate?"

"That is true. The democratic newspapers and voters of Indiana favored my candidacy—the files of the newspapers are open to any one and the voters can be seen and questioned. Forty-four democratic members of the legislature openly gave me pledges of their support—their constituents required it. Forty-two votes were all I needed. When I seemed sure of the nomination the brewers suddenly manifested a lively interest in the situation. It was proposed that the democrats, meeting in caucus, cast a secret ballot. I understood what that meant—pledged members of the legislature could vote for the brewers' candidate, whoever he happened to be, and no one would know it. Eight men were purchased, and the secret ballot went through. I received thirty-six votes, yet there are forty-four men who will make affidavit that they gave me their support. I can not prove bribery on any one, but I think I know the names of eight men who were bought up."

MR. BRYAN AT PANAMA

The following is from the Panama Daily Star and Herald, issue of January 9:

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, the distinguished Nebraska democrat, who has been addressing large audiences on the Canal Zone for the past week, was introduced to a Panamanian audience in the beautiful National theater in this city last night and received an ovation. The theater was packed, every seat having been disposed of early in the day. The audience was

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composed of the most prominent people in the republic and many representatives of officialdom from the Canal Zone, and when the famous orator made his appearance the applause that greeted him was long and enthusiastic. His excellency President Obaldia and several members of the cabinet occupied the presidential box, and were interested listeners while Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture. The Hon. Joseph E. Lefevre, secretary of Fomento, was master of ceremonies, accompanying Mr. Bryan to the stage and presenting him to the audience.

In introducing Mr. Bryan to the audience, Mr. Lefevre made the following brief, but very expressive speech:

"I consider myself honored by having been requested to introduce to this select audience one of the most notable contemporaneous personalities: the brilliant orator, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, whose name is a household word throughout the world.

"His unquestionable merit as a public man and the high ideals advocated by him, we Panamanians are not called upon to judge, because they are so intimately associated with the internal politics of his own country, but I can assure you, as an impartial observer, that although it would not be surprising that he may not enjoy the rare satisfaction of seeing many of the principles advocated by him become accepted facts, and although Mr. Bryan has committed the splendid error of being ahead of his time in some of the fundamental truths which he has championed, nevertheless, history will inscribe the name of William Jennings Bryan upon the roll of honor of illustrious Americans, giving to him the distinction which characterizes great men who, like Moses, showed the route which others, more fortunate, follow until the work initiated is crowned with success.

"The visit with which Mr. Bryan has favored our isthmus, which already has been honored with that of the undaunted and indefatigable Theodore Roosevelt; with that of the distinguished statesman, Elihu Root; with that of the first magistrate of the United States, William Howard Taft, and with that of many other noted Americans, has particular importance at this time when an influential body of the sons of the great republic are nobly working for the mutual and better knowledge of the intellectualities of North America and of those of her southern sisters; because if it is true that meeting the men of a country is the only way one can be able to form a just opinion of a nation, it is more so that by intimately knowing its most conspicuous personalities is to tighten the links of the heart with those of the brain and spirit, and is the means of obtaining a more complete idea of its grandeur, thereby establishing this fraternity.

"Ladies and gentlemen, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan."

Practical Tariff Talks

One of the curiosities of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is contained in the marble schedule. A tariff is supposed to be constructed for the benefit of the manufacturers, but the only reductions made in the marble schedule are upon the finished or partly finished stuff. A tariff on manufactured marble protects, according to the republican idea, the men who finish the marble from the competition of foreign laborers, and their interests would be best subserved by free raw material and partly subserved by a substantial reduction thereon. But marble remains, as it has been, protected by a tariff of 65 cents a cubic foot, and in that way gives value to the stuff in the quarries of the rich syndicates now in possession of these rich mines. These quarrymen are also manufacturers, and when an architect includes in his specifications that Vermont marble shall be used, there is no place where that can be secured except from the Vermont Marble company. The same is true of the other marbles, and the result is a hold-up of prices.

Marble men give as an instance that Tennessee marble can be laid f. o. b. cars at an average cost of 65 cents a cubic foot, which is exactly the amount of the tariff. The selling price, which is held up by a combination, is \$1.50 per cubic foot to the manufacturers. Marble is not necessarily a luxury. Its use in bathrooms and for decorations is general, and the levy of a

tariff that gives the fortunate owners of marble quarries absolute control of the market can not be defended upon any ground. The principal competitor of the American marble is Italy, where large supplies are found in the Appennine mountains, in the vicinity of Carrara. Only the most primitive methods of handling it can be employed, the stuff being rolled down the mountains and taken on carts or boats to the markets. In one place there is an antiquated railroad that does some service, whereas modern machinery is employed in American quarries for the handling of the blocks. The Carrara marble costs laid down in New York \$2.53 per cubic foot, and sells for \$2.70, while the Vermont marble brings all the way from \$1.90 to \$3.40, for the same grades. It costs to produce about 65 cents a cubic foot.

Ninety per cent of the marble work executed in this country is upon American blocks and 10 per cent, upon the foreign. The tariff is practically prohibitive, and only the fact that the high-grade Carrara is superior and is demanded by architects in certain cases accounts for the use of the small percentage that comes in. When it is considered that the marble business of the country foots up about \$20,000,000 a year, the amount of the tax can be understood. The tariff enables the American quarrymen to ask exorbitant prices for the products, and these high prices, in turn, restrict the use of the product. If there was a wider use of marble more men would be employed, but the prohibitive tariff gives steady employment to only about 10 per cent of the marble workers of the country, and at the same time deprives the government of revenue. All this is done to give added value to the property of the owners of quarries.

This is not the only instance, however where congress deliberately voted value into the lands owned by private individuals with influence, the increment being taken from the pockets of the consumer. The zinc ore schedule is another case. Zinc ore has nearly always been free, but hereafter the great bulk of the usable zinc will bear a duty of \$20 a ton. The only competitor the Joplin district has is Mexico, and it is protected against that competition by a freight rate of \$6.50 a ton and the fact that it takes a ton and a half of the Mexican ore to equal in smelted value a ton of American ore. Under free zinc ore the price has risen at Joplin from \$14 a ton in 1894 to \$44 a ton last year. Whenever the home market shows signs of sagging the zinc miners export the ore abroad for the express purpose of creating a shortage in the domestic supply, and thus keep up prices. They can afford to do this for obvious reasons, and now that congress has presented the mine owners with \$20 a ton protection exportations for this purpose will increase. In order to add \$20 a ton to the value of the zinc in the mines of America the tariff-makers were obliged to violate, as they did in the marble schedule, every rule of protection. Zinc ore at a cent a pound tariff is 84 per cent, and the pig zinc, the ready-to-use material, is protected only 20 per cent. With every improved process by manufacture there is an increment of labor, more capital is needed and additional duty, according to the protective theory, is demanded. Yet in this case, to favor the owners of Joplin mines the principle is reversed.

C. Q. D.

MONEY

Senator Money of Mississippi was chosen democratic leader in the senate. Writing in LaFollette's Magazine, Senator LaFollette says:

"The selection of Money of Mississippi as senate minority leader is less important than the leadership of both house and senate by Money of Wall Street. Money of Mississippi is a fine old southern gentleman in the best sense of the word. Money of Wall Street is not a gentleman in any sense. Money of Mississippi is the soul of honor, whose word is as good as his bond. Money of Wall Street is destitute of honor in public life, and is guilty of most of its corruption, local, state and national. Money of Mississippi will voluntarily retire from public service one of these days, and will be missed by all who know him. Money of Wall Street never dies, never resigns, and must be hurled from his place of power in our politics by the force of the ballot of an aroused people. Here's health and long life to Leader Money of Mississippi. And here's confusion and annihilation to the political reign of Money of Wall Street!"