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moment to collect his ideas or repeat a statement. His sole pauses were made for the purpose of moistening his lips with a little water, and the manner in which he held his hearers entranced with his wonderful eloquence was a sight, once seen, not easily forgotten. The evening will long be remembered by those who were privileged to hear him.

AT BUENOS AYRES

(From the Montevideo Times)

Our distinguished visitor was the lion of the day yesterday and was given a busy time of it which would have been trying to a man of less vigorous stamina.

On his arrival from Buenos Ayres in the morning, Mr. Bryan was met by Col. Lyons, captain of the port, Sr. A. Pareja, introducer of ambassadors, and Sr. Dufour, first official of the ministry of foreign affairs, who saluted him in the name of the president and government of Uruguay. The executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. also met and saluted him in the name of that association. Mr. Bryan was accompanied to the Central hotel where a suite of rooms has been reserved for his use by the government. He then paid a visit to the United States legation where he was received by the acting United States minister, Mr. Magruder. He was then taken in charge of by the municipal intendant, Sr. Munoz, who took him around to see some of the sights and institutions of the city. At mid-day he was entertained at lunch in the Club Uruguay by the minister of finance, there also being present the other ministers of state and various high functionaries. In the afternoon there was more sight-seeing and at 4 p. m. he was received by President Williman in the latter's private residence at Pocitos.

The remainder of his program consisted of visits to the Atheneum and the English club, a brief interval for dinner, and his lecture at the Victoria hall. Of these we will speak at greater length in our next issue.

The government will place a special tug at Mr. Bryan's disposal to embark on the Amazon this morning and various officials will attend to pay him a farewell salute.

ONE REASON

In an address before the Ohio Society in Washington, President Taft said:

"Why is it that the small states of the east exercise so much power in congress? It is not because an eastern man has any more capacity in the matter of legislation than a western man—certainly not more than an Ohio man. It is because when the eastern states get a good rep-

representative they keep him as long as he lives, and then he has an influence that vastly exceeds the mere numerical representation of population."

Then Mr. Taft proceeded to urge the re-election to the senate of Mr. Dick of Ohio.

One reason the small states of the east exercise so much power in congress is that when the Rhode Islanders send intellectual giants, such as Aldrich, whose sole purpose in public life seems to be to serve the special interests, the Ohios send their Dicks—men who are inferior intellectually and as willing in their weak way in the service of the trusts as the mighty Aldrich is. A few more Gores and a few more LaFollettes in the United States senate would soon restore the balance.

Timely Quotations

William Burke, St. Joseph, Mo.—The attached quotations from Ferrero's "Greatness and Decline of Rome," you may or may not find suitable for your timely quotation column:

In a democracy bitten with the mad passion for power, riches and self-indulgence, a man who stands aloof from these temptations may live very happily in retirement and write books upon philosophy; but he must not stray into the hazardous paths of politics.—Ferrero.

Like many wealthy men who have everything that they need, he (Pompey) was strongly in favor of a simple life and an austere and unassuming morality—for other people.—Ferrero.

As so often happens to the very rich in times when the whole of society has gone mad over money, Pompey was deeply conscious of the vanity of riches and luxury for other people, and was surprised that the competition to secure them should kindle such disorders in the state.—Ferrero.

John M. Long, Toledo, Ohio.—In the issue of The Commoner of February 25 of this year I find a grave error in your column of "Timely Quotations," sent in by Herman H. Sanborn of Sanbornville, N. H. The error is in giving the authorship to Oliver Wendell Holmes that should be given to John G. Holland:

God give us men, a time like this demands, Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;

Men whom the love of office can not kill, Men whom the spoils of office can not buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor and will not lie; Men who can stand before a demagogue And damn his treacherous flatteries without thinking;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty and in private thinking; For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds,

Their large professions and their little deeds Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps. —John G. Holland.

I have nothing in this except to see The Commoner right, as I think it always is, except in a case like this.

J. S. Simonton, Hood River, Ore.—While reading "Timely Quotations" in The Commoner today a verse in Burns' "Man was Made to Mourn," was brought to mind:

I'm designed your lordling's slave By nature's law designed, Why was an independent wish E'er planted in my mind. If not, why am I subject to His cruelty or scorn, Or why has man the will and power to make his fellow mourn?

Daniel McAfee, Coal Harbor, N. D.—Let the people have peace. Let the people do the legislating. Let the people do the financiering. And let those who want the people to do the fighting don the soldier's equipment and do it themselves. And by all means let the people see to it that each and every warrior is fully satisfied before he leaves the field. I would further suggest after the bloody war is over that the people subscribe liberally and cover generously to a warriors' widows and orphans fund. Principally because there would not be many of either.

Roger Sherman Hoar, Concord, Mass.—For your column of appropriate quotations, I send

the following verses from the 20th chapter of the book of Job:

10. His children shall seek to please the poor, and his hands shall restore their goods.

18. That which he laboured for shall he restore, and shall not swallow it down; according to his substance shall the restitution be, and he shall not rejoice therein.

19. Because he hath oppressed and hath forsaken the poor; because he hath violently taken away an house which he builded not.

They are apropos of the Rockefeller foundation.

Albert DeLap, Sweetwater, Tenn.—I beg to offer as a contribution to quotation column, the following, from Cobbett's English Grammar:

"Respect goodness, find it where you may. Honor talent wherever you behold it unassociated with vice; but, honor it most when accompanied with exertion, and especially when exerted in the cause of truth and justice; and, above all things, hold it in honor when it steps forward to protect defenseless innocence against the attacks of powerful guilt."

"TRUST TAFT"—WHY

"Trust Taft." This is the message Senator Burkett sends his constituency in Nebraska in the form of a speech delivered before the Nebraska Republican club in Washington.

Trust Taft—and don't worry, or fret, or get mad, or think for yourself; just trust Taft. It is the voice of the slug-gard, the coward, the trimmer. To the distracted hosts of republicanism it comes from many quarters. But it comes loudest and most earnestly from just two sources—from those who want to hold the sinking ship together till they can reach shore just once more, like Burkett, and from those who have placed their entire and unquestioning trust in Taft to do all he can to beat down insurgency and hold the prow of the old ship pointing directly toward the north star of toryism.

"Trust Taft," says Aldrich, "trust Taft," says Cannon, "trust Taft," says Ballinger, "trust Taft," say the trusts—and "trust Taft," echoes Burkett.

But why should the plain people trust Taft? Why should honest republicans trust him?

They did "trust Taft," and he helped make Cannon speaker.

They did "trust Taft," and he helped fasten the Cannon rules anew on the house.

They did "trust Taft," and he hailed Aldrich as "the leader of the senate."

They did "trust Taft," and he declared for the central bank of issue.

They did "trust Taft," and he helped defeat the income tax.

They did "trust Taft," and he signed the Aldrich tariff act, and declared it "the best tariff law ever passed."

They did "trust Taft," and he put Ballinger, the crony and attorney of the land thieves, in charge of the lands the thieves were plotting to steal.

They did "trust Taft," and he discharged Glavis and Pinchot, who were honestly trying to protect the public domain against powerful conspirators.

They did "trust Taft," and he put Knox and Nagel and Wickersham and Dickinson in his cabinet—trust lawyers all of them.

They did "trust Taft," and he appointed Lurton to the supreme bench.

They did "trust Taft," and now he is trying to fasten a federal incorporation law on their backs for a saddle on which private monopoly can ride them to death.

They did "trust Taft," and now he is getting ready to burden them with a shipping subsidy.

How much longer must they "trust Taft?"

And how much longer, if they continue to "trust Taft," will they be able to pay the heavy price that comes as a penalty for trusting Taft?

How would it do for the American people to begin trusting their own judgment and conscience awhile, just for a change?—Omaha World-Herald.