

The Commoner.

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VOL. 10, NO. 32

Lincoln, Nebraska, August 19, 1910

Whole Number 500

The Texas Doctrine

The democratic state convention of Texas has announced a new tariff doctrine and presented Senator Bailey as its candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. The Texas convention rejected a resolution endorsing the national platform of 1908—which the Texas democracy endorsed soon after the adjournment of the national convention—and made a departure on the tariff question. It goes back to the national platform of 1896 but, as that is now being given a different construction from that placed upon it by the party then, the Texas state platform adopted in Texas that year is also endorsed. But as that does not quite suit the protectionist democrats those platforms are now construed to mean that they (the democrats of Texas) "expressly condemn the proposition to remove all duties from the manufacturer's raw material so long as such duties remain on the manufacturer's product."

It remains to be seen how many of the Texas democrats really favor protection, but if they favor it now they will not do so long for they will not only find themselves out of harmony with the democracy of the nation but they will find that those democrats who try to carry out the Texas doctrine will be kept so busy trying to retain protection for a few sheep growers and lumber men that they will not have time to do any work in behalf of reduction on manufactured products. Those who want a tariff on wool will of necessity be driven to act with those who want a tariff on woollens.

It is unfortunate for the party that just as the insurgents are entering upon a fight against Aldrichism in the republican party an attempt should be made to commit the democratic party to the doctrine of protection. "We want our share," may be a popular slogan among those who profit by a protective tariff but it will not arouse enthusiasm among the masses who are the victim of all protective tariffs and are opposed to taxation of the many for the benefit of the few.

MR. WATTERSON'S ADVICE

Wide publicity is being given to an editorial which recently appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal discussing the democratic party's part in the next presidential campaign. Mr. Watterson assumes that there may be a disposition on the part of some democrats to nominate a man who did not vote the ticket in 1896 and he urges Mr. Bryan not to oppose it, giving as his reason that loyalty to the party in that election ought not to be made a test. He assures Mr. Bryan that he would win great applause if he would bury the past and join with the eastern democrats in winning a victory for the party under the leadership of some one who opposed the party in 1896.

Mr. Bryan appreciates the kindly spirit in which the editorial is written and will give it

due consideration when the time comes to select a candidate. It is not necessary to discuss the subject at this time. There will be plenty of time to speak when there is a serious attempt to name a candidate who was not loyal in '96. In the meantime Mr. Watterson might use some of his energy in trying to persuade those who have defeated the party to consider the wisdom of supporting a candidate against whom the charge of disloyalty can not be made. It ought to be possible to find an available man among the six and a half millions who supported the ticket in 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908.

It seems to be assumed upon the part of those for whom Mr. Watterson speaks that no man is fit to be a democratic president unless he helped to elect a republican president in the critical campaign of fourteen years ago. If it would promote harmony for the six and a half millions to announce that they will gladly follow one who laid down his arms and went over to the enemy, would it not also promote harmony for those who left to announce that they will gladly support some one who has an unbroken record of regularity? Generosity should not be one-sided.

Just a word more. Mr. Watterson must remember that boquets, delightful as they are, are not, after all, the most important things to be considered. It is nice to have people praise you but no one knows better than Mr. Watterson that one should do his duty whether he wins praise or encounters criticism.

Mr. Bryan is not at liberty to consider the matter from a purely personal standpoint. He owes something to the men who have thrice nominated him in spite of the influences that are now at work trying to emasculate our platform and substitute a reactionary for a progressive program. Can he afford to surrender these supporters into the hands of the opposition, merely to enjoy the plaudits of those who have no sympathy with the platforms on which he has won? Mr. Bryan will be pleased to discuss these very interesting questions with the editor of the Courier-Journal when the issue is presented.

THE GOSPEL OF WORK

Work has a moral as well as an economic value; idleness corrodes the character. When one is doing nothing, the consciousness of the fact annoys him, and he endeavors to find some excuse; and as there is no reasonable excuse his vision becomes distorted by the effort to find even a plausible explanation of his refusal to render service to society. Carl Hilty, the Swiss author, says that happiness is only possible when one is engaged in some regular work which occupies his time, employs his mind and satisfies his conscience, and no one can doubt the truth of the statement. God never intended man to be a drone and man can not expect to enjoy life or the respect of those whose respect is worth having if he is not able to show that his existence adds something to the world's activities, to the world's wealth, and the world's welfare.

GAMBLING

The embezzlement of \$1,500,000 by August Ropke, trusted employe of the Fidelity Trust company of Louisville, Ky., is a repetition of the old story. He was drawing a salary of \$18,000—more than twice the salary of a senator or congressman—had a large income besides, but he wanted to get rich quick and entered upon market speculation. The tide came his way for a while, but it finally turned against him and now another "model" banker is a victim to that criminal conspiracy against public morals commonly known as the stock exchange. Parents should warn their sons against the gambling passion; it is ruinous. But we ought to have legislation, state and national, to protect society against market speculation in produce and stocks.

The Fruits of the Tree

Address delivered by Mr. Bryan at the World's Missionary conference at Edinburgh, Scotland, June 17, 1910:

I appreciate, beyond the power of words to express, the privilege of participating in this great conference—the greatest religious gathering within the history of the Christian church. I am here because my interest in missionary work was greatly quickened by a personal visit to numerous missionary fields in Asia and Africa.

Having been a church member from the age of fourteen, and having taken an interest in church work, I had contributed to foreign missions as to other branches of Christian work, and had heard numerous addresses by missionaries respecting the work done in the foreign field. In planning a trip around the world I had intended to visit a mission station for the purpose of informing myself as to the environment of the missionary and as to the details of his work; circumstances, however, very much enlarged my opportunity for observation. My experience and observation suggest answers to the objections which I had heard raised to missionary work in foreign lands, and it may be worth while to consider some of these objections.

First, it is argued that "we need the money at home" and can not afford to send it abroad. I am satisfied that this objection is not sound. The ministers present will bear me out in the assertion that money contributed to foreign missions is not subtracted from money available for home missions. The foreign missionary work is, as a rule, supported by those who are interested in home missions. The man who excuses himself from contributing to foreign missions on the ground that he wants to keep his money for home missions, generally finds some excuse for withholding his money even from home missions. The enthusiasm aroused by work in other lands so enlarges the Christian's sympathies that the home missionary work is better supported than it would be if foreign missionary stations were abandoned.

Akin to the first objection is the second, that "we ought to correct the evils at home before we attempt to give instruction abroad." No one will deny that we have a great deal to do at home, but when shall we begin to help others if we must be perfect ourselves before we attempt to extend aid? If an individual refuses to give advice to others, or to lend assistance in the reformation of others until he is himself perfect, he will never render any service to others, for none of us are perfect. Our nation will in like manner, postpone forever the rendering of service to other nations if it waits until there is nothing more to be done at home. No matter how much progress we make, there will always be room for improvement; the higher we rise, the larger the area of our vision and the more we see that needs to be done. If we are ever going to be helpful, we must be helpful while we are still imperfect. The command is not, "Let him that is perfect help the imperfect," but rather, "let him that is strong help the weak." Every effort that we put forth to help others strengthens us. I remember hearing, in my youth, the story of two travelers in the mountains. One was overcome by cold and sank down discouraged; the other, instead of leaving him to perish, stayed, and by rubbing him sought to prolong his life. The effort kept both alive until help came. And so I am satisfied that the work done in the foreign field strengthens us for the work to be done at home, and that the evidence which the missionaries bring us of the triumphant march of Christianity inspires us to greater activity, both at home and abroad.

Some complain that the missionaries make but few conversions. It is a matter of regret that progress is not more rapid, and yet that is no reason why we should give up the task. The

CONTENTS

THE TEXAS DOCTRINE
MR. WATTERSON'S ADVICE
THE GOSPEL OF WORK
GAMBLING
THE FRUITS OF THE TREE
COUNTY OPTION
ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS PROTEST
CURRENT TOPICS
HOME DEPARTMENT
WHETHER COMMON OR NOT
NEWS OF THE WEEK